

MACHINISTS ARE GAINING

MANY EMPLOYERS AGREE TO THE ASSOCIATION'S DEMANDS.

A Strike on the Seaboard Air Line Will Occur This Morning—Situation on the Coast.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—President O'Connell, of the Machinists' Association, is summarizing the situation tonight.

"The situation now shows that we are largely the gainers in the number of settlements made. The adjustments reported during the day show a gain of \$100,000 in the amount of money returned to work with the demands granted; \$300,000 in Ohio, and probably \$100,000 in Pennsylvania. About 100 men struck today. There are some additions to Philadelphia and some in the Seaboard Air Line shops at Americus, Ga. Our policy is to discourage bringing out any more men than is absolutely necessary to effect the success of the movement."

Mr. O'Connell said a strike of the machinists on the Seaboard Air Line would occur tomorrow morning. He said the machinists were not ready to sign the agreement at Indianapolis, the American Bicycle Company is reported as agreeing to the demands, but refuses to sign the agreement. The same condition exists at several other points and the matter has been left to the organizations to settle. Mr. O'Connell said tonight that he could not understand such a policy on the part of the employers, but he would not be a party to a strike. He said that the organization of the men is sufficient to enforce their demands, and that the question of signature was comparatively trifling.

In this city every establishment employing machinists signed agreements to-day, one of them, the Cahill Typewriter Company, however, refusing to sign its shop. There are about 30 machinists in Washington outside of Government shops. In Boston 22 firms, employing 1650 men, have signed the agreement this far, leaving 2000 men out of the strike. The men are out in the American Bicycle Company's shops at Hartford, Conn., Westley, R. L. and Thomasville, Conn. The local union of shipbuilders at Bridgeport, Conn., has been broken, by the agreement of the "Capelle Machine Company" there. Reports up to 9 o'clock tonight show the following additional agreements: "Industrious" at Rapid, Iowa; Erie, Pa., the Erie City Iron Works and the Cleveland & Hendricks Machine Company; Pittsburg, half a dozen oil well supply concerns; Meadville, Pa., the Phoenix Iron Works.

Situation at San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The only change in the strike situation concerns the carriage-makers, who have settled their differences with their employers and returned to work. A resolution adopted by the Wagon and Carriage-Makers' Association was practically agreed upon. It concedes to the workers the right to work a day and the advance in wages they asked, and leaves to the employers the running of their shops and the employing of the men they deem fit. The settlement affects about 600 men. The striking machinists report that four small firms have signed the union agreement.

Ignored Arbitration Board's Order.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—Employing machinists today ignored an order of the State Board of Arbitration, members of the Metropolitan Club, representing the principal shops in Kansas City, refused to recognize an order of the board to appear before it and discuss the differences now pending between them and the striking machinists. The Metropolitan Club contends that the board is unconstitutional, and it has retained an attorney and will make a test case.

Proposition Rejected.
NEW YORK, May 23.—The executive board of the striking machinists decided today to reject the proposition made by the employers at the conference held at the Metropolitan Club. The committee from both sides attended. The employers will not meet again until tomorrow. When they do, it is said they in turn will reject the propositions of the unionists.

ASTORIA WORK WILL GO ON.
Providing Other Employers on Coast Meet Demands of Strikers.
ASTORIA, May 23.—The machinists who quit work at the Astoria Iron Works Monday held a meeting last evening and formed a union, which will be a branch of the International Association of Machinists. There were 17 charter members. G. R. Thomas was elected president.

In speaking of the strike this afternoon, President Thomas said it did not mean that the men were dissatisfied, but was the result of orders received from the officers of the International Association. While there have been no steps taken to reach a settlement of the strike, locally, President Fox, of the Iron Works, said today that he would grant the demands of the men if the other shops on the coast did so, but otherwise he would not and compete for business. He also said if the men desired to work nine hours per day in place of 10, he would permit it, but could only afford to pay the old rate of wages per hour.

DENVER LABOR CONVENTIONS.
The Programme is Arranged. Will Keep the Delegates Busy.
DENVER, May 23.—The programme for the entertainment of the delegates to the conventions of the Western Federation of Labor and the Western Labor Union is expected to occupy the delegates during their leisure and will include a great variety of amusement. It will begin with a musical entertainment and ball under the auspices of the local union of the United Garment Workers of America and end with a banquet to the delegates and their wives, at which prominent citizens will be present and respond to toasts.

The Amalgamated Association.
MILWAUKEE, May 23.—The board of trustees of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, submitted its report to the convention today. The report was a review of the financial condition of the order and will not be made public.

WARRANTS FOR DOWIEITES
Charged With Being Responsible for a Woman's Death.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The coroner's jury which has been listening to the evidence in the case of Mrs. Emma Lucy Judd, wife of one of the officials of John Alexander Dowie's Zion, returned a verdict holding Dowie, H. W. Judd, husband of the woman, Mrs. Sprecher and Mrs. Bratsch to have been responsible for the woman's death, which resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel. They testified that she was allowed to die when the slightest attempt to save her life would have been successful. This evidence indicates the jury to declare that the people named were responsible for the woman's death.

Papers were at once made out and officers arrested Dowie, Judd and Bratsch and the two women. When the officers arrived at Zion, Dowie was not to be found. Mrs. Bratsch was arrested in the building and was promptly sent to the County Jail, but H. W. Judd and Mrs. Sprecher were no more in evidence than was Dowie. It was announced by the police that the search would be kept up until the missing three people were taken into custody. It was the opinion of the officers that Dowie had gone into hiding for the night, knowing that he would hardly be able to furnish bail in time to prevent a night in jail. If not found during the night it is expected that he will appear in the morning prepared to give bail for himself and three companions.

A party of 1000 people paraded through the streets of South Chicago tonight carrying an effigy of Dowie, which was finally deposited in a large bonfire. About three hours ago Mrs. Christensen, one of the Dowie followers, was burned escaping from her burning dwelling house. She refused the aid of physicians and died within a week. The courts took from her husband the right to bury her in a little daughter, who had been severely burned. The girl is now practically recovered. There has been much feeling against Dowie in South Chicago since the death of Mrs. Christensen.

JOHN R. TANNER DEAD

EX-GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS PASSED AWAY SUDDENLY.

Rheumatism of the Heart Was the Cause of Death—His Record in the Public Service.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—Ex-Governor John R. Tanner died here suddenly in his room at the Leland Hotel, at 2:45 this afternoon, from rheumatism of the heart. He had been confined to his room since his return from Chicago last Saturday, with rheumatism on the left side, but the case was not considered in the least serious. He felt much worse this afternoon, and Dr. J. N. Dixon, the Governor's physician, was called about 2:30 and found the Governor dying.

Governor Tanner held various positions of conservative classes of Spaniards and Mexicans. The peaceful transfer of power from President Diaz to a competent successor would, in the opinion of Dr. Weyl, tend to strengthen confidence in the future of Mexico rather than to impair it. Such an event would demonstrate that the country did not depend for its security and progress upon the life of a single man, now that he had put the nation upon its feet. It is expected that President Diaz will practically choose his own successor, through a modest suggestion of his friends in Congress, and that the main thing designed will be elected with little opposition. The election is made by Congress, thereby avoiding the strain and excitement of a popular vote.

The choice for the new President will probably lie between Limantour, the present Minister of Finance, and General Reyes, the head of the War Department. Both men are Liberal in their political sympathies, although Limantour belongs to the old aristocratic element. It is because of these aristocratic connections that the choice is more likely to fall upon Reyes, who is popular at once with

FOURTEEN TO FOURTEEN.

Deadlock in Cuban Convention on Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, May 23.—El Mundo today claims that the Cuban constitutional convention will reject Guantero Gomez's report as the first step toward accepting the Platt amendment. He urged that if the convention held out and refused acquiescence to the amendment, Cuba would be in a position to appeal to the world, and ultimately would gain absolute independence. His followers now admit the defeat of his proposition, but after that will endeavor to embarrass the delegates who have a majority report to adopt. Several members who will vote against Gomez want to avoid a direct vote on acceptance. Morra Delgad and Berriel, who have proposed modification in the majority's report, will nevertheless support it.

First Step Toward Acceptance.
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The Sugar Planters' Association made a formal request to the convention to inquire into the question of mortgage foreclosure, which is one of the most important questions with which the American administration is confronted. Governor Gomez and Waterman, who has extended the time of the order against foreclosure until June 1, but announces that no further extensions will be granted. In the mean time a special commission has been trying to settle the difficulty, but has not succeeded in formulating a plan satisfactory to both debtors and creditors.

The Merchants' Union, a strong financial body, has opposed the sugar planters' proposal, but has not intervened on behalf of the latter, on the ground that the subject is beyond its jurisdiction. Its action is important.

SUSPECTED OF SMUGGLING.

Sailors Returned on the Buffalo Violated Officers' Confidence.

NEW YORK, May 23.—According to the Herald many of the five hundred odd sailors recently brought home from various ships and stations in Asiatic waters by the United States auxiliary cruiser Buffalo violated the confidence of the officers of the ship by smuggling into this country many articles, articles of value. Sailors with bands on their caps lettered "U. S. Buffalo" have been going around Brooklyn during the last few days offering for sale pieces of Chinese silks, carols of fans and particularly some axes. Most of the sailors brought back on the Buffalo were men from the western parts of this country, who enlisted in the Navy when the ship with Spain began. Several Buffalo's officers have questioned deny any knowledge of the fact that the steamer brought any dutiable articles into port. One officer admitted that it was possible for sailors to smuggle. He said:

"All of the men we brought back saw service in the Asiatic squadron. About 100 of them saw service in China. When we started for home permission was granted many of them to bring parrots and other birds, monkeys and 'chow dogs' (bred in China). Each sailor brought with him his own kit and bag of articles, what was in the bags and kits we do not know, for we did not examine them. It is not customary to do so. It is possible that some of them were carrying opium and other things they brought home for friends."

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURERS

Census Bureau Statistics From Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A bulletin was issued by the Census Office today showing the condition of the manufacturing interests of the States of Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming, as developed by the 11th census.

In Idaho the value of manufacturing products is \$4,000,000, as against \$1,396,000 in 1890, or a gain of 188 per cent in 10 years. The number of establishments increased from 149 to 381 in the same time. The average number of wage-earners in 1900 was 1474.

Nevada showed an increase of 83 per cent in the value of products between 1890 and 1900, the value of the latter year being \$1,643,753. Six hundred persons are employed in that state in manufacturing industries.

DEBATE ON REVISION

(Continued from First Page.)

tee on bills and overtures, and other matters.

Dr. A. S. Fiske, of Washington, D. C., offered a resolution congratulating President McKinley on the prompt recovery from an apparently fatal illness of Mrs. McKinley, and offering thanks to God at the prospect of her early return to her home. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Roberts, stated clerk, announced that there is still two days' business to be disposed of after the revision question is settled.

Reports of Revision Committees.
The order of the day, the reading of the report of the special committee on revision, came before the assembly at 10 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Dickey, chairman of the committee, before reading the report, said:

"If it had not been foreordained that the last assembly placed upon him. In appointing the committee he did what he thought was best for the peace, prosperity and progress of the church. Today I hold now in the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly today adopted a resolution reciting that while the general assembly may not approve the wisdom of the step, it interposes no bar to the consolidation of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Theological seminaries in Kentucky."

Rev. J. E. Jones, chairman of the standing committee on Sabbath schools and young people's societies, submitted a report showing a decrease in the number of additions to the church from the Sunday schools. Home-mission work was the topic of discussion all the afternoon. Responses to the standing committee's report declaring that the needs and opportunities of the home-mission field are growing, while the funds are diminishing.

United Presbyterians.
DES MOINES, Ia., May 23.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, on Sabbath morning, May 22, adopted a resolution reciting that while the general assembly may not approve the wisdom of the step, it interposes no bar to the consolidation of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Theological seminaries in Kentucky."

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NEW YORK JUBILEE.
Exposition in 1905 to Commemorate Physical Consolidation.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Plans are under discussion for a jubilee exposition in this city in 1905, to commemorate the physical consolidation of the boroughs of the metropolis by the completion of the rapid transit system. It is further planned to give to New York a permanent exposition structure, with accommodations sufficiently extensive to house the greatest conventions. While the enterprise still is in its infancy, the city government is expected to give to New York a permanent exposition structure, with accommodations sufficiently extensive to house the greatest conventions. While the enterprise still is in its infancy, the city government is expected to give to New York a permanent exposition structure, with accommodations sufficiently extensive to house the greatest conventions.

Strike in Russian Army Works.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 23 (delayed in transmission).—The Obukhov armor plate works, situated in the industrial district between St. Petersburg and Schusselburg, was the scene of a riotous demonstration and severe fighting between soldiers, mounted gendarmes and strikers today. Workmen numbering several thousand men struck Monday. The windows of the factory on the Schusselburg Road were smashed and the gendarmes fired on the strikers, killing several and wounding many, according to information given by local witnesses to a correspondent of the Associated Press. The soldiers were patrolling the streets in couples when the riot broke out this afternoon. The Chausse, was used for long distances by idle workmen. The eight-hour movement is apparently spreading rapidly.

Floods in Colorado.
FORT COLLINS, Colo., May 23.—Owing to the heavy rainfall during the past two days, Cache La Poudre river is higher than for 20 years. It is expected that the dam at Chambers Lane, 60 miles above Fort Collins, has broken. Hardly a bridge is left in place in Larimer County, and the loss of life and property is estimated to amount to many thousands of dollars. People living in the bottom lands have been driven from their homes.

Population of Scotland.
EDINBURGH, May 23.—The census of Scotland, just completed, shows a total population of 4,471,971, an increase of 446,310 since the last census, taken 10 years ago. For the first time Scotland's population exceeds that of Ireland. The population of Glasgow is 706,423, or an increase of 123,711, and that of Edinburgh 216,431, or an increase of 51,685.

Waiting.
Philadelphia North American.

besides that of Governor, the principal ones being that of a member of the House, a member of the Senate, a member of the United States Marshall, for the Southern District of Illinois, State Treasurer and assistant at the United States Subtreasury at Chicago. He was for many years a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and chairman of the same. He was a candidate for United States Senator this year, against Senator Culom. He left a widow, one son, Mack Tanner, of Springfield, Colonel of the Fourth Infantry, I. N. G.—and one daughter—Mrs. John A. Barnes, of Chicago. Governor Tanner was 57 years of age. He served as a private in the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-first Illinois Infantry regiments.

Ex-President Pretorius.
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, May 23.—Marthinus Wessels Pretorius, the first President of the Dutch African Republic, the title of which was changed in 1858 to the South African Republic, died May 19 at Potchefstroom, Cape Colony, after two days' illness.

Dr. Thomas F. Rambold.
ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Dr. Thomas F. Rambold, known in America and Europe for his contributions to medical literature and researches in nasal surgery, died at his home here today, aged 75 years.

STANLEY'S CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL CHEMISTS REPORT.
NEW YORK, May 23.—Dr. Kirk Stanley, the masseur arrested in connection with the death of Father Phillips, has been arraigned before Coroner Bausch, and his examination set for May 31. The bail was reduced to \$5000. Stanley was taken back to the Tombs in default of bail.

STABILITY OF MEXICO.
Will Not Be Impaired by a Change in Administration.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A special to the Journal of Commerce from Washington says:

An interesting view of the present economic status and future prospects of Mexico is presented by Dr. Walter E. Weyl, who has recently spent six months in the country on some special work for him. Dr. Weyl's interest in economic problems to study informally the financial development of Mexico and the prospect that the long strides taken under President Diaz will not be retraced if he dies or retires from office, are well shown.

Dr. Weyl is satisfied that Mexico has reached a position of political stability which will not be impaired by a change in the head of the government. He says that when the country was the theater of frequent pronouncements and revolutions, there did not exist the present means of prompt communication by railway and telegraph. A revolution might be in full progress for several weeks in some distant province before the news would reach the capital and action to suppress it could be taken. The conditions at present are very different. They illustrate the change wrought in the political and economic world. Any government worthy of the name would be informed at the earliest moment of any outbreak which might occur, and would be able to dispatch troops promptly by rail to the scene of the disturbance.

The influx of American capital and the manner in which it is concentrated in the hands of a few great railways and banks also makes for order, and the permanence of existing institutions. The Mexican Central Railway and other leading railways employ many hundreds of men, and will naturally exert their influence in favor of order and a conservative and continuous national policy.

The Americans, he finds, are absorbing most of the large enterprises of the country, especially the railways and the banks, although the Germans have recently established a strong institution. The Germans are monopolizing the hardware market and much of the retail trade, while the Spanish element keeps the groceries and other small shops. It is the Americans, however, who come forward with new projects and abundant capital to carry them out, and they are recognized everywhere as a growing, though unostentatious force, in promoting good government and the continuous influence

DEBATE ON REVISION

(Continued from First Page.)

revision movement was to come to pass in 1900, you would not doubt be where I am in 1901. This is my obligation by no choice of my own. The last General Assembly, in its kindness, as I thought, named me chairman of the committee on the death of General Harrison, made by the committee at its last meeting in Pittsburg. It was accepted as a supplemental report and adopted by a rising vote.

The minority report, signed by Rev. Dr. McKibben, of Cincinnati, and E. W. Humphrey, of Louisville, was read by Dr. McKibben. In presenting the report Dr. McKibben said he would like to say a word regarding the spirit which prevailed at the meetings of the committee. He declared that sensational reports had appeared in the newspapers, which were without one iota of truth. Dr. McKibben said the meetings of the committee were conducted under the most harmonious conditions.

On motion of Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat, of Washington, Pa., Presbyter, the reports were received.

Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls, of St. Louis, moved that as the first recommendations in both reports were similar, those recommendations be adopted.

Dr. Dickey claimed that under the rules of the assembly he and Dr. McKibben were entitled to speak on their reports before any motions were presented.

Dr. McCall said he made the motion in the interest of fairness. The main issue, he said, was the appointment of a committee whose instructions were to come later, and he believed that by adopting the first recommendation the assembly would have the whole report in better shape for consideration.

Rev. Dr. John DeWitt, of Princeton, sprang to his feet, and addressing Dr. McCall, said:

"How do you know we want to appoint a committee? Suppose we want to dismiss the matter?"

Dr. Moffat moved a sub-motion to adopt the whole of the majority report. Several amendments were offered, but there was so much confusion that Dr. McKibben's motion was not carried. Dr. McKibben then moved to adopt the majority report. An amendment was offered to substitute the minority report.

Before the last motion was put Dr. George B. Baker, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

"Whereas, The vote of the presbyteries on creedal revision indicates an utter lack of unanimity as to what should be done in the matter; and

"Whereas, This lack of unanimity means a protracted period of controversy and unrest in case the movement for revision be persisted in; and

"Whereas, The disturbance of the confession of faith would be in the main, and the result would be a disintegration of the church, which union is earnestly desired and prayed for; therefore,

"Resolved, That this General Assembly deem it inexpedient to proceed further in the matter of revision at this time, and it hereby postpones indefinitely the whole matter."

The reading of the resolution brought forth considerable applause. There were loud calls for Dr. Dickey to speak on the resolution. Before he got started on his subject, however, a point of order was raised against discussion of the resolution to postpone indefinitely. To expedite matters, Dr. Baker changed the wording of his resolution as originally written by striking out the words "postpone indefinitely," and substituting the word "dismissed."

Dr. Dickey's Statement.
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