SIX NEW WAR SHIPS

Provided For by the Naval Appropriation Bill.

DISPOSED OF BY THE SENATE

Turner, of Washington, Makes an Extended Argument in Favor of the Nicaragua Canal—Question of Title.

Another of the big supply bills of the Government was disposed of by the Senate yesterday, the naval bill, carrying more than $78,000,000. It includes provisions for two first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruisers and two gunboats, but strikes out the House provision that one of each shall be built at Government yards.

When consideration of the isthmian canal question was resumed, Turner of Washington delivered an extended argument in support of the Nicaragua route. He maintained that the new Panama Canal Company could not pass a clear title to the Panama Canal Company's rights, franchises and property to the United States, and that if this Government purchased it it would be with all its incumbrances.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Shortly after the Senate convened today Carmack introduced a resolution directing the committee on civil service and retrenchments to investigate the case of Rebecca J. Taylor, a clerk in the War Department, who was discharged for the alleged reason of criticising the Administration's Philippine policy in a communication to the press. The committee was directed to investigate the reasons for her discharge. The resolution went over under the rule.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending amendment being that providing for the construction of two first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruisers and two gunboats. Perkins, a member of the committee on naval affairs, argued that some of the vessels ought to be constructed at Government navy-yards, and he urged that the admirably equipped naval yards ought to be utilized. This policy, he said, was demanded by the labor unions.

Platt of Connecticut asked if this was a demand or a request on the part of the labor unions.

"I mean that it is a request," replied Perkins. "They maintain that it is to the interest of the Government that the navy-yard, belonging to the people, should be utilized for building war vessels."

Perkins maintained that the increased cost of construction in Government yards, on account of the eight-hour law, was more than offset by the immense salaries paid the management in private yards. In his opinion the Government could be protected from excessive cost of ships by the utilization of the advantage of Government yards.

At the conclusion of Perkins' speech, without further comment, the committee amendment as to the building of two each of battle-ships, cruisers and gunboats was agreed to. Without further debate the bill was passed.

The London dock charges bill was taken up, and, after some minor amendments had been adopted, Hale presented objections to the measure.

Without action on the bill at 2:10 the isthmian canal bill was laid before the Senate, and Turner spoke in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. He said every political party stood committed to the project, although there were some selfish interests opposed to it. These might yet cause the country to let slip the opportunity of the canal's construction. The pathway of reason and common sense led to the construction of a canal by the Nicaragua route. The last commission, in its last report, had favored, he said, "the second-hand, discredited project at Panama," but the burden of evidence was in favor of the Nicaragua route. Every route, except those of Panama and Nicaragua, had been eliminated from consideration. "The Panama derelict," he said, "had disadvantages which were overwhelming and insuperable, while the Nicaragua Canal presented no difficulties that could not be overcome with comparative ease."

Turner urged that there were no diplomatic, legal or equitable difficulties in the way of construction of the Nicaragua Canal. He presented at great length the difficulties in which the United States might become involved by an acquirement of the rights, concessions and property of the Panama Canal Company, saying that it was manifest that this country could not get clear title to the property, based, as the sale would be, upon an insufficient order of a lower court of France. Under no system of jurisprudence of which he had any knowledge could the rights and property of the old Panama Canal Company be disposed of by the new company without the old company having been made a party to the judicial proceedings.

"I should like to inquire of the Senator," said Fairbanks, "whether there has been a confirmation of the order of sale?"

"Not that I am aware," replied Turner, "There has been no sale, and there could be, therefore, no confirmation of it."

In conclusion, Turner urged strongly that by the construction of the isthmian canal the stifled and cramped infant industries of the Pacific Coast would obtain an outlet for their products and would be relieved of the "grossly unjust discrimination to which they were now subjected by the transcontinental railroads." The project furthermore would promote National integrity and National progress. He favored the House bill, saying he believed that its enactment was the only method by which an isthmian canal could be constructed by the United States.

Morgan discussed the legal difficulties of acquiring the Panama Canal property and declared that the United States could not buy the property without acquiring the encumbrances upon it.

A bill was passed appropriating $15,845 for the relief of the persons who sustained damages by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, in Chicago, July 16, 1894.

The House bill providing for the protection of the President was referred to the judiciary committee, although Hoar, chairman of that committee, thought it would be impossible to get action on it at this session, if the committee had to consider it.

Then, after a brief executive session, the Senate, at 5:20 P. M., adjourned.

Changing Japanese Alphabet.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Hadijame Hosi, editor of the Japanese-American Weekly New York, accompanied by five young men of Japan, has arrived here from Tokio, and will remain in Chicago several days. Hadijame Hosi says he has spent four months in Japan promoting a movement for changing the Chinese characters of the Japanese language to the English alphabet.

"I use the 26 Roman letters," he said, "in printing my paper and find that they are applicable to our language. I hope ultimately that the movement will result in the universal use of the English language throughout Japan. The government has appointed a commission of 12 men to take the matter up."

UNTRUE, SAYS HAVEMEYER

Report That His Trust Controls Beet Sugar Industry.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Henry C. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, denied today a report that his company had obtained a preponderating interest in the beet sugar industry in this country. The report had it that Mr. Havemeyer had purchased the controlling interest in several beet sugar factories in the West and Northwest. When this was called to his attention, he said:

"It is not my intention to tell the public in the newspapers the business affairs of the company. That report about buying beet sugar interests was only printed in the hope of bringing an avowal from me. All I will say is that the statement to the effect that the American Sugar Refining Company has a preponderating interest in the beet sugar industry is utterly untrue."

"It is stated that you have purchased a controlling interest in five beet sugar factories in the West."

"That is untrue," Mr. Havemeyer said.

Rival of Electrical Trust.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The acquirement of a large interest in the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company by men who control the traction companies of New York and Philadelphia and the building up of an enormous electrical business in competition with that of the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will attract the attention of the financial world, the Tribune says, and adds:

"It is understood that control of the Stanley Company has been taken over by W. C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Thomas Dolan, and A. P. Widener, and that the company's plant at Pittsfield, Mass., is to be increased to about six times its present size within a few months."

The Stanley Company's capital stock is $3,000,000. Mr. Whitney and the capitalists associated with him were led to acquire an interest in the company, according to the Tribune, because of the difficulty in obtaining prompt delivery of electrical supplies for their traction companies in Philadelphia and New Jersey.

Steel Trust Buying Abroad.

BERLIN, June 10.—The United States Steel Corporation is negotiating for 20,000 tons of speiglisen at Siegen. A recent sale of 6000 tons of speiglisen having resulted in heavy loss to the sellers, the latter are now trying for better terms and the negotiations to this end are delaying the sale to the steel corporation.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Indorse ex-Governor Clark for Senator to Succeed Jones.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—The feature of the Democratic State Convention was the ovation to ex-Governor James P. Clark, who was declared by the convention to be the Democratic nominee for United States Senator to succeed Senator Jones. The friends of Senator Jones opposed the resolution, and it was stated that Senator Jones demurred to the action of the convention. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 470 to 72, and the formal declaration was then given on the basis of the vote in the Democratic primary elections of March 29 last, making Clark the nominee for Senator.

Governor Jefferson Davis was unanimously renominated. Governor Davis, in addressing the convention and accepting the nomination, announced himself a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator James H. Berry, whose term expires in 1905.

Other nominations were made as follows: Secretary of State, J. W. Crockett; Attorney-General, G. F. Murphy; State Treasurer, H. C. Tipton; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. N. Hinmon; Auditor, C. T. Monroe; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, B. B. Battle; State Land Commissioner, F. R. Conway; Railroad Commissioners, J. W. Phillips, B. B. Hudgins and J. E. Hampton; Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture, H. V. Bradford.

The platform says: "We recognise the Kansas City platform as the declaration of the National Democratic party on National questions until supplanted by the action of a succeeding National convention, and as such we hereby declare a general indorsement of the same."

On the question of trusts the platform says: "We denounce the trusts and all illegal combinations in restrain of trade or that have for their purpose the control of the markets or products of the country, and we request the passage of a law similar to the King bill, in the Legislature, and we pledge the Democratic party to the passage of such laws as will effectually prohibit the operation of all such combinations in the State of Arkansas."

Nominated for Congress.

FREMONT, Neb., June 10.—The Republicans of the third Nebraska district today nominated J. J. McCarthy for Congress.

CRESTON, Ia., June 10.—W. P. Hepburn was today renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Eighth district.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 10.—The Fifth District Republicans tonight nominated Judge J. W. Morris for Congress.

Passed Stolen Bank Notes.

ABILENE, Tex., June 10.—Jesse Nicklin, Peter Fucher and Wyatt Hanks, the latter a brother of O. C. Hanks, the alleged trainrobber, who was killed while resisting arrest in San Antonio recently, have been taken into custody, charged with disposing of bank notes secured from a Great Northern express train at Wagner, Mont., January 3, 1901. The men are residents of Callahan County, Texas, and it is declared that a number of the notes were found in their possession. Nicklin is said to have confessed, stating that he was to get one-half of the proceeds from the notes disposed of.

Creditmen's Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—The seventh annual convention of the National Creditmen's Association met in this city today with 300 delegates present. The secretary, William A. Prendergast, of New York, reported that the membership of the association June 1 was 4000, an increase of 432 over last year.

Routine business occupied the rest of the afternoon session. It was voted to continue the publication of the Monthly Bulletin in its present form. New York, Denver and San Francisco are desirous of obtaining the convention in 1903, and a lively fight is expected.

Two Negroes Lynched.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 10.—A mob of about 50 masked men broke into the jail about 1 o'clock this morning, secured two negroes, took them to the outskirts of the city, and hanged them to a tree, riddling their bodies with bullets. The negroes lynched were Barris and James Gillespie, charged with the murder of Miss Cornelia Benson in Roan County, Monday. Governor Aycock had ordered out the Salisbury military company to protect them.

Knights and Ladies of Security.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—The fifth biennial of the National Council, Knights and Ladies of Security, met in Louisville today. Delegates are present from all parts of the United States.

Salaries of Cuban Lawmakers.

HAVANA, June 10.—President Palma has signed the bill fixing the salaries of the members of the Cuban House and Senate at $3000 a year.

ENACTING CLAUSE CUT OUT

HOUSE DEFEATS BILL TO TRANSFER FOREST RESERVES.

Special Order Adopted for Consideration of the Corliss Pacific Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House today defeated the bill to transfer certain forest reserves to the Agricultural Department and to authorize the President to establish game and fish preserves. Its death was accomplished by striking out the enacting clause. The motion was made by Cannon, and was adopted 100 to 70. He claimed that the bill would greatly increase the cost of administering forest reserves, and declared that the estimated receipts of the next fiscal year were already exceeded by the appropriations up to the present time by over $51,000,000.

The House then adopted a special order for the consideration of the Corliss Pacific cable bill by a vote of 106 to 73, and for the remainder of the afternoon listened to the author of the measure argue in favor of its passage. Dalzell (Rep. Pa.), who presented the rule, announced that he was opposed to the Government building a cable to the Philippines. He said he favored the construction of an American cable by American capital, and gave notice that at the proper time he would offer as a substitute a bill to authorize the President to contract for the construction of a cable under certain conditions. The minority of the commerce committee opposed the Corliss bill on the ground that the Commercial Pacific Company is now at work building a cable which is to be laid by 1905.

The Proceedings.

The House, after preliminary business, resumed consideration of the forest reserves bill. Cannon, chairman of appropriations committee, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. By unanimous consent, Cannon, in connection with his motion, made a statement as to the status of revenues and expenditures. He argued vigorously against the proposed transfer on the ground that it would take the administration of 46,000,000 acres from a fully equipped Land Office, and place it under an inexperienced division of the Agricultural Department, creating a divided jurisdiction and rendering the service much more expensive than at present. He said he had no criticism to pass upon the scientists of the Agricultural Department, but he observed sarcastically that the principal industry of many alleged scientists was to fasten themselves to the public teat. While the President had recommended this transfer, Cannon said that what he really had in mind was the increased efficiency of forestry work in the United States. "I am not a hero worshipper," said Cannon, "but measured by his administration thus far, I am abundantly thankful that Theodore Roosevelt succeeded the great President who was stricken down at Buffalo. I believe in him."

As Cannon warmed up to his subject he created some amusement by removing his collar and necktie.

Cannon then made a statement regarding the expenditures and receipts of the coming fiscal year. For the current year the apparent surplus was $35,000,000; for the coming year the estimated revenues were $639,000,000; the regular appropriation bills in their present status aggregated $530,000,000; the permanent appropriations were $89,000,000; the miscellaneous appropriations, including the omnibus public building bills, were $10,000,000; the deficiencies already aggregated $21,000,000. The apparent excess of appropriations over expenditures already reached the sum of $51,929,128. This showing made no provision for the sinking fund ($34,000,000), which could be paid or not. It did not include anything for the isthmian canal, for the Pacific cable, for the omnibus fish hatchery proposition, or a hundred kindred appropriations.

It might be said that the Treasury contained a great surplus, observed Cannon If any of the great pending enterprises were undertaken the surplus would vanish like the mist before the sun. He said he di dnot desire to be an alarmist, but he adjured his colleagues to weigh carefully appropriations before they allowed expenditures to march beyond estimated receipts. Every cent of revenue for the next fiscal year was necessary to pay expenses in sight. He appealed to his colleagues not to pass a bill like the pending measure, which would certainly beget extravagance. "Let us cut its head off," he said, "just behind the ears." (Applause and laughter.)

Lacey (Rep. Ia.) replied to Cannon. He insisted that the latter's criticism of the pending bill was not justified.

Cannon's motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried, 66 to 47. The bill was immediately reported to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out and the recommendation was adopted, 100 to 70.

Dalzell (Rep. Pa.) then presented the special order for the consideration of the Pacific cable bill. By its terms four hours were to be allowed for general debate and any Pacific cable proposition was made germane to it.

Adamson (Dem. Ga.) protested against the adoption of the rule, and the building of a cable by the Government. He argued that the private company, which had planned to lay a cable to the Philippines should be allowed to do so without let or hindrance. He protested against the Government entering into competition with capital and labor engaged in private enterprises.

Richardson (Dem. Ala.) also opposed the adoption of the rule.

Shackelford (Dem. Mo.) advocated the adoption of the rule.

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) said the committee on rules had no anxiety as to the fate of the Corliss bill. The rule left the door wide open for any proposition which might be submitted.

Dalzell announced that he was opposed to the construction of a Government cable. The necessity for a cable all admitted. The Administration was insistent in the interest of economy that there should be a cable connecting the United States directly with our insular possessions, but he did not believe in Government ownership of the cable. The experience of foreign countries as regards both railroads and telegraphs was against it. Nor did he favor the proposition of the Commercial Pacific Company, of which Mr. Mackay is the head. His information, he said, was that English capital was behind that company. Mr. Mackay might be a loyal American, but it was many years since he had lived in America. He belonged to that class of Americans who were denominated expatriated Americans. The Commercial Company, he said, proposed to build a cable in English workshops with British capital, and lay it with British ships. He wanted an American cable, built by American capital in American shops, by American wage-earners, laid by American ships under the American flag.

"You speak of Mr. Mackay as an expatriated American," interrupted Newlands (Pop. Nev.). "While Mr. Mackay's family lives abroad, he resides in the United States nearly all the time."

"I retract the statement," replied Dalzell. "It is not material. The capital behind the enterprise is English."

Richardson (Dem. Ala.) here interposed to deny the latter statement. He produced an affidavit showing that Mr. Mackay owned a majority of the shares of the company.

"Where is it proposed to make this cable?" asked Dalzell.

"In England," replied Richardson, "and at the proper time I will show why it is to be made there."

"That is enough," said Dalzell. "That is why I oppose the proposition of the Commercial Company."

Proceeding, he said at the proper time he would offer as a substitute for the bill the bill recently introduced in the Senate, which he understood had been drawn by the Attorney-General, by which the President would be authorized to make a contract for the construction of a cable under specific conditions. The rule was adopted, 106 to 72.

Consideration of the bill then began. Corliss was the first speaker. "This measure," he said, "provides for a Government cable uniting our islands with the American continent. By its terms the cable shall be American-made, laid by American ships and managed by the American Government."

He argued that no one had a right to lay a cable without the permission of Congress. He placed the cost of construction at not exceeding $10,000,000 and the cost of operation at $400,000 per annum. A Government survey of the route already had been made, he said, at an expense of $200,000. He estimated that the revenue from commercial business alone would be far in excess of the cost of operation.

Corliss presented to the House statements and figures intended to show the existence of a cable monopoly and its purposes. He presented the grants obtained by the Eastern Extension Cable Company from China, Japan and the Spanish islands in the Pacific, including Guam, the Philippines and Marshall Islands, to show that this cable company had control of cable communication in the Far East and control of 70,000 miles of submarine cables. It had an exclusive monopoly in China, he said, until 1930, and its Spanish grant in the Philippines will run until 1940. He contended that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which proposed to lay a cable to Hawaii, and thence to Manila, was merely the American branch of the Extension Cable monopoly.

Corliss dwelt on the effect upon our military control in the Pacific should a foreign corporation be permitted to own this cable, and he argued that the only way to break down the monopoly was for the Government to own, construct and operate the cable. Corliss denounced private cable monopolies and read letters from Captain Squier, of the Signal Service, who, he said, had been in charge of the cables in the Philippines for three years, and from Admiral Bradford, on the necessity of a Government cable and the existence of a cable monopoly in the East.

A session was ordered Sunday, June 29, at 11 o'clock for eulogies on the late Representative Cummings, of New York. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

RELIEF FOR CUBANS.

Republican Senators Have Not Adjusted Their Differences.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The question of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba was again today the subject of many conferences between Republican Senators. The advocates of straight reduction maintain their position firmly and are devoting themselves to an effort to convince their opponents that this is the only legal and practical channel through which aid can be given to the Cubans. They have definitely rejected the proposition for a rebate and an ultimate commercial treaty as being too slow and uncertain, and announce their determination to prolong the session indefinitely, if necessary, to accomplish their purpose. So far there are no reports of defection from the beet-sugar ranks. There is talk among them of another conference at an early day.

Brooke Not to Be Lieutenant-General

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House committee on military affairs today voted against making a favorable report on the bill which recently passed the Senate authorizing the advancement of the senior Major-General of the Army, General Brooke, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and his retirement with that rank. The vote, which was seven to three, was not on party lines. Members of the committee said that the adverse action was due to the course taken by the House against the bill advancing Surgeon-General Sternberg, and also because of opposition within the committee to retirements at advanced grades.

Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Augur, Colonel; Major Clarence A. Stedman, Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. D. Beach, Major; First Lieutenant Charles A. Stodter, Captain.

Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Noble, Colonel; Major John A. Baldwin, Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Abner Pickering, Major; First Lieutenant Preston Brown, Captain.

ACCEPTED A BRIBE.

Conviction in the Minneapolis Municipal Scandal.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Irwin A. Gardner was found guilty tonight of having accepted a bribe as special officer to procure police protection for shark gaming. The specific charge was that Gardner had accepted $25 from Billy Edwards, who since has been convicted of swindling. Gardner, however, is lost sight of in the scandal that his conviction unfolds. He was the amanuensis of Mayor Ames, and the prosecution sought to show that such bribes as he accepted were taken with at least the connivance of executive members of the city administration. Police Chief Ames, brother of the Mayor, is now under indictment and will be placed on trial within a few days. The state's case rested on the testimony of men who asserted that money was regularly paid to Gardner and that he distributed it among members of the administration, the consideration being immunity from police interference, not only of shark gaming but of various other phases of crime, including social evil resorts. It was the claim of the prosecution that a complete system had been perfected whereby the victims of the protected criminals were persuaded to leave town after having been victimized. It is alleged that Detective Lorbeck, who will go to trial tomorrow under indictments for receiving a bribe, was charged with the task of getting rid of these victims.

Taylor Reprieve Extended.

COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—Governor Nash today extended the reprieve of Mrs. Frances Langworthy Taylor and her daughter until October 10. This action is taken to give them the benefit of any light that may be thrown on their case by the trial of Clara Taylor, now under arrest in Italy. The charge against all three women is the kidnaping of Baby Margaret Taylor, who was brought home from Italy recently by her father.

Jessie Morrison's Third Trial.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 10.—The third trial of Jessie Morrison, who killed Mrs. Olin Castle, at the latter's home here in June, 1900, by cutting her throat with a razor, was begun here today. The prisoner cried when Judge Aikman refused a change of venue. Attorneys for the defendant alleged prejudice.

Negro Murderer Pleads Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—By agreement of counsel, William Strouther, the negro Turkish bath attendant, who was arrested last January for the murder of A. Dean Cooper, pleaded guilty today, and will serve 15 years in the state penitentiary. Formal sentence will be pronounced later.

Conviction of Most Reaffirmed.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The Court of Appeals today unanimously affirmed the judgment of conviction of Johann Most, who was convicted of publishing an improper article in a paper owned by him, and who was sentenced to one year imprisonment in the New York Penitentiary.

Farmer Shot by His Son.

PRINCETON, Mo., June 10.—Daniel Porter, a wealthy farmer, was shot and probably fatally wounded by his 18-year-old son here today. A dispute arose as to which should use the buggy.

REAL CAUSES OF STRIKE

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT HAS THE INFORMATION HE WANTED.

Conference With Coal-Mine Operators at New York—Probability of a General Strike.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The information called for by President Roosevelt about the coal strike has been secured and will soon be presented to him in the form of an official report by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. The report will touch at the root of the difficulty, and will explain the "real causes" leading to the great industrial conflict, which causes have been jealously guarded by both sides. Mr. Wright will not make any suggestions or recommendations. The information sought was obtained in two interviews which occupied in all but four hours. Monday night at the Manhattan Hotel President Mitchell made a presentment of the miners' controversy. Late today, in the office of the Delaware & Hudson, President Oliphant, of the company; President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and President Thomas, of the Erie Company, discussed the strike from the standpoint of the operators.

"I have practically completed the official investigation," said Commissioner Wright tonight, "and will present my report as quickly as possible to President Roosevelt. I have secured the information I desired, and was treated courteously by the representatives of both sides of the controversy. It will not be necessary for me to go to the coal fields."

Speaking of the prospect of a general strike of the miners, Commissioner Wright expressed himself as follows:

"If the soft coal men who have signed contracts should strike, they would be violating their agreement, and thus put their unions at a decided disadvantage for the sympathy of the public. This action would put the unions on the defensive in any arbitration that would follow the outbreak. None of the strikers thus far were bound by contracts."

President Mitchell returned to Wilkesbarre tonight.

The presidents of the coal roads immediately affected by the strike made public today letters and telegrams which have passed between the operators and President Mitchell and other representatives of the United Mineworkers. "The President of the United States," they add, "having requested Mr. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, to investigate the strike, the presidents of the coal companies have given him such facts as he desired, including this correspondence, and they are now given to the public."

The first letter on the list is that of President Baer, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, dated Philadelphia, February 19, 1902. In this letter Mr. Baer replies to a communication from Mr. Mitchell, inviting the company to be represented at a joint conference of operators and miners with the object of forming a wage scale, covering the anthracite region for the year beginning April 1, 1902. Mr. Baer, speaking for the companies which he represents, sets forth many objections to the miners' proposition, and declines to join in any conference. The other presidents sent similar letters.

Mr. Mitchell's Scranton dispatch of May 8 to the operators states his desire to avoid a long and disastrous conflict in the anthracite region, and then presents the following propositions, which he said the miners had authorized him to submit:

"First—Inasmuch as the anthracite operators have proposed to continue the present wage scale for one year, and inasmuch as the anthracite miners have unanimously resolved to ask that an increase of 20 per cent should be ordered on present prices to all men performing contract work, that eight hours should constitute a day's labor for all persons employed by the hour, day or week, without any reduction in their present wage rate, and that coal should be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable, and inasmuch as in our recent conferences the anthracite mineworkers and mine operators have failed to reach an agreement upon any of the questions at issue, we propose that the industrial branch of the National Civic Federation select a committee of five persons to arbitrate and decide all or any of the questions in dispute, the award of such board of arbitration to be binding upon both parties, and effective for a period of one year.

"Second—Should the above proposition be unacceptable to you, we propose that a committee composed of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter and one other person whom these two may select, be authorized to make an investigation into the wages and conditions of employment existing in the anthracite field, and if they decide that the average annual wages received by anthracite mineworkers are sufficient to enable them to live and maintain and educate their families in a manner conformable to established American standards and consistent with American citizenship, we agree to withdraw our claims for higher wages and more equitable conditions of employment, providing that the anthracite mine operators agree to comply with any recommendations the above committee may make affecting the earnings and conditions of labor of their employes."

Mr. Thomas replied that the subject "cannot practically be handled in the manner suggested in your telegram." Mr. Truesdale also says that the proposition cannot be conceded.

Mr. Baer says: "We gave you the figures showing the cost of mining and marketing coal and the sums realized therefrom in the markets, in the hope of convincing you that it was absolutely impracticable to increase wages. To your suggestion that the price of coal should be increased to the public, our answer was that this was not only undesirable, but in view of the sharp competition of bituminous coal, it was impossible.

"We offered to permit you or your experts to examine our books to verify our statements. Anthracite mining is a business and not a religious, sentimental or academic proposition. The laws organizing the companies I represent in express terms impose the business management on the president and directors. I could not, if I would, delegate this business management to even such a highly respected body as the Civic Federation, nor could I call to my aid as experts in the mixed problems of business and philanthropy the eminent prelates you have named."

Mr. Oliphant also declined.

Burning Soft Coal.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Assistant Corporation Counsel Crosby, in charge of the bureau for the collection of penalties, is proceeding against about 40 of the large office buildings in this city under the ordinance forbidding the use of soft coal. The penalty is $50 for each violation, and where the Department of Health has given notice to stop the use of soft coal and it is continued contrary to order, the penalty is $250.

"Since the miners' strike the use of bituminous coal has become general in the city," said Captain Crosby. "We believe that many people are taking advantage of the coal strike as an excuse for burning soft coal. There are coal regions in Canada, England and in the South, and there is no reason why these supplies should not be drawn upon."

Improvement at Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., June 10.—There is some improvement in the strike situation in the Pocahontas field. More men returned to work this morning, and it is estimated that about 20 per cent of the regular force was at work. No violence is reported in the Pocahontas territory, and the operators say they are satisfied with the outlook. There is a complete tie-up in the Flat Top district. The men who had started to work, including the guards, have been refused board, and others were warned by the union men not to go to work.

Mines in Good Condition.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 10.—In the absence of President Mitchell from strike headquarters today, there was a dearth of news from the miners' side. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it is said on authority the mines are in as good condition as they were when the strike of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen began. About 25 men who were engaged in fighting fire at the Jersey mine of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Company deserted their posts. This is said to be a serious matter for the company, which is short of men.

Way to Settle Denver Strike.

DENVER, June 10.—The Contractors' and Material Men's Association tonight proposed to the labor unions to go out of existence as an organization if the unions would dissolve the Building Trades Council. This matter will have to be acted upon by the unions, so that several days will elapse before an answer can be made. There are no other developments in the building-strike situation.

Melters Quit Work.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—About 600 melters employed by the Crucible Steel Company in Pittsburg and Aliquippa, Pa., have quit work as a protest against the present wage rate. The company's melters in the big plant at Laurenceville also threaten to strike. Frank B. Smith, general manager of the Crucible Company, says the differences will be adjusted at once.

Detective Agency Busy.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 10.—Probably 5 per cent of the 12,000 miners in the Norfolk & Western territory are at work today. There has been no violence reported. A detective agency is rushing hundreds of men into the field to protect property in the event of violence.

For Recognition of Union.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Six hundred employes of the Empire Bridge Company, of Williamsburg, have struck for recognition of their union. It is said their action will delay work on many bridges in the West.

Threatened Strike on Great Northern

ST. PAUL, June 10.—The masons and blacksmiths employed in the Great Northern shops here gave out a statement tonight in which they say that unless the company grants their demands by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning they will strike.

Moonshiners Near New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—For the second time within a week an illicit distillery has been discovered near this city. Both places were found by firemen called to the scene through alarms. The second "still" was in a small house in the Bronx. When the firemen entered they found two young children alone in the house. Little trouble was experienced in quenching the fire. In a corner were found two large boilers and in another 40 barrels of whisky and mash. On a stove was a quantity of "stuff" which might have boiled over and caused the blaze.

The children told the police they lived in the house with their mother, who was employed there as housekeeper. No information could be obtained from them as to the proprietors of the place, and no arrests were made.

Shortstop Overdraws His Pay.

ST. PAUL, June 10.—Danny Shea, shortstop of the American Association team, was arrested last night as he was taking a train for San Francisco, where he expected to join Captain Shugart's ball team, on a charge of securing money by false pretenses. The local management believes that he proposed to jump his contract and claimed that he had drawn $150 more than was due. He was arraigned in court today and after a conference with Captain Kelly he pleaded guilty of breaking the "lumber jack law," paid a fine of $25 and promised to repay $138 29 which he had overdrawn. He will be allowed to join the San Francisco team without further trouble.

Convicted of Bribery.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 10. — Attorney Thomas M. McGarry was today convicted by a jury in the Allegan Circuit Court at Allegan of the charge of bribery in connection with the Lake Michigan water supply scandal. He was granted a change of venue on the ground that he could not secure a fair trial in this city. The trial has been in progress for four weeks, and conviction was practically on the same testimony that convicted ex-City Attorney L. K. Salisbury and H. A. Taylor, the Eastern capitalist, who furnished the funds.

Arrest of a Promoter.

NEW YORK, June 10.—On a charge of grand larceny, Joseph J. O'Toole, a promoter, has been arrested here on information furnished by the police of Paris. The complainant was Charles E. Mackey, of this city, who alleges that O'Toole and a man known as Vezet got from him 25,000 francs for an interest in a mine which he avers does not exist. In the Waldorf-Astoria, on Sunday, Mackey said he saw O'Toole and he at once communicated with the Parisian police, who asked the local bureau to arrest O'Toole.

Chinaman Strung Up.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Colo., June 10.—Loui Sing, a Chinese, was strung up to a tree twice by a mob, and threatened with death if he did not leave town, never to return. The cause of the mob's wrath was because of the Chinaman's efforts to run away with a white girl named Nellie Merchen. It is not believed the Chinaman suffered severely, other than being cut around the neck with the rope and knocked down twice.

En Route to Oyster Bay.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Government dispatch-boat Dolphin, with Mrs. Roosevelt and the youngest children of the President, came into the harbor tonight from Washington. The Dolphin will stop here to enable Mrs. Roosevelt to do some shopping in the city until some time tomorrow, when it will proceed up Long Island Sound to Oyster Bay.

At the Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, having returned to the city, various matters relating to their departments were discussed by the Cabinet today, and in view of the President's leaving for West Point tonight, Secretary Root brought up a number of matters connected with the War Department.

President Goes to West Point.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Roosevelt and party, who are going to West Point to attend the centennial celebration, left here over the Pennsylvania road. They occupied a special train. The President will return to the city Friday.

Suicide of an Artist.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Gustav Gurks, a well-known newspaper illustrator, shot and killed himself in his studio here today. He had been ill and broken down by overwork of late. He came to this city from Chicago several years ago.

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TORNADO IN THE NORTH

SEVERAL LIVES LOST BY A STORM IN MINNESOTA.

Twister Does Damage in Iowa—Rumor of a Tornado Near Bloomington, Ill.

ST. PAUL, June 11.—A tornado of marked severity prevailed Monday evening over sections of Clay and Becker Counties and across the southern portions of the White Earth Indian reservation. The region through which the storm prevailed is comparatively sparsely settled and remote from telegraphic communication, and details are meager. The list of dead includes the following:

MRS. O. A. BERG, wife of a farmer living near Voss, killed by falling timbers.

Four children of Andrew Hoin, living north of Ulen, killed by the collapse of their home.

The storm seems to have first struck northeast of the town of Ulen, in Clay County, whence it traveled southeasterly across the northern part of Becker County, striking the towns of Foss, Atlanta and Walworth, along the lower edge of the White Earth reservation. At Atlanta a large Norwegian Lutheran church was completely demolished and a number of other buildings were partly wrecked. The path of the storm was about 1¼ miles wide, and from 30 to 50 miles in length.

It has been impossible to verify the report from the White Earth Indian Agency that 15 people were killed on the reservation by the tornado.

The property damage from the storm is roughly estimated at $100,000.

Tornado in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 10.—A tornado struck the Northwestern Railway line one mile east of Jordan, 40 miles northeast of Des Moines. Over a mile of telegraph wire was blown down. The storm is said to have been terrific in character. At Grinnell a miniature repetition of the cyclone of 1882 occurred, blowing off the roofs of the new and old opera-houses and a livery barn, doing more or less damage to the property. No lives were lost.

At Oskaloosa a wind and rain storm did much damage to property, partially unroofing a business block, blowing down one house and prostrating telephone and telegraph wires. No one was injured.

Rumor of a Tornado.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Reports of a tornado near Bloomington are current. Neither the telegraph companies nor the railroads have any wires working into that city. Communication was lost suddenly. The completeness of the interruption caused a belief that the storm was one of exceptional severity.

The area affected extends from Freeport, Ill., on the west, to Clinton, Ill., on the south. The long-distance telephone wires as well as those belonging to the telegraph companies and the railroads, have been totally paralyzed.

Tracks in Kansas Under Water.

IOLA, Kan., June 10.—The Missouri Pacific tracks here are under water. Passengers and mail from a train had to be transferred in boats. Large stakes have been driven into the ground at the ends of the ties and large stones placed on the track in an effort to keep it from being washed away. The Santa Fe road is also experiencing trouble from the back-water.

The Philippine Church Question.

Chicago Tribune.

The attitude of the Vatican toward the American commission which is to discuss with the Catholic authorities the solution of the church question in the Philippines is variously reported in the dispatches from Rome. The Cardinal Secretary of the Propaganda and the Cardinal Secretary of State are said to be opposed to official recognition of Judge Taft and his colleagues, because they have not been endowed with formal diplomatic powers by the President, and at the same time from other sources it is reported that the Pope looks forward with pleasure to the conference with Judge Taft and Bishop O'Gorman. There may be—though it is difficult to believe that such is the case—a disposition on the part of some of the officials at Rome to combine the settlement of the problems which face the church and the government in the Philippines with the question of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican. If this disposition should prevail during the discussion, it will seriously interfere with the work of the commission.

It is desirable that the work of the church in civilizing the Filipino people should be resumed, freed from the prejudice which the population has conceived for the friars. At present the people are almost without spiritual leaders. The friars are unable to return to their parishes, because of the danger to their lives and because of the probability of a fresh outbreak if they were to do so. The Filipinos draw a sharp line between the monastic orders and the church. They hate the friars, and they are devoted to their religion. Many of the native clergy are unfitted by training or education to look after their people without assistance and supervision. The situation calls for American priests, understanding the aims and government of the American people, to carry on the work in the islands which they have so successfully and so long carried on in the United States.

Judge Taft and Bishop O'Gorman are authorized to treat for the transfer of the church lands to the insular government and the withdrawal of the friars from the islands. The good judgment of the authorities at Rome should exclude from the conference any other question, if indeed they have really intended to bring up one at this time.

Women's Golf Tournament.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Low score in the qualifying round of the third annual tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association of Orange, N. J., today was made by Miss E. W. Goffe, of the Essex Country Club, whose 86 was the only score under 90.

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