

Morning Star

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"BLACK WEEK" IN BERLIN.

Attributed to American Competition—Stock Market Panic.

BERLIN, June 10.—Last week was the worst the Bourse had known for 20 years. Many of the most substantial iron and steel shares fell more than 25 points. From Thursday, conditions were very panicky, with phenomenal declines in both lines of securities. The banks forced many weak customers to sell their holdings, the public thus suffering great losses. The financial press refers to it as "Black week." An attempt was given to the situation by reports from the United States of the overproduction of the iron market there, together with shutting down of mills and reductions in prices. The situation is commented upon here as foreshadowing an invasion of the German market. Within a week a first-class Westphalian firm has purchased 12,000 tons of American open-hearth iron from a London house. It also appears that American foundry iron has been offered to Berlin for \$8 marks.

In all this the financial press sees a danger of American competition already becoming realized. A number of manufacturers in Western Germany have formed an association for combating American goods.

The Silesian iron market is also reported decidedly weak. The decline of coal and iron shares agreed to other securities, and other industries lost rather heavily. Bank shares fell off also. The money market showed no improvement, and private discount rose at the end of the week. Exchange rates, however, and in Germany's favor.

MAY GET NEW TRIAL.

Man and Woman Now Serving Life Sentences for Murder.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—The Supreme Court has reopened the celebrated murder case of George Dobbs and Mrs. Amelia New, now serving life sentences in the Lansing Penitentiary for the murder, near Eureka, in 1892, of Joseph New, the woman's husband. The court has granted a writ of coram nobis, which is, in effect, an order to the District Court to hear the application for a new trial, which the lower court had refused.

Dobbs and Mrs. New were convicted two years ago. The theory was that they were in love, and conspired to get rid of New, so they might marry. After they had been in the penitentiary for some time, Alvin Ballard, sent up for horse-stealing, asserted he could prove that Dobbs and Mrs. New were innocent. Ballard said Frank Allison, now in the penitentiary for forgery, William Turner and he were the real murderers. Ballard told the story in detail, saying he belonged to a robber band organized by Allison, and told the officers where they could find many stolen horses and vehicles. Ballard's assertions, and aided the officers in recovering much stolen property. On the strength of this evidence, application for a hearing in the case of Dobbs and Mrs. New was made before the District Court of Greenwood County, where they were convicted, but the motion was refused. Now that the Supreme Court has overruled the lower court's decision, the motion for a new trial will be heard at once.

CHINA GETS WORSE

Civil Foreigners in Pekin Are Under Arms to Fight.

TROOPS GO TO REPAIR RAILWAY

Reported That Government Arms Are Being Sent Out to the Boxers—Powers May Suppress Them.

TIENTSIN, June 10.—The special train that went to examine the line and reconnoiter returned last night. The railway was found clear two miles beyond Yang Tzu. The engineers, with the guards, walked a mile and a half further. They found the line clear two bridges burned, and the railway torn up. The first repair train, with Admiral Seymour and his staff, 600 British, Captain MacCall's 100 Americans, 100 Japanese, 100 Russians, left this morning at 3:30. A Hotchkiss and other guns were mounted in the center of the train. A second train left at 11 o'clock, with 600 British, Japanese, Russian and French troops. Repairing matter and new rails were taken along.

There are 21 foreign war vessels at Taku. A message from Pekin to the special train that the situation is hourly growing more dangerous for foreigners. All those at Pekin have taken refuge in Legation street. The civil males are under arms to fight with the Boxers. The Boxers are approaching to Legation street are surrounded by howling mobs of undisciplined soldiers, with cannon and bayonets. The international guard were holding off the mobs which are attacking and threatening. This was the situation yesterday (Saturday) when the couriers got through with the latest dispatches. The Empress Dowager was amusing herself at the palace with theatricals.

It is reported that government arms are being sent out to the Boxers. The troops of Tien Tsin are said to be assisting in the killing of native Christians, after malignant torments.

ANARCHY AROUND PEKIN.

Artillery Has Been Ordered to Tien Tsin—Outrages Continue.

LONDON, June 11.—Trouble has broken out at New Peking. The state of anarchy around Pekin is likely to be initiated in many quarters. Artillery has been ordered from Hong Kong to Tien Tsin. On Friday, according to dispatches to the Daily Express from Shanghai, a force of Cossacks, reconnoitering outside of Tien Tsin, was attacked by a rabble of thousands, armed with spears and swords, and some rifles. The Cossacks fired upon their assailants, killing several. A Russian Lieutenant was wounded by a bullet in the stomach. There is a serious rising at Nan King. Yesterday the mob is said to have attacked the palace of the Viceroy.

All dispatches out of Pekin are censored in the interest of the Empress. The determination of the foreign Ministers to increase the garrison at Pekin leads to a belief in foreign circles. In Tien Tsin and Shanghai that the powers will never leave the Chinese capital, but will make China another Egypt.

Details have been received from Shanghai regarding the recent murders of railway engineers in the West. It seems that a party of 30, including six ladies and one child, left Pao Ting Fu in 12 boats under military escort. After traversing 50 miles in safety, they missed their way. The boats grounded and the Boxers opened fire upon the unfortunate occupants, using both rifles and wooden cannon. The engineers returned the fire effectively, and the party landed. One lady and three men got separated from the main body. They were brutally killed. The survivors formed a square, with those able to bear arms, outside, and the women inside, and made off toward Tien Tsin. They sailed 3 1/2 days, fighting all the way. More than 200 cartridges were expended, and ammunition was running short. They estimated that they killed at least 100 Boxers. The men were killed, and the women and children. One lady of the party was close to maternity. Twelve miles from Tien Tsin three men disappeared and were killed. The survivors eventually met the rescue party, and, much exhausted, they were escorted to Tien Tsin.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister in Pekin, sent the following telegram to Shanghai, on June 7:

"The movement against the foreigners, which has been allowed to grow to such an extent, has resulted in the burning of railway stations and in the interruption of railway communication for five days. Two British missionaries and several foreign missionaries have been murdered in the district near Pekin. In the vicinity around numbers of converts have been murdered, and chapels have been pillaged and destroyed, while in the capital itself the British missionaries have been obliged to leave their houses and to take refuge at the legation, which is defended by 15 marines.

"The Chinese Government is affected by these events so far as to send high officials to parley with the Boxers, but does not show any intention of summarily suppressing them. Probably it still has power to do so, but the throne is still strongly influenced by sympathy with the movement, and the spirit of the troops is doubtful. All is well up to the present."

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Saturday, June 3, says:

"I have learned from an absolutely reliable source that minute dispatches have been sent to the commanders of the Russian troops in Manchuria, directing them to prepare three regiments of Cossacks on the Chinese frontier, in the event of the Chinese Government being relieved."

The Chinese Minister at London, Dr. Feng Lue, when shown the latest dispatches from Tien Tsin, authorized his secretary to make the following statement:

"It is all nonsense to believe that the Empress is encouraging the Boxers. She is doing all she can to calm them. How can the Chinese Government support a rebellion, when China alone suffers? We have already lost property worth \$10,000,000. The Empress back of the Boxers! It is absurd."

The secretary expressed the opinion that the Boxers numbered less than 1,000,000 of the population. The Daily Mail has the following from Tien Tsin, dated Friday, June 8:

"The widest rumors are current here to the effect that Pekin is burning, but they lack confirmation."

A BLOODY SUNDAY

Half a Dozen St. Louis Strikers Shot Down.

PROMINENT CITIZENS DID SHOOTING

Several Outbreaks in Various Parts of the City—Militia Is Being Prepared for Action.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The day just ended has been one of the most eventful and bloody since the great strike on the St. Louis Transit began more than a month ago. There were numerous encounters between strikers and other individuals and the constituted authorities, resulting in four deaths and the wounding of five or more persons, mostly strikers. The dead: C. Edward Thomas, striking conductor on the Chouteau-avenue line; shot in the breast by Deputy Sheriff; died on the way to hospital. George Rine, striking motorman on Delmar-avenue line; shot in abdomen by Deputy Sheriff; died at St. Joseph's hospital. Fred Boehm, aged citizen, shot and instantly killed while standing in his front yard by Deputy Sheriff.

Ed Burkhardt, striking conductor on Delmar-avenue line; shot in head; may die.

The seriously injured are: Oscar Marvin, conductor on the Lee-avenue line; shot in right hand and arm, serious. August Smith, shot in right arm and breast, not serious. Charles Ludwig, shot in hand; not serious. Ed Barry, motorman, hit on head with brick, badly injured. James McGuire and John McElroy, severe scalp wounds received in trouble with strike sympathizers.

The day was quiet until this afternoon, when the police were taken off a number of street-car lines for the purpose of giving them a rest and to test the ability of the Transit Company to operate without friction.

The most serious trouble broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock in front of the six-story building on Washington avenue, between Broadway and Sixth streets, occupied by the Sheriff's police barracks as a barracks and headquarters. Several armed strikers had gone to East St. Louis earlier in the day to attend a picnic given for their benefit, and toward evening began returning home. A number of strikers were shot in uniform and headed by a drum corps, came west on Washington avenue. In their caps, some of them had the following words: "Union or nothing; liberty or death."

Just as they were passing the barracks, a car of the Park-avenue division was going west. A number of the men broke away from the line and rushed to the car which was without the usual police guard. A brick was thrown through the car window and a shot was fired by somebody not known.

At the first intimation of trouble the Sheriff's posse awarred from the building and surrounded the crowd of strikers, calling on them to disperse. Other shots were fired, and the crowd became more unruly. Their repeating shotguns, loaded with buckshot. As far as can be learned only four men in the strikers' ranks were hit.

Ed Burkhardt, a striking conductor, received several buckshot in the side of the head, causing a serious wound. He died about midnight.

Oscar Marvin, a striking conductor, will probably lose his right hand, which was badly torn by a lead shot.

Under the command of Colonel Cavender, the deputies arrested 30 of the strikers and took them into the barracks, where they were searched. Three revolvers and a number of pocket knives were secured, and the prisoners were taken to the Four courts where they were locked up pending an investigation. The remainder of the strikers fled, followed by a squad of mounted police that had been summoned. They dispersed without further trouble.

The police contacted the strikers, the shooting is composed of some of the most prominent citizens in the city, and behaved with distinction. Among them were: P. K. Ketter, ex-Prosecutor of the Merchant's Exchange; John F. Lee, a prominent lawyer and member of the citizens' committee that has been trying to effect a settlement between the strikers and the Transit Company; Dr. J. H. Woodworth, Crum, Ron, Charles Nagle, a prominent lawyer and former candidate on the Republican ticket for Mayor; ex-Judge John C. Overhill; Hugh C. Hartung, a newspaper man, and Dr. J. H. Woodworth.

Other Outbreaks of Violence.

This afternoon, while a crowd of men on Franklin avenue, near Twelfth street, were watching a car of the East-avenue line, the motorman or policeman on board fired seven shots from a revolver. August Smith was shot in the right arm and breast, but not seriously wounded. Charles Ludwig was wounded in the hand. Both assert they were merely onlookers, and this must be said in credit to the state, and not one of the gang of cut-throats. There is no question of the validity of that appointment. He said he had not tried to take his seat under that appointment because he understood some of the members of the committee on privilege and elections intended to adopt bull-dozing tactics if the matter were presented at this time, and he was anxious to adjourn an agreement was reached to let the matter go over until the next session.

"In spite of this agreement," he added, "this man Chandler arose in the Senate a few days before adjournment and asked for an appropriation to enable his committee to investigate this appointment. Not a single member of the Senate would support the request."

In conclusion, Mr. Clark said: "I want to say to you that you have a battle yet to fight. Do you understand the importance of this battle? (Cries of 'We do.') Will you stand up and fight with me (cries of 'We will' and cheers), or will you lie down and be trampled upon? (Cries of 'No, no.') Be careful, then, that you elect men who will carry out your wishes. This is not a matter of politics, but a matter that affects your homes and freedom. If you are going to make a fight for liberty, I am willing to take the colors in my hand and lead you on to victory. If, on the other hand, it is your desire that I retire to private life, with my dear wife, I am willing to do so. We are with you," (cries of "We are with you," and prolonged cheers).

The Training Ship Buffalo.

LONDON, June 10.—The United States training-ship Buffalo, Commander Clara T. Hutchins, left London today and proceeded for Southampton.

In East St. Louis there were riotous scenes during the picnic of street-car strikers. A crowd of several hundred men released a young man from St. Louis

WAR NOT YET OVER

Still the Activity of the Boers Must Be Unavailing.

CUT OF COMMUNICATIONS SERIOUS

It May Bring Roberts' Army to a Standstill—Butler Is Advancing in Transvaal Territory.

LONDON, June 11, 3:30 A. M.—The Boers have torn up 24 miles of Lord Roberts' vital line of railway between America Siding and Rooibloem. It is a bold raid and vexatious, but it does not disquiet the military authorities as yet, for they expect General Kelly-Kenny (to drive off the raiders and to reopen the line. The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts cannot have permitted him to accumulate large reserves of stores. Therefore an interruption of the railway even for a week must embarrass the army, and may bring the forward operations to a standstill.

Nothing has been heard from Lord Roberts for three days. This raid on the railway, the strenuous opposition to General Buller, and the nimble escape of Commandant-General Botha's division have forced the War Office observers to the reluctant conclusion that the war is not yet over, although even the occasional civilian Boer sympathizer cannot see how the Boers will be able to do anything to change the military situation.

General Buller is in Boer territory. Dispatches of correspondents with him, filed yesterday at sunset, describe the corps as camping at Ganset, close to the point where the frontier of the Free State, the Transvaal and Natal meet.

"The British marched eight miles yesterday," says a Reuter correspondent, before encountering any opposition. The Boers, who had one gun, withdrew under heavy ordnance fire to a ridge just ahead of the camp."

This long-range, running skirmish will doubtless be renewed this morning. General Buller is expected to make rapid progress now and to throw the weight of 30,000 men into Lord Roberts' Transvaal combinations.

The fighting on June 8, in which there were fewer than 20 casualties, was kept up all day long by musketry and artillery. The British attacking line, three miles in length, made a steady advance, and the Boers, who had one gun, withdrew under heavy ordnance fire to a ridge just ahead of the camp."

General Hunter's advance has occupied Venterdorp, 100 miles southwest of Pretoria. This took place on June 7. General Plumer's column is on the Eland's River, northeast of the Potchefstroom. It is reported that the Potchefstroom is ready to submit. General Hunter has warned all burghers that if the telegraph is cut behind him he will send back and burn the houses near the line.

The Dutch in Cape Colony appear to have split, a majority of the Afrikanerbund being displeased by the unwillingness of Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, to go to the full length of the proposed opposition to the British.

Report from Buller.

LONDON, June 10.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Sir Redvers Buller, dated June 10:—"With reference to my telegram of June 8: We halted yesterday to get our trains up the pass, which is very steep. I found the position very strong, and the Boers very carefully prepared position which they must have been very disheartened not to have held longer than they did. They have all retreated to the north, and I find our casualties were more than I first thought. They were one officer wounded and two men killed, and 12 wounded."

Railway Nearly Destroyed.

LONDON, June 10.—General Forster-Walker wires to the War Office from Cape Town, under today's date, as follows:—"Information received from natives early yesterday (Saturday) reports the enemy in three columns near Honing Spruit. The railway has been almost completely destroyed between America and Rooibloem."

The West Coast Trouble.

LONDON, June 11.—The Daily Express has the following dispatch, dated Saturday, from Pretoria:

"The British relief force is now half way to Kameels. The road is partly under water. Many of the carriers have deserted, and before advancing further the relief column must await carriers from Sierra Leone with stores."

British Occupied Koonatpoort.

LONDON, June 10.—The British have occupied Koonatpoort after fighting. President Kruger is said to have a large quantity of personal valuables with him.

The London Stock Market.

LONDON, June 10.—The Chinese situation has not only checked all speculation on the stock exchange, but has led to considerable realizations, resulting in a general decline in prices, especially in mining shares. The release of a considerable amount of money by the government has helped to keep prices down, short loans ranging from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent, with fixtures not much better than 2 per cent. American railway securities have been sold on the further fall in iron and steel and the unfavorable Spring wheat prospects. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul dropped 4 points, while Great Northern fell 2 to 1 point. Canadian Pacific declined sympathetically, copper shares were dull on miles from Paris, Rio, Tinto and Anacondas falling 3 and 4, respectively. Consols are 3 1/4 lower. Rands are fractionally easier.