THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902.

cers are nonunion firemen and pump-run-**NO MEAT OUT TODAY** The plan of the coal companies to ex-

Chicago Stockyard Teamsters Gain 125 Recruits.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE STRIKE

Sational Civic Federation to Be Asked to Intercede-Ice and Conl Men May Be Drawn Intothe Trouble.

CHICAGO, June 1.-Success having at-tended the efforts of Franklin MacVeagh, president of the National Civic Federa-tion, in his intercession with the Union Traction Company on behalf of the streetcar employes, the differences of the strik-ing stockyard teamsters are to be taken up in the same fachion. At a meeting of the Federation of Labor tonight it was said that an appeal should be made to James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank to take up the teamsters' cause with the packers. Mr. Eckels is a member of the industrial committee of the National Civic Federa-tion. The appeal will be made tomorrow.

The strikers succeeded today in getting more than 125 recruits to their ranks, and the tie-up of the delivery of meat to-morrow will be almost complete. The new members of the union come from the branch houses of the four big packing firms.

ce the strike was begun the packers have been shipping meat by the car-load to these branches, and then distrib-uting it by wagons to their customers. With the men unionized, this outlet has been cut off from the packers, and if any delivery of meat shall be made tomorrow it will have to be made by nonunion men. Up to the present time the packers have been unable to induce outsiders to take the places of the strikers.

The executive committee of the Pack-ers' Association heid a secret conference today, but refused to make the object of the meeting public. Another meeting will be held tomorrow. Some conciliatory ac-tion on the part of the packers is expected by the strikers. Under the cover of Sunday quiet the

packens scored heavily on the striking teamsters, and succeeded in filling all their distributing stations about town except those in the Fulton Market. The move by the packers came unexpectedly. All was done quicity and quickly. The carloads of meat which have been standing on sidetracks were sent to the sta-tions and unloaded, ice was brought from the yards on the cars, and by evening all was ready for tomorrow's business. The coup of the packers brings the

strike to an acute issue. Up to the pres-ent time the strikers have been inform-ing all who dured to get their meat from these companies that if such a course should be continued their ice supply would be cut off. With some of the distributing stations closed and others with an inade-guate supply of meat, the butchers have been unwilling to take the risk, and have let their ment reserve run low. The pack-ers say this situation has been changed and that all butchers in need of meat

will come and get it. The ice and coal drivers seem to hold the key to the strike, and to them the teamsters are turning for assistance, None of the butchers has been completely cut off from ice, but an attempt to bring this about will come tomorrow, and with it will be tested the real strength of the strike. Should the ice and coal men fail, sympathetic strikes may be called.

MINERS ARE UNEASY.

Much Depends on Whether New Men

Will Go Out. WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 1 .- The eve

change engineers, firemen and pump-run-ners who expressed a willingness to work, but not in their own district, has been frustrated by the mineworkers by the is-SENATE WILL VOTE UPON IT TUES. suance of orders to the engineers, fre-men and pump-runners who remain away from their posts to report at headquar-ters tomorrow. In this way the union will keep track of all hands. The leaders assert tonight that all of the firemen and union will set the They are not pump-runners will strike. They are not sure of the engineers, but believe that only a small portion of the latter will

THE

PHILIPPINES

DAY AFTERNOON.

Intervening Time to Be Taken Up With Speeches-Then Nienragua

Canal, and Then Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- Under the

continue at work. The coal companies' agents say they are prepared to fill the places of all strikers, and that the calling out of the engineers, firemen and pump-runners will not cause them any hardship. In some quarters the belief prevails that if the companies succeed in keeping their fires and pumps going, an effort will be made within the next two weeks to resume the mining of coal at some collieries with men.

nonunion men. District President Duffy spent today in the Panther Creek Valley, where it was reported there was danger of the defec-tion of some of the firemen and pumprunn

Situation Is Strained.

The scene that occurred here last night upon the arrival of a deputation of spe-cial officers was repeated at 7 o'clock to-night, when about 20 officers, in charge of ngni, when about to oncern, in charge of a coal company agent, boarded a trolley car at the Hazleton House for Freeland. The streets were crowded and when the officers came into sight about 500 men rushed at them, hissing and yelling. It was feared the crowd would atteak the officers, and trouble would undoubtedly have occurred had not Chief of Police Ferry and four of his men held the ex-cited strike sympathizers back until the our left. As the car started the yelling and hissing was resumed. Two of the imported men remained in the city, and as they proceeded through the crowd under police protection to their hotel they were hooted.

The servant girls at the Hasleton House, where some of the officers are quartered, immediately after the episode quit their posts, declaring they would not wait upon the imported men. About 800 men have been in the vichtly of the Hamleton House all night and the situation is very exciting. A tremendous cheer went up from the crowd as the striking

servant girls were conveyed by a com-mittee of miners from the hotel. The employes of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, who live in the houses owned by that corporation, have been notified that their failure to report at the mines will be considered equivalent to the mines will be considered equivalent to discharge. All who refuse to return to work are expected to vacate the houses.

3000 FURNACEMEN STRIKE.

Only United Steel Competitors Are Affected by It.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 1.-A fur-nacemen's strike, affecting all the inde-pendent furnaces and the Republic Iron & Steel Company's furnaces in the Maboning and Shenango Valleys, began today, throwing 2000 men out of work. No United States Steel Corporation mills are yet affected, but President McMahon says that some of them will be closed within a few days. President Thompson, of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, I said that the strike is an unfair one to that company, the union forcing the independent furnaces into a position which required 50 per cent greater cost for pro-duction than the United States Steel Corporation

Already Practically Defeated.

PITTSBURG, June 1.-The blast furnace operators of the Shenango and Ma-honing Valley feel confident that the strike of the furnace workers, begun to-day, is practically defeated. The ope-rators say 19 of the 20 furnaces are working tonight, and claim to have new men ready to take the places of all strikers. No effort was made to extend the strike to the Pitisburg district, the leaders may, because in some instances superintendents of furnaces asked for more time and arranged for conferences during the week, and in other cases because the organization is not strong enough as yet in this

of what is looked upon as a most impor-tant week in the progress of the anthra-cite coal miners' strike linds the region Company, at Youngstown, and three at Newcastle, of the same company, are operating. Also one of the Sharon Steel Company, at Sharon, and two of the W. P. Snyder Company, at Sharpsville. Twenty of the other furnaces in the valleys are banked. The strike leaders de-clare that most of the valley furnaces are closed Thomas H. Fynn, the Federation of Lahor organizer, who has charge of the strike, says that unless concessions are made, the strikers' ranks will be dou-bled within a week. The demand of the men is for the establishment of an eight-hour day at wages now paid for 12 hours. The operators say the demand is not feasible

peeches, however, have already been an-BILL Senator Hanna will speak at length for

the Spooner bill, as will Senator Klittredge. Among those who have indicated their purpose of addressing the Senate in the interest of the Nicaragua route are Mitchell, Foster (La.), Turner and Mor-The present understanding is that the

Cuban reciprocity kill will not be dis-cursed during the week. That measure is still in committee, but probably will be reported on Tuésday or Wednesday, its terms having been practically agreed on be the Benedit

its terms having been provideally agreed on by the Republican members of the com-mittee, and Senator Platt (Conn.), chair-man of the committee, having indicated his purpose to ky the bill before the full membership at an early day. The bill agreed on provides for a straight reduction of five years of 20 per cent of the duty on Cuban goods coming into the United States without imposing conditions as to immigration and terms of the unanimous agreement reached last Wednesday, the Senate will vote at 4 o'clock Tueeday on the bill providing a form of civil government for the Philippine Islands and the entire intervening time of the Senate's semions will be devoted to 15-minute speeches on the bill. The Senate will meet at 11 o'clock imposing conditions as to immigration and labor, or, indeed, any other conditions. It is the present intention to have the on Monday and on Tuesday for the pur-pose of giving additional time for the dis-cussion. A large number of short speeches Republican Secators caucus on the bill reported, with the hope of making it a party measure and thus avoiding the di-visions in the party maks which were experienced over the question in the House of Representatives. The naval and Dis-rict of Columbia sumerization bills such will be made, but no order for their de-livery has been agreed on. The general understanding now is that In general understanding now is that on Wednesday, after the disposal of the Philippine bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill will be called up and made the regular order of business. An effort will be made to substitute for the Nicaragua bill the trict of Columbia appropriation bills prob-ably will be reported during the week, but their immediate consideration will depend largely on the readiness of Sen-ators to continue the discussion of the bill introduced by Senator Spooner, leav-ing to the discretion of the President the selection of an isthmian canal route, canal question.

Three Important Bills in the House.

and its champions are claiming a major-ity of the Senate will support them. The friends of the Nicaragua route, and also WASHINGTON, June 1.-During the coming week the House probably will act on three important bills which the rules the advocates of a policy that would leave the President discretion as to the route, now say there is no necessity or prospect committee decided some time ago to bring for prolonged debate. A number of before that body at the earliest oppor-

DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Attacks on the Army and the Administration' Called to Account by Senator Morgan.

WASHINGTON, June 1-It has remained for a Democratic Senator, the veteran Morgan of Alabama, who has long been prominently identified with the Nicaragua Canal, to put before the country in its true light the Democratic attitude toward the Philippine Islands, and to show up in clear light the inadequacy of the Democratic assaults on American sovereignty there and the futility of Democratic attacks on the Army, In the Senate Mr. Morgan said:

I voted for the Treaty of Paris as it came from the hands of the negotiators without amendment or explanation, and I voted against all resolutions that attempted to attach conditions to that treaty, believing that if such conditions were proper to be attached to its execution, the treaty should not be ratified.

The question I ask myself is forced upon me by the attitude of some of my fellow Democrats, who charge that the administrative history of the Philippines has been nothing but evil and is due to the policy which is called "expansion," as a natural if not a necessary result, and that the vote for ratification of the Treaty of Paris carried with it these inevitable consequences.

It was at this point that the line of separation was established when the treaty was ratified, which today is the line that separates the friends of the treaty from its opponents. The opponents of the treaty reproach its friends for having supported it, while they don't propose to repeal any of its provisions. They place the whole question in the shape of a National curse that is irrevocable, when they could get rid of all the alleged evils. by repealing the parts of the treaty that relate to the Philippines. Of this they seem to be afraid. They don't offer to repeal or abrogate the treaty.

I excuse those who now see a fatal policy in that cession, and thought they saw it then, from all accusations of witnesses on that occasion, and I still excuse them for not trying to repeal that cession, when we know that the SUCCESS OF SUCH AN EFFORT WOULD THROW THE PEOPLE OF THESE ISLANDS BACK INTO THE ARMS OF SPAIN, WHOSE TYRANNIES HAVE MADE THEM ITS UNFORGIVING ENE-MIES, AND WOULD HAVE DISHONORED THE POLICY ON WHICH THAT WAR WAS DECLARED.

To have crowned such a war, waged for such generous purposes, with such a result, would have dismayed stronger hearts than those even that beat in the bosoms of my Democratic colleagues.

Referring to the Rawlins substitute to commit the Government ultimately to release the Islands, he said:

What would be thought of me, as a Senator, if I should copy the language of the pledge that is in this substitute in a joint resolution to provide for the future independence of Alabama, that is already sovereign and is in full exercise of autonomous government? Who would rise here and assert that such a measure was within the delegated powers of Congress? If I should keep my seat in the Senate after such an effort, I should have no hope of remaining in the Democratic party as a respectable member. I MUST DECLARE MY CONVICTION THAT WE SHOULD HAVE REVERSED THE MOST SACRED AND HOLY PRIN-CIPLE IN OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT AND THE REAL GLORY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE IF WE HAD ABAN-DONED DEWEY'S CONQUEST OF MANILA WITHOUT SE-CURING RELIGIOUS LIBERTY TO THE ISLANDS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO. 1 MUST ON CONSCIENCE FURTHER DE-CLARE UNTIL FREEDOM OF RELIGION IS ESTABLISHED IN THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO AND THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO, IT WILL DISGRACE THE UNITED STATES THROUGH ALL THE YET UNWRITTEN RECORDS OF HISTORY IF WE WITHDRAW OUR SOVEREIGNTY FROM THOSE ISLANDS. It would be a terrible reflection on the Republicans of the American type, and to the followers of Thomas Jefferson, in political bellef, that the United States should be in the occupancy of a country consecrated to religious intolerance, and after it had admitted to such a country a day's sunshine of the freedom of religion, it should turn that country back to a sovereign power that would instantly put out that light and remand the people to the fetters of an established church. If, for this, I must plead my excuses to my Democratic brethren for insisting that this cardinal principle must be permanent in the Philippines.

tunity. These are the anti-anarchy, the Pacific cable bill and the Senate irri-Pacific cable bill and the Senate irri-gation bill. No time limit is to be set on the anti-amarchy bill, consideration of which will be entered on tomorrow, but it is not believed that it will occupy more than two days. A day is to be given to the bill for the Government cable to the Philippines and three days to the irriga-tion bill. In ease the general deficiency, the last of the big anorportation bills. the last of the big appropriation bills, shall be ready before the end of the week, the programme here outlined may be in-terrupted, as appropriation bills and con-ference reports are to have the right of way.

PEACE IN AFRICA.

-

(Continued from First Page.)

nons. This statement is eagerly awalted, as it is understood Mr. Balfour will enlighten his hearers as to the conditions upon which the Boers surrendered. On this important point no further informa. tion has been forthcoming other than the intelligent anticipations with which the papers have been filled for the past week. Concessions Were Small,

Cabling from Pretoria, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, after announcing the signing of the terms of surrender, says the British authorities absolutely rejected the suggestion of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declared that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement.

"The terms will show," continues the correspondent, "that the British Government carried its contentions on every vital point, while the minor concessions, particularly those in regard to the generous financial treatment, will greatly appeal to the Boers in general. The value of Lord Kitchener's personality as a factor in the conclusion of peace can never be overestimated. There is no doubt that peace will be popular among the Boers."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, said in an interview on the announce ment of peace:

"The whole country will rejoice over peace. I know nothing of the terms or conditions, but I hope they are such as will be full of promise for the future." In Other English Cities.

The large cities of England, notably Liverpool and Manchester, celebrated the receipt of the news from South Africa in manner similar to that which prevailed in London. The country, where almost every member of the Cabinet had gone for the week end, heard the news too late for any organized rejoicings. Wherever telegrams had reached throughout the whole United Kingdom, or where the glad tidings had become known by any other means, the keynote of the senti-

ments expressed and of the celebrations was: "Thank God it is over."

What Newsphpers Say.

In the absence of any terms of peace, the editorials in this morning's papers are rather stereotyped and uninteresting, expressing generally and without any undue exultation thankfulness that the long and arduous struggle is ended and a hope

that the peace will be enduring. The papers recognize also that there is a great and difficult task ahead in conclilating and reconstructing South Africa, and, as the Morning Post significantly observes. "to take the right means to prevent what has been won north of Orange River from being lost to the south of it."

In this connection it should be remarked that there are still some small Boer commandoes in Cape Colony and probably elsewhere . which were not represented at the Vereeniging conference. The Daily Graphic in this connection says:

"This is a consideration which may wel chasten our sense of triumph today. We have done great things in the war, but

we still have greater things to achieve in peace."



alone will sustain life, but Mellin's Food is intended to be and should be used with fresh milk-with fresh milk it is a complete food.

Mellin's Food not only supplies nutritive elements needed by the young infant, but modifies the milk and makes it more easily digestible.

SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE OF MELLIN'S FOOD.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

communicated formally to the United tion will come up in both conventions, and it is expected that a vote will be States Government tomorrow. Nothing official has been received by the State De-Nothing taken before adjournment for the day. President Boyce and some of the other leaders predict a victory for socialism, but it is admitted that this will not partment from Arnhussador Choate at London, or any other source. President Roosevelt was furnished a copy of the Associated Press dispatch, giving the news of the signing of the surrender carry without considerable opposition. How strong this oppoistion is will prob-ably not be known till the vote is terms.

The impression prevails in official cir-The impression prevails in official cir-cles that the terms of surrender named by the British in their negotiations with the Boers have been very liberal in char-acter, perhaps from the double desire to bring the war to a close and to have this happy event formally proclaimed before the coronation of King Edward. From a commercial point of view, the cernation of hostilities will result beneficially to Amercan exports to South Africa, the reports

issued from time to time by the foreign commerce bureau of the State Department showing that they have suffered consider. ably since the beginning of the war.

Interest on Transvan1 Bonds.

PRETORIA, June 1.-A proclamation thich was issued yesterday in connection with the signing of the peace terms last night declares that, notwithstand-ing the proclamations of Mr. Kruger, interest on the bonds of the Transvaal Republic would be suspended so long as the war lasted, such interest shall begin to accrue June 1.

June 25 and 27, the days of King Ed-ward's coronation, have been proclaimed public holidays here.

French Somewhat Regretful.

PARIS, June 2 .- The news of peace in South Africa reached Parls too late for publication in the afternoon papers, did not become generally known yesterday evening, and hence caused no excitement. This morning's papers, however, give due prominence to dispatches announcing the fact, and describing the way the news was received in London. The comments of the unsets are mostly direct with second of the press are mostly tinged with regret at the failure of the Boers to secure inde-pendence, and highly praise the courage and tenacity of the defeated people.

CRATER LAKE BILL. Text of the Measure as It Passed

Congress. WASHINGTON, May Z .- The following

is the text of the act creating the Crater

Transport Meade Arrived in San Francisco From Manila. SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 .- The trans port Mende arrived from Manila tonight

too late to pass quarantine. On board, bealdes the passengers, are 28 officers and 854 men of the Twenty-first Infantry. Domestic and Foreign Ports.

TWENTY . FIRST INFANTRY

ASTORIA, June 1.-Arrived at 6 A. M. and left up at 7:30 A. M.-Steamer Aberdeen, from San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate: wind southweat; weather denote with soil. cloudy, with rain.

cloudy, with rain. Tacoma, June 1.-Arrived-Northern Pacific liner Clavering, from China and Japan. Salled -Schooner Alvena, for San Pedro; schooner Fred E. Sander, for Port Los Angeles. San Francisco, June 1.-Steamer Umatilla, from Victoria; schooner Signal, from Coos Bay; steamer Matkinaw, from Tacoma. Salled-Schooner Edith, for Scattle.

Schooner Edith, for Seattle.

Hamburg, June 1.-Arived-Graf Waldersee, from New York, via Cherboug. New York, June 1.-Arived-L'Aquitaine, from Havre: Ryndam, from Rotterdam and

Boulogne; Georgian, from Liverpool. Sailed May 31-Steamer Furnessia, for Glasgow and Gibraltar, June 1 .- Sailed-Lahn, from Genga

Giorattar, June 1.-Sailed-Lann, from Genya and Naples, for New York. Queenstown, June 1.-Sailed-Steamer Etru-ria, from Liverpool for New York. Southampton, June 1.-Sailed-Steamer Bre-men, from Bremen for New York. New York, June 1.-Arrived-Steamer Minne-haha, from London.

Engineers and Firemen May Join.

Br. Barrows Very Low.

BERLIN, June 1.-Dr. Barrows, who is

seriously III, suffered a relapse this morn-ing and his condition was alarmingly low. He railled during the day, but to-night his condition is again said to be

Want Shorter Hours.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 1.-The 200 garment workers of this city, mostly Hebrews, struck today for a nine-hour

with the same pay now given for

critical.

day, with 10 hours.

in an apprehensive mood.

At 7 o'clock tomorrow morning the er-der of the United Mineworkers of America, calling out all the stationary engi-neers, firemen and pumpmen, unless the companies grant them an eight-hour work day at present wages, will go into effect, and no one can forecast the outcome of the new move. Victory for either side will be of immense advantage, and both parties to the contest are striving with all the power at their command to win. If the union shall succeed in shutting down the pumps, the mine properties will suffer damage that may reach into millions of dollars, and if the employers should be able to keep the water out of their workings without the aid of or-ganized labor, it means that the power of the union in the anthracite region has reached its limit, and that all help in the effort to force the mineowners to grant the demands of the great army of 147,000 men must come from some outside source. The mineworkers say they will preserve the property of the companies if the ngineers, pumpmen and firemen are given what they ask for, but the companies say they will permit no outsider to fix the hours and wages of their men. Neither side tonight shows the slightest disposition to yield.

ally all the nonunion men to be employed are now in the region. The companies say that-the number of those who have volunteered to fill strikers' places has been large, and that no difficulty has been encountered in selecting good men.

An army of approximately \$900 armed coal and iron policemen, sworn in under a law of the State of Pennsylvania, is in the field tonight, ready to protect these men and the various mining properties, There are also scattered throughout the country, it is said, about 1000 men who are doing secret work for the companies, Every colliery in the coal belt has either a board or barbed-wire fence around it. At some of the mines "camp cars" are lying on the siding for the accommodation of nonunion men, most of whom will live in the collicry during the suspension. A joint meeting of the Brotherhoods of

Railway Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen, Switchmen, Conductors and Telegraphers employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was held at Ashley tonight. About 600 men were present. President Mitcheil, of the United Mineworkers, District President Fahey and Charles S. Wilson, vice-grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, delivered addresses, Mr. Mitchell outlined the strike situation in the anthracite region in detail and told of the prospects of the miners winning the strike. He said a victory for the miners would be a victory for all or-ganized labor. In his opinion the miners were going to win. Grand Moster Wil-son, in his talk, said if Mr. Mitchell de-manded the concentration of the science. manded the co-operation of the railroad brotherhood men he could get it without brotherhood men he could get it without a dissenting voice. The present strike did not concern the miners only, but all union labor. A resolution was adopted pledging the co-operation of all rails if such a move was necessary in order for the miners to win their strike,

SPECIAL OFFICERS ON GROUND.

Not Popular at Hasieton, However-To Keep Track of Men.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 1.-The several hundred special officers brought here last night for guard duty at the collieries in the Hazleton district were distributed to-day. They will be housed and boarded at the breakers. Public sentiment here is against the special officers, and the local union today made an effort to induce the servant girls at the hotel where they remained over night to strike. The girls are still at work, however. Some of the mineworkers' leaders think the offi-lican nomines for City Attorney.

Pumpmen Will Go to Work.

TAMAQUA, Pa., June 1.-Today a meet-ing of delegates from all the locals in subdistrict No. 1 of the United Mine-workers was held at Couldale to decide whether the pumpmen in the Panther Creek Valley should obey the order to trick transmission The value build the strike tomorrow. The session lasted three hours, the anti-strike sentiment being very strong. It is said tonight that the greater number of the men will depart for duty tomorrow. Immediately after the meeting strike missionaries made a canvass of the men, but it is said that their efforts will not be productive of

any results. This evening an official of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company told the As-sociated Press correspondent that the company had the assurance that a sufficient number of men to run the pumps would report for duty in the morning.

Sheriff Posts Trespass Notices.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 1.-In anticipa-tion of possible trouble this week resulting from strikers' places being filled by other men, Sheriff Schad today sent his deputies through Lackawanna County posting big sheets warning all persons against trespassing. Sheriff Schad has refused all along to swear in any deputies at the request of the coal companies. He says if there is need of deputies he will direct their work.

will direct their work. A canvass made today gives indications that few engineers and not many more pumprinners will obey the sirike order. The firemen, it is thought, will generally strike. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson and the Erie men are expected to remain at work, especially the engineers and numprus. especially the engineers and pump-run-

Pump-Runners and Engineers Stay. SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., June 1.-The firemen, pump-runners and engineers em-ployed in the Erie Railroad's mines at Forest City have voted not to go out on strike Monday. In anticipation of trouble after Monday the company's property has been inclosed with an eight-foot barbedwire fence, and will be guarded by a large force of coal and tron police,

To Start With Non-Union Men.

DENVER, June 1-The strike situation in the building trades is unchanged today except for the declaration of the owners of the Ornamental Wire Works that they will start up fomorrow with non-union la-bor. No serious trouble is anticipated if the attempt is made.

For a Weak Back

The muscles of the back may be very much strengthened and all pain and sore-ness removed by applying Chamberlain's Pain - aim, and having the parts rubbed vigorously for five minutes at each appli-cation. Twenty-five and fifty-cent bottles of this liniment are for sale by all drug-gists.

If my vote for the Trenty of Paris prove to be my death as a Democrat, my tomb will not be dishonored if it has the inscription, "The freedom of religion," which Thomas Jefferson wrote for his own tomb as the most cherished work of his great career?

Whatever else may or may not happen to the Philippines, we have dedicated those islands to the freedom of religion; we have unshackled them from the dominion of an established church, and no power will ever exist that can undo our work or remand them to that servitude through the agencies of political or military power. I cannot regret a vote in the Senate of the United States which God has blessed with such imperiahable good. Much has been alleged that imputes to the Government a purpose to enrich its favorites at the expense of the people of the Philippine Archipelago. I feel that simple justice requires me to express my dissent to that statement. It is not sustained by the facts. On the contrary, there is a feeling of distrust toward men of enterprise and capital that is calculated to injure the islands by keeping the public lands unoccupied and by keeping out of the world's commerce the productions that would make its islanders prosperous and contented.

The islands were full of Indians, as our country was when Washington surrendered his commission at Annapolis. And it would be quite as just to say that the Constitution of the United States was a barbarous edict because it provided for the government of the Indian tribes through regulations of commerce by acts of Congress as to contend that the purpose of the Government was robbery in assuming sovereignty rights over the various tribes in the Philippines.

IN OUR DEALINGS WITH THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, THERE WAS NEVER A MOMENT OF TIME WHEN WE COULD HAVE HALTED OR COULD HAVE REVERSED OUR MOVEMENTS WITH-OUT VIOLATING THE INSTINCTS OF OUR BACE AND THE DUTY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

We are discreetly ellent when people in mobs inflict summary justice on outlaws, and should be discreetly careful in our investigation, but we declaim against the men we sent out to confront outlaws and to punish them for their crimes.

I DON'T BELIEVE THAT ANY AMERICAN OFFICER HAS MA-LICIOUSLY INFLICTED HARM ON ANY BODY OF FILIPINOS OR ON ANY PERSON, EITHER BY ORDERS GIVEN TO HIS SUBORDI-NATES OR BY THE SILENT APPROVAL OF THEIR MISCONDUCT. IF OUTLAWS HAVE SUFFERED, IT IS BECAUSE THEY DEFY THE LAWS, HUMAN AND DIVINE, AND WREAK THEIR YEN. GEANCE AND SATISFY THEIR MALICE, CUPIDITY OR LUSTS. UPON THE INNOCENT AND DEFENSELESS.

It is very difficult to restrain the soldiers or the people in the precise methods of legal procedure when they are forced to free the country from men who are voluntary outlaws.

But what excuse can possibly be found in the conduct of the Army for the refusal of Congress to give proper government to the Philippine Islands? We must either govern them or abandon them, and the more the Army may have abused these people the higher is the duty of providing for them a better civil government.

tion for and graditude to the British troops, almost all the newspapers ungrudgingly testify to the bravery of the Boers. On this subject the Standard

says: "Assuredly, the Boers have no reason to look back with humiliation on the events of the campaign. Although de-

feated, they are not disgraced." The Standard still further exhorts the nation to accept its victory in a calm and dignified manner, and not to indulge in unbecoming or offensive demonstrations of jubilation.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"We have, gained peace with honor. our statesmen are henceforth wise in making use of their opportunities, we shall find that we have also gained peace with good will." The Daily News says:

"It will do most to give us dignity and nobility in the hour of victory if we pay homage to the immense and heroic courage of our focs. Let us think of them not as enemies, but as the bravest fighters who ever met us in the field." The Daily Telegraph says:

intitude, east by the meridian 122 degrees "It is well for England that this crisis west longitude, and west by the meridia arose to be encountered when it did. 122 degrees 16 minutes west longitude, hav-Later it would have been too late. The ing an area of 149 square miles, in the State of Oregon, and including Crater danger we have met and mastered was a mortal danger, and England alone, of Lake, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and ded all the powers of Europe, possesses wealth, energy; command of sea and incated and set spart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be domitable steadfastness of national temperament, which has been taxed to prevall over the most insidious and forknown as Crater Lake National Park. "Sec. 2. That the reservation estab-lished by this act shall be under the control and custody of the Secretary of midable hostility by which the colonial dominion of any empire has ever been attacked." the Interior, whose duty it shall

Heliday in South Africa.

adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural objects within The dispatches received here from South Africa describe the rejolcings in all the principal towns there which folthe timber from wanton depredation, the preservation of all kinds of game and fish, the punishment of trespassers, the re-moval of unlawful occupants and intrud-ers, and the prevention and extinguish-ment of forest fires. "Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to establish any settlement or residence within sold reserve, or to engage in any lumbering or other enterlowed the announcement of peace yesterday and say that today, Monday, has been proclaimed a general holiday. In an editorial on the news from South

Africa the Times points out that there can be no treaty, but merely, as Lord Kitchener names it, a document containing "terms of surrender." The Times confident that the terms offered to General Botha a year ago have been virtually maintained.

the interests of the loyal colonists, whether of Dutch or British blood, have not been overlooked in the settlement. The Times pays a tribute to the saga-

cious and conciliatory diplomacy of Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, which has built up an amicable understanding, it declares, with the United States, and which has done so much to sober the reflections of less friendly states.

BRITISH EMBASSY JUBILANT.

Terms Were Probably Liberal-Will Help Our Trade.

WASHINGTON, June 1.-The officials of the British Embassy are sharing the ju-bilant feeling over the settlement of the war in South Africa. Official notice of the signing of the terms of surrender came to Mr. Buikes, the British Charge here, in a cablegram from the Foreign Office. It was very brief, and was in accord with the statements contained in the Associated Press dispatches. It probably will be

Lake National Park in Oregon, as it factories and business houses. finally passed Congress and was signed by the President: cite coal has become so scarce that many of the factories have been compelled to use soft coal. The two unions named in-

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of tend to take this action because they say America in Congress assembled: That the tract of land bounded north by the their members are arrested for using soft coal, only last week one of them being parallel 43 degrees 4 minutes north latifined \$25 for a violation of the amoke orditude, south by 42 degrees 48 minutes north nance.

THE ISSUES. If no National issues are involved in this campaign, why have the Democrats circulated anti-expansion speeches made by Democratic leaders in Congress? Why is it necessary to spread the sianders against the American soldiers in the Philippines, if the contest involves only state issues? The Democrats deny that National issues are involved, and yet seek to make votes by circulating literature supplied by the Democratic

campaign managers in Washington. Will Republicans permit their opponents to entrap them by this double dealing?

establish rules and regulations and cause

cald park, and also for the protection o

engage in any lumbering or other enter-prise or business occupation therein, or to enter therein for any speculative purpose

Labor and Socialism.

the timber from wanton depredation,

Vote for L. A. McNary, regular Repub-lican nominee for City Attorney. Election returns read at the Baker Theater tonight.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimen-tary cenal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Biology Has Proved That Dandruff Is Caused by a Germ.

Science is doing wonders these days in edicine as well as in mechanics. Since Adam delved, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a suc-cessful cure until Newbro's Herpicide was put on the market. It is a scientific preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the hair, where it says the vitality; causing itch-ber scale foiling hair and finally haiding scalp, failing hair and finally bald-ness. Without dandruff hair must grow huxurfantly. Herpicide at all druggists. It is the only destroyer of dandruff

whatever, and any person violating the provisions of this act, or the rules and regulations established thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than 500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall further be jushie for all destruction of timber or other **Tutt's Pills** Cure All for all destruction of timber or other property of the United States in conse-quence of any such unlawful act: pro-vided, that said reservation shall be open, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to all scien-lists, excumionists and pleasure-seekers, and to the location of mining claims and Liver Ills. To those living and to the location of mining claims and the working of the same; and provided n malarial districts Tutt's Pills further, that restaurant and hotel-keepers upon application to the Secretary of the Interior, may be permitted by him to esre indispensible, they keep the tablish places of entertainment within the Crater Lake National Park for the accomystem in perfect order and are modation of visitors, at places and under regulations fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise." an absolute cure

the

or sick headache, indigestion, DHNVER, June 1.-Tomorrow will be malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills

The newspaper is equally certain that