

ADJOURNMENT NEAR

Congress Will Quit Before Fourth of July.

CUBAN RECIPROcity A FAILURE

Omnibus Statehood bill is Also Likely to Go Over—May Be an Extra Session for a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The session of the Senate during the present week will be devoted to odds and ends of legislation. It was the purpose of the Republican steering committee to make the Cuban reciprocity bill the order of business after the adjournment of the inter-oceanic canal bill, but the two Republican conferences have rendered it evident that there could be no reciprocity legislation this session, as the steering committee has abandoned its purpose.

Some interest is manifested in the notice of Senator Quay that tomorrow he would call up his motion for the discharge of the committee on territories from further consideration of the omnibus statehood bill in order to secure action on it during the present session, but the understanding now is that the bill will not pass and the question will go over until the next session of Congress in obedience to the wish of the Republican leaders. Senator Bates, however, has stated that if Senator Quay does not press his motion, he (Bates) will move to have the committee discharged and the bill taken up. This motion would bring the question up for consideration on the minority side of the chamber, it would be predestined to defeat, as it is understood that there are very few, if any, Republican Senators who will support such a motion if made by a Democratic Senator.

On Tuesday the Senate will take up, in obedience to the wish of Senator Quay, the bill creating a National forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountain range, and the understanding is that consideration of the measure will be confined to one day.

Wednesday Senator McCumber will be heard in support of the pure food bill, but consideration of this question under agreement will be confined to one day. The bill creating a National forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountain range, and the understanding is that consideration of the measure will be confined to one day.

Senator Stewart's bill confirming the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in the Hudson County, N. J., and it is understood to be Mr. Stewart's purpose to press its consideration when there is no more highly privileged matter to be considered. The conference report on Monday will report the general immigration bill and it is understood that he will make strenuous efforts to have the measure considered during the week or at least before the final adjournment of Congress.

The rest of the week will be given over to conference reports on appropriation bills, and the differences between the two houses. The conference report on the naval appropriation bill will be submitted on Monday and early consideration will be given the report. There will be little, if any, action on the bill until the latter part of the week.

The committee on appropriations will take up the general appropriation bill, and will probably report it the latter part of the week. This is the last of the appropriation bills, and with its disposal a large part of the way of final adjournment of Congress will be accomplished.

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ests of the inhabitants. At the same time the steps taken should be such as will permit our people to join equally in developing the country. The regulations for land holding, mining, etc., should not be such as will necessarily exclude the man of moderate capital from engaging in productive enterprise. Much more rapid growth in civilization can be expected if American citizens colonize the vacant lands in large numbers, and at the same time this advance will be much more solid than would be the case were the whole work of development to be left to corporations who should take up large tracts and work them on a tenant basis or by means of scab labor. It is now proposed to submit to the details of the land laws to the Philippine Commission.

There are doubtless some advantages in establishing the general principles of the land policy upon the proper basis is only increased by the fact that this is merely a basis which is to be subsequently built upon by others. It is not too much to expect, therefore, that the vastly better provisions of the House bill as regards the land question should be carefully compared with those of the Senate measure.

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HOME FROM PHILIPPINES

GENERAL WHEATON AND SNYDER AND TWO REGIMENTS.

Lives Saved by Sanitary Precautions Makes the Losses by War Seem Insignificant.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The United States Army transport, Sherman arrived from the Philippines last evening and went immediately into quarantine. Among her passengers were Major-General Lyle D. Wheaton and Brigadier-General Snyder. On board were also 1294 men, forming the Sixth and Nineteenth Infantry Regiments. The ship also brought back 17 discharged soldiers, 17 sick men, three dead and 11 insane.

General Wheaton returns in fairly good health. His long stay in the islands and the responsibilities he has had have aged him greatly. He is very glad to be home again, and looks forward with pleasure to the time when he can leave the vessel for land.

Major-General Wheaton has made an

WHY THE MINERS STRIKE

(Continued from First Page.)

productive capacity of miners workers deteriorated on an average of 15 per cent; in other words, the United Mineworkers' organization is accused of encouraging poor workmanship. An examination of the reports on coal production compiled by the United States Government discloses the fact that the allegations of the railroad presidents are misleading and untrue, as the following figures will demonstrate:

"From 1890 to 1900, inclusive, the mines were in active operation an average of 122 days per year, and for each person employed they produced 283.5 tons of coal per year, or for each day the mines were in operation 2.16 tons were produced per employee; while in the year 1901, again, when the operators so bitterly complain, the mines were in operation 194 days and there were produced 415.4 tons for each person employed; or for each day the mines were in operation 2.14 tons were produced per employee, thus showing conclusively that instead of a deterioration there was a decided improvement in the productive capacity of the men after they became thoroughly organized."

"Can the unprejudiced reflect upon these facts and conclude that the anthracite miner is not a better workman than he was before the last great concession in wages two years ago?"

"The railroad presidents contend that they cannot increase wages without making a corresponding increase in the selling price of coal. In fact, the coal operators and have accused the miners of suggesting a proposition that would impose a hardship upon the public by increasing the market price of coal 50 cents per ton, the amount that would have been required to meet all the demands made by the miners. However, their solicitude for the public well has not deterred them from operating their mines at a profit of more than 10 per cent since the strike was inaugurated, without giving any part of the increase to the miners."

"The statement says that further evidence of the ability of the coal miners to produce more coal is shown in the statement of John Markle, managing partner of the G. H. Markle Coal Company, an independent operator in the Lehigh and the Schuylkill region, made in a suit before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Markle is quoted as saying that the company in the five years from 1890 to 1894 made a profit of over \$1,000,000, and the statement says the Government reports show that the home value of coal produced by the anthracite companies during that time was \$1,200,000,000, or more than 10 per cent of the value of the coal produced in the same period."

"The average price of the marketed anthracite coal, that is, the product shipped to market or sold to local trade, was \$1.85, the highest figure obtained since 1883."

"In other words, while, according to President Oliphant, 15 cents per ton represented the operator's increased wages on production in 1901, 35 cents per ton, as compared with 1900, represents the increased value of the product to the operators. In view of the fact that this enormous increase in the selling price of coal has been extorted from the consumer by the coal trust, can any one say that the demands of the miners for a small portion of the increased wealth their labor has produced are unreasonable or unwarranted?"

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INDICTED ON A CHARGE OF OFFERING A BRIBE.

Sensational charges have been made against Mayor C. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, and who is a survivor of the massacre of Company C at Batangas, Samar, gave Barber the lie, when the latter declared that "two-thirds of the American soldiers who went to the Philippines were hoodlums. In the night the soldiers were in command of the Fifth Separate Brigade, Department of South Philippines, with headquarters at Ilo Ilo."

"The life in the Philippines did not disagree with me," said the General. "I was not enthusiastic over the Oriental possessions, and expressed myself as being glad that he could now wash his hands of it all."

Another passenger on the Sherman was Captain Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, who carried a message from President McKinley to General Garcia at the outbreak of the Spanish War. General Wheaton would not talk on the charges of cruelty made against American soldiers in the Philippines, but made this statement as showing what occupation meant:

"The devastations of war have cost many lives and the loss among the natives has no doubt been very large, but when one takes into consideration the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been saved by reason of the sanitary precautions of the American Army and the civil commission, the losses by war seem infinitely small. Smallpox became epidemic soon after the American occupation was held Army. Compulsory vaccination was held in every city, province and town throughout the country. In that way we saved thousands of lives. In General Bell's department 39,000 were vaccinated before the bubonic plague seemed bound to obtain a foothold in the Philippines, the Army stamped it out by determined action. At present cholera is raging, and I believe the Health Officers have the disease well under control. These dangers have been met and overcome by Americans."

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