# WAR IS AT AN END

## South African Peace May Be Proclaimed Monday.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY BALFOUR

**Boer Delegates Return to Vereeniging for the Final Conference—Situation in Cape Colony.**

LONDON, May 30.—The morning papers are unanimous in accepting the statement of the government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons, as having but one meaning, namely, peace; but the papers believe that its long experience with the astute Boer character compels the government to the unusual precaution of announcing nothing until the terms of peace are actually signed, lest another surprise should be forthcoming at the last moment. For reasons similar to the foregoing, the censorship in South Africa has been seriously devoted to preventing the terms of peace from leaking out.

The delegates who left Pretoria at 9 o'clock Wednesday night include Acting President Schalkburger, of the Transvaal; General Lucas Meyer, Commander-in-Chief of the Orange Free State forces; General Botha, the Transvaal Commander-in-Chief; Generals Delarey and Dewet, State Secretary Reitz, of the Transvaal; General Smutz, Commandant Beyers and Landrost Brand. They are, therefore, representatives of all parties. It is presumed that these delegates have fully accepted the British terms, but in Pretoria it is believed they will have some difficulty in bringing the Vereeniging conference entirely to their way of thinking, which is likely to delay a decision in the matter until Monday. No doubt is entertained either in South Africa or in London as to what that decision will be, and some papers here are already indulging in a discussion of peace plans.

### PUTTING ON FINAL TOUCHES.

**Announcement of Result Will Be Made Monday.**

LONDON, May 29.—The British Cabinet, which was especially summoned last night, was in session this morning for a little over an hour. It is generally accepted, however, that the session, though brief, sufficed to put the final touches on the agreement which will terminate the war. The Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, was sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to attend what has been designated as "the peace" cabinet.

The Government leader, A. J. Balfour, announced in the House of Commons today that he hoped to be able, on Monday next, to announce the result of the peace negotiations in South Africa. Balfour added:

"I cannot, however, be absolutely certain of being in a position to do so, and until the statement can be made I do not think it expedient to take up the budget."

In spite of Mr. Balfour's pretended uncertainty, there is no doubt whatever in the House of Commons or elsewhere that a full peace settlement will be announced Monday next.

The capture of Commandant Malan, announced from Middleburg, Cape Colony, last night, recalls attention to the activity of the rebellion in Cape Colony. Commandant Malan, took the late Commandant Scheeper's commando—when the latter was captured by the British and became chief Boer commandant in Cape Colony after Commandant Kritzenberger's capture. Malan, who was mortally wounded when captured by Major Collett's mounted troops, was among the irreconcilables who refused to send delegates to the peace conference at Vereeniging, Transvaal.

According to the latest uncensored correspondence from Cape Town the Boers are still in occupation of many localities of Cape Colony, having a score of bands of raiders, mounted and armed, and of sufficient mobility to defy successful pursuit, although the British have often swept and "cleared" every mile of the colony's territory. A correspondent reports that the "invasion is more actively aggressive than ever and the rebels more rampant."

The campaign against the Boer commandoes in Cape Colony, which has been in active progress for 16 months, has achieved nothing beyond keeping them moving.

"Any occasional success," the correspondent adds, "obtained by the 17 British columns operating in Cape Colony, is more the result of luck than of their tactics, and these unpalatable facts will continue as long as few columns operate. The inadequacy of the supply of troops is at the root of the unsatisfactory operations."

### QUESTION OF ARMS SETTLED.

**Preparing Vereeniging Camp for the Final Meeting.**

PRETORIA, May 29.—Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, left Pretoria for Johannesburg this morning. The Boer delegates have also left this city and have returned to Vereeniging, Transvaal, the scene of the peace conference between the Boer delegations. The question of arms has been settled in a manner favorable to the Boers, whose contention that the occupants of outlying farms would be exposed to danger from attack on the part of natives or wild beasts was held to be well grounded.

The camp at Vereeniging has been elaborately prepared by the British authorities with a view to the comfort and convenience of the delegates to the convention now being held there. The camp has been laid out in a square, a few miles from Vereeniging. On the Transvaal side of the Vaal River there are 60 bell tents and 20 marquees. A plentiful supply of water has been piped to the camp, electric lights have been installed and a staff of British medical officers are in attendance. Generous cooking and catering arrangements also have been made. The delegates are amusing theselves with varous outdoor games, and at a recent football match the delegates from the Orange Free State were victorious over the delegates from the Transvaal. A company of the Scots Guards, as a guard of honor, was at the games.

**Mule Camp Abandoned.**

LATHROP, Mo., May 29.—The British mule camp, which has been maintained here since May, 1901, during which time 80,000 horses and mules for use in South Africa have been handled, is to be moved to Toronto, Canada, immediately. Nearly all the British officers have already left, and the 2000 horses still here will be shipped to Toronto within a few days.

**Jameson Goes to South Africa.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—Dr. Jameson will return to South Africa in a fortnight, to remain two years, says a Tribune dispatch from London. He takes a hopeful view of the future of the country.

### RED CROSS CONVENTION.

**Seventh Annual Meeting Opens at St. Petersburg.**

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The seventh annual international Red Cross conference, under the presidency of General Richter, was officially opened today by the Minister of Justice, M. N. V. Mourayieff, in the presence of the Dowager Czarina, the Czarewitch, Grand Duke Michael, and many other notables.

A hundred delegates from various countries were present. The delegates were given a banquet tonight. Miss Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, was accorded a flattering reception. The delegates from Spain were particularly cordial to Miss Barton, in recognition of her work among the Spanish prisoners in Cuba.

**England's Naval Programme.**

LONDON, May 29.—During the discussion of the navy estimates in the House of Commons today, the Secretary of the Admiralty, Arnold Foster, repudiated the suggestion of Sir Charles Dilke, advanced radical, that the government's ship building programme was so small as to create a bad impression abroad. The Secretary pointed out that during the last year 35 ships had been completed and 75 vessels are now under construction, including 20 armored cruisers. In addition to this colossal instance of Great Britain's naval reserve, the Admiralty contemplated immediate proceeding at upwards of 27 ships. The vote for the construction of vessels alone, during the present year, would amount to over £9,000,000.

Continuing, Arnold-Forster said it was purposed to continue the use of subsidized merchant cruisers, subject to a possible change in the general policy regarding subsidies, and subject also to the question of the status which some of these ships might acquire by virtue of a change in their ownership, consequent on changes in registry.

**Corpus Christi Day at Vienna.**

VIENNA, May 29.—Corpus Christi day was celebrated today with the customary magnificent ecclesiastical ceremony. Emperor Francis Joseph, the Archdukes, the principal officers of state and the municipal authorities were present at high mass in the Cathedral at 7 in the morning. Subsequently the whole body paraded the principal streets, headed by the clergy and banners of every parish in the city. The Emperor walked, bareheaded, carrying a lighted candle behind the host.

A large party of Americans, including Robert S. McCormick, the United States Ambassador; Chandler Hale, the secretary of the Embassy; Captain Floy W. Harris, the military attache, and Frederick Othils, of New York, viewed the pageant from the windows of the United States Embassy.

**Annoyed by Photographers.**

BERLIN, May 29.—Special police precautions are being taken in connection with the annual Spring parade of German troops to be held at the Templehof Field tomorrow. The parade will be witnessed by Emperor William, the Shah of Persia and the Crown Prince of Siam. The precautionary measures are particularly aimed at photographers, by whom His Majesty has recently been much annoyed.

POTSDAM, May 29.—The Shah of Persia arrived here this afternoon. He was received by Emperor William, several army officers of high rank, Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, and a guard of honor.

**Sagasta May Resign.**

MADRID, May 29.—The possibilities of the early retirement of Senor Sagasta from the Premiership is again being discussed in connection with the meeting of the Cortes. The president of the Senate, Senor Montero Rios, considers that, as no decree proroguing the session has been issued, the law requires the reassembling of Parliament, and he has decided to summon the Senate to meet June 2. Senor Sagasta is opposed to convoking the Cortes, and will appeal to the King, who will not sign the prorogation proclamation without consulting with other political leaders. It is held in some quarters that such action on the part of His Majesty will render Senor Sagasta's position untenable.

## PROMOTION IN THE ARMY

**Digest of the Issue Between Senators and the President.**

Minneapolis Tribune.

The Senate will not confirm the nomination of Captain Crozier to be head of the Ordnance Bureau, of which he is admitted to be the most distinguished member. The reason given is that he is interested in some recent inventions of arms. That is a pretext, because Army officers may not take out patents for inventions. All their inventions belong to the Government. The real reason is that Captain Crozier was promoted over a lot of elderly Colonels and Majors, and the Senate prefers the old method of promotion by seniority.

This method works well for commonplace officers, just able to remain in the service and pass their easy examinations for promotion. They work their way up by lapse of years, and many of them reach the head just before retirement for age, so that they can go on the retired list with the highest pay. The Army and, what is more important, the great staff departments, are commanded in succession by a lot of veterans, desirous to take life easy and with their minds fixed on retirement. Naturally the service rusts in sloth and gets stiff in the joints and breaks down pitifully in the crisis of war. Then, if the war lasts long enough, the system has to be abandoned for that of promotion of the most capable and energetic young officers by merit. President Roosevelt wishes to anticipate the emergency of war by adopting this system now, even if some worthy veterans should suffer. He thinks that the Army should be managed for the benefit of the country, instead of the country being taxed for the personal benefit of Army officers. The Senate thinks differently.

There is no great public interest in the technical bureaus of the Army staff, because there is no great public knowledge of them. Few of us know the difference between ordnance and ordinance till one or the other is brought home by some tragic incident of war or some intolerable incident of municipal oppression. Friends of the volunteers in Cuba and the Philippines should know something about the Ordnance Bureau. Its business, when it is awake, is to supply troops with the best modern arms. It was slow in waking in 1898; time-worn veterans can't be routed out at sun-up like active young Lieutenants. The result was that our boys went to the front with old short-range Springfields, whose only use was to make a black smoke to point them out to the long-range smokeless Mausers of the Spaniards and Filipinos. This is the system the President wants to break up and the Senate wants to perpetuate.

**Senator Mitchell's Banquet.**

If I were Senator I'd set
A dainty piscatorial snare,
And from the realms of Neptune get
A fish to grace the bill of fare;
Then a la carte I would prepare
To suit the Senatorial wish,
A salmon from its native lair.
What chef can duplicate the dish?

And then with regal wine I'd wet
The inner spot so tender where
The storied drinks of etiquette
Combine with power to curl the hair.
No need to paw the ambient air
And plead for Coos or Snohomish—
The incandescent it is there,
And inspiration in the dish.

Columbia needs no rich croquette,
No chops a la jardiniere,
She twines the Senate in her net
Like salmon, in a meal that's square.
'Tis thus she'll ever do and dare,
And talk, with her imperial fish,
To hypnotize them for her share.
No speech can parallel the dish.

No terror hedges round the chair,
While swims with its own fins our fish,
Nor suave-voiced sages rip and tear
When we materialize the dish.
—H. F. RODNEY.

**Snow in New York.**

MALONE, N. Y., May 29.—Snow fell last night throughout the northern part of the Adirondacks. The mercury here dropped to 32.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 29.—According to the Weather Bureau Rochester was the coldest city in the United States yesterday, the lowest temperature being 36. A trace of snow fell.

# THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

**SITUATION IN THE STRICKEN DISTRICT GROWS WORSE.**

**Great Increase in Number of Cases of Scurvy—Government's Policy Toward Labor Unions.**

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The situation of the famine-stricken peasants continues to grow worse. In 241 villages of the Minzelinsk District, Government of Cufa, 6815 cases of scurvy were officially recorded April 14, as compared with 2722 cases reported March 14. This is only a sample of existing conditions in other famine districts.

Siberian merchants are loudly complaining that Manchuria and adjacent ports of Siberia are flooded with American, German, Japanese and other foreign goods, and that Russian trade is disappearing. Energetic measures are demanded at frontiers.

About 300,000 poods of Russian petroleum has been shipped to Christiania, Norway, where American oil heretofore monopolized the market.

**TRADES UNIONS IN RUSSIA.**

**Workingman's Policy as Carried Out by the Government.**

MOSCOW, Saturday, May 3. — In connection with the assassination of M. Sipiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, mention has been made of the new workingmen's policy inaugurated by M. Zoubatoff, chief of the secret police of Moscow, with the approval of Chief of Police Trepoff. Authentic information received here shows this policy to be one of the oddest and most revolutionary ever undertaken by the Russian Government.

Last Autumn, on the ostensible initiative of workingmen, a number of university professors and teachers began lecturing to audiences of workingmen on the question of labor legislation and various other allied subjects. It soon became apparent that the lectures had been organized by the secret police, whose tools the alleged workingmen's leaders were, and all the lecturers except one ceased their discourses.

These lectures served as being introductory to the organization of labor unions, or friendly societies, statutes for several of which have just been confirmed by the Ministry of the Interior. A characteristic of these statutes is that they permit, as members of the societies, policemen and priests. It is provided that the funds of these organizations may not be used to support strikes. Workingmen's meetings, conducted by police, in temporary tea rooms, were allowed to discuss the eight-hour movement, freedom of organization, liberty of instituting strikes and other matters hitherto held to be seditious.

The Government scored an immediate success. The secret radical movement was outtrumped. Every man was invited to demand openly what he had preached stealthily and rumors were circulated that the Government intended buying factories and turning them over to the workingmen. The Government's victory attained its maximum when 25,000 workingmen peaceably celebrated on February 19 (old style) the anniversary of the emancipation of serfs in the sacred Kremlin, the police officers carefully selecting the participants and giving tickets, in batches of 100, to regular and secret police and spies. Thereupon the Governor-General of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, received a delegation of workingmen and promised paternal solicitude for their welfare. Celebrations in commemoration of emancipation day had been strictly forbidden heretofore.

So much for the bright side. From the beginning disadvantageous features cropped out and the working people quickly tired of mere talk and demanded results. Early in the year strikes began in numerous factories. These were followed, in some cases, by incendiary fires, while machinery was smashed in Danilloff cotton mills by a mob, led, it is asserted, by police agents.

A most extraordinary phase of the situation began late in February. Although the Government tried to hush the affair up, the following story has been absolutely authenticated. Rumors in regard to the matter were current in St. Petersburg and they were verified by an investigation made on the ground. A French company operates silk mills here, employing ordinarily about 5000 men. One day two pretended workingmen, named Krasivsky and Jilkin, leading organizers of the lectures and of the friendly societies, demanded admittance at the works, for the purpose of discussing the differences between the company and its employes. Manager Goujon, a French citizen, refused to allow them to enter.

The two men, who were in reality police agents, reported to the nearest police captain, who demanded that they be admitted, with the same result. Chief of Police Trepoff then called M. Goujon to the telephone and peremptorily ordered that the men be allowed to enter the mills. The manager declared his willingness to comply if Trepoff sent a written order. The Chief answered that M. Goujon should obey instantly and the written order would be forthcoming.

"Very well," replied M. Goujon, "since you promise it, I will admit the men."

Trepoff, thoroughly enraged, then shouted that M. Goujon would have to leave Moscow within 24 hours.

The two agents were finally admitted to the mills, and after a discussion, demanded that the company pay the employes 40,000 roubles on disputed wage adjustments, the workingmen having charged that inequitable measurements had been made of work completed. M. Goujon refused to accede to this. A factory inspector attached to the Finance Ministry declared that the demands were unfounded, but nevertheless the two agents called out 700 weavers, whom Goujon immediately paid and dismissed.

Chief Trepoff hired a vacant workshop to lodge the idle men and their families and gave them money regularly, in order, it is claimed, to make the strike a success. He also sent notice that the mills would be inspected, and threatened that if a single infringement of the regulations was found that M. Goujon would be imprisoned. The sanitary inspectors, however, found nothing amiss. Thereupon M. Trepoff summoned M. Goujon and his associates and threatened to ruin them if they refused compliance with his desires. "If the demands were legal, I would gladly submit," responded M. Goujon, adding that not only would he not take back the 700 persons in question, but would also dismiss 2000 others.

M. Goujon, with several friends, then hastened to St. Petersburg and related the circumstances to the officials of the Finance Ministry, which controls factories. The manager carried with him a collective protest of the Moscow manufacturers, who declared themselves unable, under the existing conditions, to operate their factories, since the police were engaged in inciting the employes to hatred and distrust of their employers.

Soon afterward 60 manufacturers of Moscow held a secret meeting, at which they drafted a stronger protest and sent a deputation, including M. Naidenoff, chairman of the Board of Trade, to St. Petersburg. Thus matters stood when M. Sipiaguine was assassinated.

What policy the new Ministry will pursue is not known, but, in the meantime, the manufacturers stoutly declare they will not resume operations until the actions of M. Trepoff are disavowed. They do not much object to a long shut down, owing to business being excessively bad. The Goujon affair has taken on an international aspect, owing to the manager having appealed to the French Embassy for protection. The trades union movement has also advanced beyond the wishes of the police. A delegation of workingmen recently went to St. Petersburg to ask permission for the formation of labor unions on the British model. The Minister of the Interior, however, flatly refused their request.

The Finance Ministry has recently given the labor question close attention and has elaborately proposed laws regulating employers' liability for accidents, medical assistance for working people, the opening of new industrial establishments and freedom of organization and strikes.

Subordinate importance is attached here to placards denouncing "foreign devils," the example of the millworkers in Tver, where this movement originated, not having been followed elsewhere.

**Public Baths Movement.**

Baltimore News.

Information collected for the Municipal Year Book of the Engineering News shows that 36 cities and towns of the United States, with 3000 population and upward, have public baths of some description. Of this number, Massachusetts has 10 and New York State 7. Most of these baths are open during the Summer only, the all-the-year baths being very few in number outside of the two states mentioned. Those having the baths are still fewer. However, the movement for all-the-year public baths has grown much during the past few years, and promises to grow still more in the immediate future. New York state now has a law making it compulsory for cities of 50,000 population or more to establish them. The laundry feature, which is a common accompaniment of the public bath in England and parts of Continental Europe, also seems to be growing in popularity, though slowly. The Engineering News makes the mistake of saying that in the United States this feature has not been introduced further than to make provision for washing the personal clothing of the bathers. The Walters bath, on High street, in this city, which has been in operation now for 18 months, has from the first provided facilities to patrons for handling their whole household wash, at a nominal charge; and the new bath opened this week has similar facilities. The Baltimore baths are also open the year round. It will thus be seen that Baltimore, through the liberality of Mr. Walters, is further advanced than most other American cities in the matter of its public baths. To keep properly humble in this matter, however, we should remember that heathen Rome, in the days of Augustus, had about 150 public baths, in addition to hundreds of basins and fountains used as such, and that the most miserable plebeian then, for a copper coin, could take his dip amid surroundings of marble and mosaic such as the Emperor's palace could not surpass. There is still room for extension here.

Some Encouragement.—"Well," said the magazine poet, "I have one comforting thought left, anyway." "What's that?" his wife asked. "My poetry hasn't been found to be bad enough for any Congressman to quote in a speech as yet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## MENTIONED IN ROME AS SUCCESSOR TO THE VACANT SEE OF NEW YORK.

**ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.**

Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, whose name is prominently mentioned in Rome as a candidate for the archbishopric of the vacant see of New York, has long been discussed as a probable cardinal, to which his transfer to Archbishop Corrigan's seat would be a natural step. The distinguished prelate of St. Paul is 64 years old. He was born in Ireland, and came to America in his boyhood, going at once to St. Paul, where he was educated at the cathedral school. He studied theology in France, was ordained priest on December 21, 1861, consecrated a bishop in 1875, and became archbishop a few years subsequently. Mgr. Ireland is a broad-gauge, liberal, cultured and distinctly modern churchman, who has friends in every American city. His transfer East would please many persons in and near Washington.

# NEW PLAN TO END STRIKE

**CIVIC FEDERATION DEALING WITH COAL MINE STOCKHOLDERS.**

**Operators Generally Are Preparing for a Long Struggle—Nonunion Men Being Imported.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—The executive committee of the Civic Federation has, according to information furnished the Tribune, which it will print tomorrow, begun to put in effect a new plan to induce the operators to arbitrate the strike of the anthracite miners. A member of the Civic Federation said to the Tribune reporter:

"As soon as Senator Hanna returns to Washington, we will communicate with him with a view of his issuing a call for a meeting of the Civic Federation on general principles, to be held in this city. When the meeting will be held I do not know, but it will be called soon, and the strike of the miners will be discussed. At the meeting a number of other matters will be taken up, including strikes which have been settled and averted. The members of the federation are no longer personally asking the presidents of the coal-carrying roads to consent to arbitration. They are endeavoring to reach the largest of the stockholders interested, and through them the railroad presidents. So far they have been fairly successful with the stockholders. As soon as we have a majority of the stockholders with us, the meeting will be called."

**NOT AN EASY MATTER.**

**Anthracite Miners' Strike Cannot Be Settled Off-Hand.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 29.—The local operators do not credit the report, originating in New York, that a settlement of the miners' strike is imminent. One operator says it is doubtful whether the strikers would be permitted to return to work now at the old wages. They could probably return as individuals, but not in a body and representing a union. At strike headquarters today nothing was known of a contemplated settlement. National Board Member Fallon says the strike could not be settled off-hand, as some persons imagine. If the coal companies had a proposition to make looking to the return of the men to work, a convention of miners would have to be called and the terms offered by the operators insisted upon. This would take time.

The arrival of President Mitchell and what action he will take regarding the petition of the Scranton engineers, firemen and pumpmen for a withdrawal of the strike order issued by the executive committee of the United Mineworkers is awaited with much interest.

**Mitchell Says the Men Must Win.**

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29. — President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, left here tonight for Chicago. There is still no change in the strike situation, President Mitchell announced. The call for the proposed convention, which, it is understood, the five district presidents of the miners have agreed to, has not been issued, and Mr. Mitchell will give no opinion as to when it will be sent out. Mr. Mitchell expressed himself vigorously as of the opinion that the men must win, and said he was prepared to fight it out to the bitter end.

**Long Conest Expected.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 29.—There have been issued from the State and Executive Departments commissions for about 1600 coal and iron policemen since the beginning of the strike in the anthracite coal region. This morning applications were made by 14 companies for the appointment of about 600 men, and the applications were promptly issued. The appointment of so many policemen is taken to indicate that the companies propose to settle down for a long contest.

**Perkins Confers With Hanna.**

CLEVELAND, May 29.—In connection with the rumor that George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., was in the city in conference with Senator Hanna, it is tonight said that Ralph M. Easley, of the Civic Federation, was also in town last night and today, but that he had left the city tonight. Mr. Easley is reported to have stopped with a friend at a private clubhouse. The purpose of his visit was not learned.

**Importing Nonunion Men.**

HAZLETON, Pa., May 29.—Fifteen strange men arrived here tonight on a Pennsylvania train from Wilkesbarre, and were taken on a trolley car to Freeland. The mineworkers believe they are nonunionists, who have been imported to fill the places of any of the firemen and pumprunners who may strike Monday.

### DENVER LABOR CONVENTIONS.

**Joint Session of Western Union and Miners' Federation.**

DENVER, May 29.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union held brief opening sessions today, after which, upon the invitation of the Western Federation of Miners, a joint session was held. Questions of interest to labor and labor organizations were discussed, nearly all the leaders of both organizations participating. The organization of a labor party was strongly urged by all the speakers.

President Boyce's recommendation to make a political labor organization along socialistic lines will not be reported back to the federation's convention before Saturday. The committee, of which John O'Neill is chairman, will meet tomorrow morning to consider it. It will undoubtedly be reported back to the body with the recommendation to carry out the president's wishes. No sessions were held this afternoon. Most of the delegates visited the Denver stockyards. There was no regular programme for this evening. There will be no sessions of the conventions tomorrow.

John L. Compton, of this city, who was a candidate for president of the Western Labor Union, has decided to withdraw from the race, in order not to hurt Denver's chances for being selected as the headquarters of the organization. This leaves Mr. McDonald the only candidate in the field, and he will probably be re-elected.

Mrs. Leonora Wright presented a resolution indorsing the Socialist party in the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes' convention today. Emphatic opposition to such a course developed in the debate that followed.

### BEEF SUPPLY CUT OFF.

**Teamsters' Strike Is Beginning to Be Felt at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, May 29.—Thousands of persons in Chicago were unable to buy beef today at any price, and it is declared that the shortage will be felt far more seriously tomorrow. Two hundred butchers on the North and West Sides have decided to close their shops until the teamsters shall be ganted the concessions asked, and many others will be forced to close because of their inability to get fresh meat. A number of Jewish butchers have agreed that they will not buy any more meat from the yards until the strike is settled.

Although the supply in the downtown districts, which affects the hotels and restaurants, has not been shut off, the deliveries of ice and coal in many instances have been stopped, and it is probable that those who are not in a position to run independently of those commodities will be forced temporarily out of business. For the first time since the strike began, violence was used today, and the men are becoming so much excited over the situation that more clashes are expected. The police had to be called on several times to quell small riots.

**Swearing In Policemen.**

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 29.—The coal companies are gathering special policemen to protect their property, and in the event of a conflict on Monday will have a large body of men in the field. The Reading Company has had 125 policemen sworn in since Monday to supplement its regular force of 50. It is known that a strike of pumpmen, engineers and firemen is inevitable, and the Reading Company intends to protect nonunion men who may be brought here to run the pumps.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Pennsylvania Company each will have sworn in 50 policemen before the end of the week, and a score of other companies will take similar action. Strike leaders are protesting against such action. They say there will be no violence on the part of the strikers unless they are forced to protect themselves.

**No Traction Strike at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, May 29.—All differences between the Union Traction Company and its employes were settled this afternoon, when the company accepted the demands of the men. An agreement was entered into with the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes, whereby the company agrees to recognize the union and the rights of the men to organize, and agrees to reinstate all men discharged for joining the union, and to settle all future differences by arbitration. This practically does away with all likelihood of a strike among the traction men. The outcome of the conference is a victory for the Amalgamated Association, the company having conceded all its demands.

**Nonunion Men at Work.**

HAZLETON, Pa., May 29.—Eleven nonunion men brought here last night from Philadelphia were put to work today at Cranberry Colliery of Pardee & Co. to fill the places of striking firemen and pump runners. It was reported today that, if necessary, the coal companies will next week arrange for an interchange of engineers, firemen and pumpmen who have signified their willingness to remain at work, but not in their own districts.

**Blast Furnace Men to Go Out.**

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 29.—Three thousand blast furnace workers, about equally divided in number between the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, will quit work Sunday to enforce their demands for an eight-hour days and a three-shift force of workmen. The unions state that they will include the Pittsburg district in the strike when the organization there is sufficiently thorough to warrant calling them out.

**Brotherhood of Engineers.**

NORFOLK, Va., May 29.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, after balloting all day, elected two more grand officers. James C. Currie, of Cleveland, was chosen second assistant grand engineer, and Charles A. Blake, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, first grand assistant engineer. Los Angeles is regarded as having the best chance for the next meeting.

## FIGHTING FOR DELAY.

**Proceedings in the Gaynor-Greene Case at Quebec.**

QUEBEC, May 29.—Proceedings in the Gaynor-Greene case were continued today before Justice Andrews in the Superior Court. Mr. Taschereau, counsel for the accused men, who were present in court, said he had been served with the motions made verbally last week to quash the writs of habeas corpus and asked for a delay of six days to answer them in writing and also to file affidavits. Mr. MacMaster, for the prosecution, opposed the application for adjournment, saying that counsel for the accused had had sufficient time to reply. Mr. Taschereau finally returned the writs of certiorari and as Magistrate La Fontaine, to whom the writs were addressed, did not appear personally nor by counsel, a default was entered against him on application of Mr. Taschereau. Judge Andrews granted the application made by Mr. Taschereau for delay to answer motions of the prosecution to quash writs of habeas corpus, said answer to be filed on or before Wednesday next, with leave to the prosecution to reply on or before June 6, and the hearing on the motions is set for Saturday, June 7. The rule for contempt of court against Detective Carpenter was also continued to June 7.

**Judge Censures a Jury.**

CHICAGO, May 29.—A verdict of not guilty in the case of William McFetridge, accused of murdering his brother, brought a reprimand to the jury from Judge Kavanaugh today.

"I can not understand how you ever reached such a conclusion," said the court. "If ever a man was guilty, McFetridge was that man. The evidence was direct and conclusive. I would not be surprised if you had imposed the death penalty."

William McFetridge and his brother Robert had quarreled for years. Following a suit in a Justice's Court last Fall which had gone against William, the latter met his brother carrying a little girl. After a few words, William McFetridge opened fire and continued to fire as his brother ran away. The latter died after reaching home.

McFetridge attracted attention at the trial by taking up his own defense and continuing it five days. At the end of that time he accepted the aid of an attorney. He pleaded that his shots were fired in self-defense. He said that Robert had often threatened to kill him, and that he was justified in taking no chances. Several witnesses, however, testified that Robert was unarmed and made absolutely no move of a threatening nature against William.

**Globe-Trotter Robbed.**

HELENA, Mont., May 29. — Verno Churchill, who is on his way around the world on a wager with Captain Paul Boynton, was found bound and gagged in the Auditorium this morning. He reported to officers that he had been robbed of $1800 by three men who held him up with pistols. Churchill was decorating the Auditorium. He expected to leave Seattle for Japan June 4, and says that he still intends to make the circuit of the globe by August 30.

The Sheriff believes his story of robbery is not true, while the Chief of Police credits it and is making every effort to capture the alleged thieves. When Churchill left New York his only possession was a nickel, given him by Admiral Dewey.

**A New York Tragedy.**

NEW YORK, May 29.—Policemen attracted by the shouts of alarmed residents in an apartment building at 50 Second avenue early today broke the door of one of the flats and found J. S. Keldain, a dealer in cigarettes, lying on the floor with his skull crushed. In an adjoining room, lying on a bed, was N. Caraman, a tobacco merchant. Caraman was shot through the head. In one hand he held a pistol, and near him was a hammer. The police believe he attempted to kill Keldain with the hammer, and then shot himself. The cause of the quarrel is not known. Both will probably die.

**Case of Brutal Assault.**

LA PORTE, Ind., May 29.—Intense excitement prevails in the locality of Lake of the Woods, a small village in Marshall County, over the brutal assault of Mrs. Peter Vetlock by an unknown man. The woman is dying and her assailant is at large. Mrs. Vetlock was attempting to drive some geese through a gate when a man stepped into the gateway. The woman told him to get out of the way, but instead of doing so he picked up a board and struck her over the head, fracturing her skull.

# TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF

**DEMOCRATS WILL MAKE THEM CONGRESSIONAL ISSUES.**

**Steering Committee Appoints Seven Members to Draw Up a Plan of Operations.**

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The executive committee of the Democratic Congressional Committee was in session here today. Benjamin T. Cable, of Illinois, chairman, and Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, were present with the Senators and Representatives on the committee. The other outside members, Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; Edward M. Shepard, of New York; E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin, and David Overmeyer, of Kansas, were represented by proxies. The preliminary plans and business details of the coming Congressional campaign were discussed.

Although the meetings were private, it was learned that the executive committee considered plans for making the trusts and tariffs leading issues of the coming campaign for the election of members of Congress. A committee of seven members was appointed to go over this subject, and the results of their deliberations will be brought before a caucus of the Democratic members of the House. The membership of the committee of seven was not made public, but it is said to include men of prominence in the party outside of the executive or Congressional committees.

The executive committee also formally confirmed the election of Mr. Cable for chairman. The general headquarters will be Washington, with Representative Griggs, chairman of the Congressional committee, in charge, while Mr. Cable will direct the Western headquarters at Chicago.

This evening the full Congressional committee held its weekly meeting and adopted the following resolution, offered by Representative Newlands, of Nevada, and supported by Senator Turner and Representative Glenn:

"Whereas, The Democratic National platform of 1900 declares that 'we favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West by storing the waters for the purpose of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers,' now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Democratic Congressional Committee that we regard the pending bill for the irrigation of arid lands of the West, which devotes the proceeds of sales of public lands in the arid and semi-arid states and territories to the construction of storage and irrigation works, and makes each project self-compensatory by fixing the cost of the lands reclaimed to be paid by the settlers in 10 annual installments, and also reserves the lands so reclaimed for actual settlers and home-builders as complying with the pledge contained in the National Democratic platform, and we, therefore, recommend the passage of said bill as a step in the line of domestic development."

**Tennessee Democratic Convention.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 29. — The Tennessee Democratic state convention met at the Capitol today, and with much enthusiasm nominated James B. Frazier, of Chattanooga, for Governor. While the Democrats were of one accord on the question of nominations, there being no contest whatever, they were badly split on the question of a platform, and many of the leaders are somewhat disgruntled over the result in indorsing the principles as set down in the Kansas City platform of 1900.

**Congressional Nominations.**

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., May 29.—John K. Esch was renominated for Congress today by the Seventh District Republicans.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., May 29.—Congressman J. Jenkins was renominated today by the Eleventh Wisconsin District Republicans.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 29.—Charles E. Townsend was nominated for Congress today by the Second District Republicans.

FENTON, Mich., May 29.—Congressman Samuel W. Smith was today renominated by the Sixth District Republicans.

**Michigan Democrats.**

DETROIT, May 29.—The Democratic state central committee today decided to hold the Democratic state convention in Detroit, July 30 and 31.

## TIRED OF THE STRUGGLE

**A Story About a "Johnny Reb" Who Decided to End the War.**

Washington Times.

Colonel Cecil Clay, chief clerk of the Department of Justice, who was a gallant and conspicuously brave officer of the Union Army, tells the following story, as told him by one of his men:

"As we lay facing the rebel lines around Petersburg that last Winter of the war the men in the rifle pits refrained from firing at each other except when ordered to do so to cover some new movement. One night Private Blank was in a pit about half a mile from what is known as the 'Crater,' and he soon found there was a 'Johnny' in a pit facing him and only a stone's throw away. Everything was quiet in that neighborhood, and Private Blank had been in the pit about an hour when the 'Johnny' called out:

"'Say, Yank, what about this hyar wah?'

"'What do you mean?'

"'When are you 'uns gwine to quit?'

"'When you are licked out of your boots.'

"'Shoo! You can't do it in a hundred years.'

"'Well, we are going to keep trying.'

"Johnny was quiet for a few minutes, and said:

"'Say, Yank, this is an awful wah.'

"'Yes.'

"'Heaps o' good men being killed.'

"'Yes.'

"'Heaps o' property gwine to wreck.'

"'Yes.'

"'Does you 'uns lay it to me?'

"'Well, you are helping to keep the war going.'

"'And I hadn't orter?'

"'Of course not.'

"'And if I should come over to you 'uns it might end this fussing?'

"'It would help.'

"'Well, seems that way to me. 'Pears to be a sort o' duty. If I can stop this bloodshed an' won't do it, then I'm onery mean, hain't I?'

"'You are.'

"'Hain't got no true speerit in me, eh?'

"'No.'

"'Then I guess I'll come. I'm a-headin' right fur yur, and do you be keerful that your gun don't go off.'

"He came to Private Blank's pit, bringing his gun along, and as he was passed to the rear he said:

"'This ends the war and I'm powerful glad of it. Reckon your Gineral Grant will be surprised when he wakes up in the mawnin' and finds the Rebellion all petered out and me a-eating Yankee hardtack'"

**Ozymandias of Egypt.**

Percy Bysshe Shelley.

I met a traveler from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things,
The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed;
And on the pedestal these words appear:
"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings;
Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair!"
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away.