

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1866

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118,000 MEN IDLE

Pennsylvania Miners' Strike is On in Earnest.

CIRCULAR NOTE TO THE POWERS

The Delivering Up of Chinese Responsible for Outrages Must Precede the Consideration of Proposals for Peace.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The leader of the strike says that at the end of the second day 118,000 of the 141,000 mine workers of the anthracite fields are idle. No representative of the mine operators makes a statement for their side of the matter, but individual mineowners dispute the strikers' figures, saying there are more men at work than the union leaders will admit.

The first advance in the price of coal as a result of the strike was made by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company today, 25 cents per ton being added. This advance was promptly met by the local dealers, who increased the price to consumers 50 cents a ton.

A cloud appears on the otherwise peaceful horizon in the shape of a report from Harrisburg that a bitter feeling is developing between the union and non-union men in the Lykens district, located in the upper end of Dauphin county, and involving about 2500 mine workers.

A concession was voluntarily granted the 5000 employees of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the region west of Mauch Chunk, who will hereafter work 10 hours a day for a consequent increase in earnings. These men were unorganized and had not presented any grievances.

True to its declaration made before the strike was ordered, the Philadelphia and Reading company today brought its mules to the surface in the two mines in Snopokin that had been closed by the strike and announced that they will be permanently abandoned. This action makes it necessary for the miners who have been working in these collieries to seek work elsewhere.

The action of the 400 or 500 employees of the West End Coal Company at Moccasin, near Wilkesbarre, in sticking to their work stands out prominently as the busy feature of an otherwise idle territory. They say that they have no grievances, have always received good treatment from their employers, and, therefore, resist every effort to induce them to strike.

Germany's Decision.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Foreign Office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German Government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages. The text of the telegraphic note, as the north German Gazette gives it, is as follows:

"The Government of the Emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking. The number of those who were merely instrumental in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilized conscience and the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained, but a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. The representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence, as less importance attaches to the number punished than their characters as instruments or leaders. The Government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point, inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of a crime. The Government proposes, therefore, that the cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate those leading Chinese personages from whose guilt in instigating and perpetrating outrages all doubt is precluded. VON BULOW."

The note has been sent to the German Embassies at Washington, London, St. Petersburg, Paris, Rome, Vienna and Tokio.

KRUGER WOULD NOT TALK.

Wild Assertions by His Commissioner of Police.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

From Laurence Marquis comes a message saying that a large part of the Rustenberg commando has surrendered, and there are reports that Commandant Botha has given himself up.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Laurence Marquis has been accorded an interview with Mr. Kruger,

The ex-President, however, declined to answer interrogatories in person, and his spokesman was Mr. Berdellus, the Transvaal Commissioner of Police, an exile himself. Kruger remained in an adjoining room with the door wide open, and the correspondent had only a passing glimpse of him sitting cross-legged in a lounge chair, dressed in black, and with his left eye covered by a shade. In reply to questions, Mr. Berdellus proceeded to talk of British cruelties in the field, and made more or less wild assertions of murders of women and children by Kaffirs led by the British. Time would prove, he added, that the Boers are not nearly beaten.

SULZER AS A MANAGER.

A High Old Time with the Funds Collected for the Boers.

For the past few weeks the Washington public has been highly entertained by a serio-comic flight in camp of the gentlemen who so loudly proclaim their monopoly of the good motives of the universe. The occasion for this ludicrous jumble was furnished by the recent visit of the Boer delegates to the capital.

When it was positively known that they were coming, it was the intention of the citizens, irrespective of party, to tender them a proper reception. However, before a meeting could be called by the representative business men of Washington the irrepressible Hon. William Sulzer, the Tammany congressman who revolves like a pin-wheel, bobbed up and seized upon the undertaking.

It appears that Sulzer had taken the precaution to have some correspondence with the Boer officials, and this, according to his east side mode of reasoning, clearly entitled him to pitch in and become the whole thing. He called a meeting which was composed largely of gentlemen of the Sulzer calibre and from which the substantial citizens of Washington remained studiously away. Sulzer was chosen as chairman of the committee to receive the Boers and was clothed with extraordinary power.

He appointed the sub-committees, arranged the programme for the reception and public meeting, and the hand of the Tammany statesman was to be found in all the most important details. It was to be a Sulzerian affair from start to finish.

By this time it was plain to be seen that the affair was being utilized as a democratic campaign card. Democratic senators and representatives were selected as vice-presidents and orators for the meeting, but the programmes were so carefully arranged that at each of these functions Mr. Sulzer was the principal orator. All the other orators revolved about the Tammany congressman and at every turn the Boer delegates made they

bumped into a large chunk of the eloquence that made Sulzer famous.

The climax came the night the meeting was held in the grand opera house. Sulzer was in his glory and the only person who approached him was the Hon. Webster Davis, who was fresh from his famous exploits in South Africa. It was upon this occasion Mr. Davis paid his much talked of eulogy to former Counsel Macrum and recited his thrilling experience with the "horse dragons." The speeches of Sulzer, Davis, the Hon. "Windy" Allen, of Nebraska, and a few of the lesser lights were touching, and that was just what they were intended to be.

After the speeches were well under way Mr. Sulzer announced that a collection for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers would be taken up, and he immediately called for subscriptions, leading off himself with a liberal sum. Repeatedly would Sulzer call the names of members of the audience and suggest that they contribute. Placed in such uncomfortable positions, there was nothing for them to do but "shell out," and when the sand-bagging process had been completed it was supposed that the widows and orphans of the Boers would be the recipients of over \$1,800. The meeting was voted a success from a financial standpoint and the Boer delegates appeared to be highly pleased over the showing of substantial sympathy.

But it is the sequel that amuses. By this time the pro-Boer movement in Washington had degenerated openly into a democratic anti-expansion and Bryan side-show and the Bryanites were whooping it up to the best of their ability. However, there was some degree of satisfaction to be found in the fact that \$1,800 had been raised for the distressed families of the Boer soldiers, and the thought that they were to be relieved even to that extent was pleasing.

Mr. Sulzer, by reason of his position as supreme dictator, was made the custodian and disbursing agent of the fund and was authorized to apply the same to the suffering Boers as his judgement should dictate. How well he did this is shown by the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affair.

Dr. W. A. Croffut is one of the most rampant of the local anti-expansionists. He also makes a specialty of pro-Boer sympathies. Being an all around anti-administration man, the Doctor entered heartily into the reception to the delegates from South Africa, believing that considerable democratic capital might be made out of the affair if it were only properly worked. However, the Doctor is not an ardent admirer of Sulzer, and a short time ago he took it upon himself to make inquiry as to the number of Boer

(continued on page 4)

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