

ENGULFED BY FIRE
Two Towns in Pennsylvania
Become Furnaces.

MANY PERSONS ARE DEAD

Watsonville Entirely Surrounded by
Flames, Which Wind Fans—Whole
Population of Simpson Flees,
Losing All Belongings.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 30.—The worst
forest fire in the history of this section
of Pennsylvania is progressing tonight,
and property worth \$1,000,000 has been de-
stroyed. The forests have been ablaze
for the past week, but the fires were kept
under control by large gangs of men until
about 10 o'clock this morning, when a stiff
southeast gale sprang up and fanned the
smoldering embers into a roaring mass of
flames.

Watsonville, ten miles south of this
city, is reported as having been destroyed,
and it is feared that a number of lives
have been lost. The last word from there
was about 2 o'clock. At that time the
fire was on all sides of the place and the
people were fearful of being burned to
death, as there was no avenue of escape.
That was the last heard from that quar-
ter.

At Simpson, where the forest is thick
and a large number of oil wells are lo-
cated, the fire was very fierce. On both
sides of the railroad the woods were a
mass of flames, which swept over an area
of two miles, taking everything in their
path. The people of the town were re-
scued by a special train and brought to
this city. They lost all their belongings,
and the latest advices from there state
that the town is destroyed, and it is
feared some persons have perished in the
flames.

TOWN HAS ESCAPED.

But Destruction in Bradford Oil
Region Is Great.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 30.—Later ad-
vices from Watsonville, the town supposed
to have been wiped out by flames today,
indicate that it escaped. The property loss
in the vicinity is large, however. Mount
Jewett also escaped with small loss, but
in the vicinity of Simpson and Elginham
the destruction of commercial property
was complete over a wide area. It is
estimated that at least 1000 oil-well rigs
in McKean County were destroyed today.
Tonight rain began to fall and the fires
are dying out.

EASTERN WOODS BURNED.

Hundreds of Acres Destroyed in Mas-
sachusetts.

GARDNER, Mass., April 30.—A forest
fire which broke out in Baldwinville last
Tuesday burned over more than 600 acres
of upland in Baldwinville and Templeton,
and spread toward the village of Templeton.
A large force of farmers is fighting the
flames, and the Templeton Fire De-
partment has been called upon to assist them.

At last reports the fire was still uncon-
quered and had destroyed an area of
standing timber. The Baldwinville Fire
Department has joined the Templeton
department, and altogether 75 men with
apparatus are fighting the blaze.

Miles of Fire in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—It is said at
the office of the Forest, Fish and Game
Commission that for 65 miles between
White Lake and Saranac Inn, on the line
of the Adirondack Railroad, the leaves
and underbrush in the Adirondack woods
are burning. The fire has thus far been
kept in check. Chief Fire Warden Em-
mons has telegraphed to the commission
of Fulton that the fires there were under
control.

HOW TO SECURE THE TRADE

American Consul in Orient Outlines
Policy in Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—How the com-
mercial interests of the United States in
Manchuria may be safeguarded against
further international complications, and
our trade in that country maintained, is
told in a report received today at the
State Department from United States
Consul Miller, at Niu Chwang. He says
that Russia in the end will practically
control the entire mining interests of
Manchuria, unless other countries
have in every way equal facilities.
American trade in Manchuria today con-
sists principally of cotton goods, kerse-
nites and flour, and largely in excess of
that of any other country. It is estimated
that our exports to Manchuria will equal \$600,-
000 tons, or 35 per cent of all foreign ex-
ports. In order that this commercial ser-
vice may be maintained, Consul Miller
has made the following recommendations
to the department:

First—Establishment by American man-
ufacturers of an expert agent in Man-
churia, who shall sell directly to the na-
tive firms, instead of to Shanghai and
Hong Kong.

Second—That the Washington Govern-
ment urge the opening of all Manchuria
to the trade of the world, "as free to us
as to Russia or any other country."

Third—That a new Consulate-General be
added to the entire mining interests of
Manchuria, together with whatever trade
is desired by American merchants, will be
entirely in their hands."

HAS TOLD TWO STORIES.

Russian Minister at Peking Admitted
Demands Were Made.

PEKING, May 1.—The denial from St.
Petersburg of the authenticity of the
Russian demands on China previous to the
evacuation of Manchuria has created com-
ment among the members of the Inter-
ested Legations. The day the denial
was issued, M. Financé, the Russian
Charge d'Affaires, admitted to his col-
leagues that their information on the
subject was correct. Prince Ching, the
grand secretary, purpose urgently to re-
quest Russia to proceed with the restora-
tion of the government of Manchuria to
China, according to agreement.

AMERICANS ARE ATTACKED.

Barricade Themselves in Temple in
China and Need Help.

SHANGHAI, April 30.—The Chinese
American Development Company at Canton
reports that a party of five Ameri-
cans and five Japanese have been at-
tacked at Yuen, 60 miles from Canton,
on the North River. The men took
refuge in a temple where they barri-
caded themselves. The Chinese authori-
ties are dispatching troops to the scene
of trouble.

CHINESE ATTACK AMERICANS.

Engineers Enrage Them by Stirring
Up Their Superstition.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The State
Department has received a cablegram
from United States Consul-General Mc-
Wade at Canton, dated yesterday, stating
that a mob of anti-foreign Chinese made
an attack at Yuen-Tai, on North
River, 140 miles from Canton, upon a
party of American engineers. The Consul

appealed to Lieutenant Anderson, com-
manding the American gunboat Callao,
and the officer went immediately to the
rescue. The Consul-General then lodged
a formal complaint with the Chinese of-
ficials.

NOT CASE FOR ARBITRATION.

British Differences With Russia
Can't Go To The Hague.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Cranborne, the
Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a
number of questions of the House of Com-
mons today, said that negotiations on the
subject of Manchuria were still proceeding
between the powers concerned. His ad-
jesty's government, however, had received
from a trustworthy source confirmation
of the statement that Russia had an-
nounced that she had no knowledge of the
reported convention, and that she dis-
claimed any intention of seeking exclusive
privileges or departing from her previous
assurances regarding Manchuria.

Answering suggestions that the Govern-
ment should propose that Russia refer the
Manchurian, Persian and similar differ-
ences to The Hague tribunal, Premier Bal-
four said that while desirous of using to
the utmost the advantages offered by The
Hague tribunal, the government did not
think that the questions pending between
Great Britain and Russia could be sub-
mitted thereto.

Casings Confer With Hay.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Count Cas-
sini, the Russian Ambassador, called at
the State Department today and had a
long interview with Secretary Hay, in
which the whole Manchurian matter is
understood to have been fully and frank-
ly discussed. The discussion throughout
was of the most amicable and satisfac-
tory character. The Japanese Minister,
Mr. Takahira, called later, and he also
discussed Manchuria.

BAER DEFENDS READING.

Denies Coal Trust Restricts Output—
Only Fair Interest Earned.

NEW YORK, April 30.—President Baer,
of the Philadelphia & Reading Company
and the Temple Iron Company, resumed
testifying today before the Interstate
Commerce commission at the hearing on
the complaint of William H. Hearst that
the coal roads are charging excessive
freight rates for carrying anthracite coal
from the mines in Pennsylvania to tide-
water and the coast. Mr. Baer, who is
of the Philadelphia & Reading Company,
said that the coal roads and coal com-
panies developed an agreement for
mining and distributing coal in Sum-
mer from all mines on a percentage basis. The
owners of the mines are willing to restrict
their output, so the coal roads agreed to
carry all coal in Summer as soon as mined,
but in no case when it was found the
mine would take more than the cars re-
quired.

Mr. Baer said there had never been any
meeting or agreement to make uniform
freight rates for anthracite on the coal
roads. Railroad charges, he said, should
be such as to enable the roads to earn
profits representing a percentage equal
to the prevailing rate of interest. It
was a matter of greater satisfaction to
him that he had never been a party to
over-capitalization. In a case of over-
capitalization the "water" should be de-
ducted in calculating the proper earnings
and freight to be received.

He then described to the commission the
stock issues of the Reading and their
market value in recent years. He said the
capitalization is fair and honest, that the
stock is being sold at a fair return on
their investment; that the Reading could
not reduce its hard coal rate and still
hope to earn that return. It was the
policy of the Reading to produce coal
at the lowest possible cost, and to enable
the Reading Company within a year
or two to pay 4 per cent on its first and
second preferred stock.

TYNER HAS COLLAPSED.

Strain Following on His Dismissal
Makes Illness Critical.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Judge James
N. Tyner, recently dismissed from the
Government service while holding the po-
sition of Assistant Attorney-General, and
Postoffice Department, is critically ill.
His health has been very poor since last
July, when he suffered a stroke of paral-
ysis. The strain on his system which pre-
ceded and followed his dismissal has been
too much for him, and he is almost com-
pletely prostrated.

REWARDS FOR SOLDIERS.

All Regulars Who Served in Recent
Wars Will Wear Them.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The War De-
partment has decided to issue service med-
als to all officers and men of the regular
Army who participated in the Spanish
war, the Philippine insurrection or the
Chinese campaign. About 25,000 medals
will be required.

George Lorillard Goes to Havana.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—George L.
Lorillard, Assistant Secretary of the
Legation at Havana, in place of Henry
P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, who has
been transferred to Peking to replace Wil-
liam E. Blairbridge, who has resigned to
act as United States arbitrator in the ap-
proaching Caracas arbitration.

NO BRIBERY ATTEMPTED.

Illinois Committee Condemns Speak-
er Miller and Editor Hinnan.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—The com-
mittee appointed to investigate the
charges of bribery in the Illinois Legisla-
ture submitted a final report to the House
tonight. The report declares that no real
effort was made to bribe Speaker John
H. Miller, whose attempt to gavel a trac-
tion bill through the House led to a riot,
and whose explanation was that he be-
lieved bribery had been resorted to in the
interest of the bill.

The Speaker, in his explanation, made
mention of an editorial in the Chicago In-
ter-Ocean. In this connection, the com-
mittee condemns George W. Hinnan, editor
of the Inter-Ocean, for his charges of
boodling relating to traction legislation.

School Directors' Appeal Heard.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—District At-
torney Bell was informed by telegraph to-
day that Supreme Court Justices Rice and
Porter at Pittsburgh had granted a writ of
superedeas in the case of the sectional
school directors of this city, convicted of
extorting money from schoolteachers.

They were sentenced yesterday to 15
months' imprisonment and to pay a fine
of \$100.

Fight for Control of Chase.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—Judge An-
derson today refused the application of
Porter at Pittsburgh had granted a writ of
superedeas in the case of the sectional
school directors of this city, convicted of
extorting money from schoolteachers.

Marine Engineers' Strike.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Cornell
Towing Company, which virtually controls
all the towing in the Hudson River, tied
up six boats tonight as a result of the
demands of the marine engineers for
more pay. The tugboat yesterday, stating
that a mob of anti-foreign Chinese made
an attack at Yuen-Tai, on North
River, 140 miles from Canton, upon a
party of American engineers. The Consul

POWDER WORKS BLOW UP

NINE PERSONS TORN TO FRAGMENTS
BY ITS FORCE.

All Other Employes Injured and
Panic Spreads Through Vicinity
Lest Other Explosions Occur.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., April 30.—The
extensive plant of the Crescent Powder
Company at Hollidaysburg, about ten miles
south of Harrisburg, was wrecked by four ex-
plosions this morning. Of the 30 employes
nine were killed outright and all the
others were badly injured by being blown
about the buildings in which they were
employed.

The dead:
FRANK McKEENAN,
ROSS KENNEDY,
GEORGE PATTON,
ANDREW GABRIELIAC,
CHARLES ROSS,
WILLIAM LYONS,
GIBBERT MAZOO,
FRANK STASSER,
JOHN PATROVINSKI.

The ages of the dead ranged from 20 to
25 years. Seven of them were Americans
and two were Russians. The cause of the
explosion is a matter of conjecture. It in-
cludes Adam Taggart, of Pittsburg, su-
perintendent of the company.

The first explosion occurred among the
material in the mixing-house, blowing that
building to atoms and also destroying the
two pulping-houses and the office. Fire
arose in the other buildings to complete
the chapter of horrors. The bodies of the
dead are unrecognizable and the country
around about the disaster is a mass of
what were once human forms. The fire
at the deserted plant continued through-
out the day and no person ventured near
the doomed structures, fearing accidental
explosions.

There were 250 boxes of dynamite
stored in the buildings and greater calami-
ties are predicted should another explo-
sion occur. Terror-stricken farmers and
limestone quartermen have flocked into
the town of Williamsburg for refuge.
The plant was valued at \$25,000.

DIGGING OUT DEAD.

(Continued from First Page.)

They were intensely, none dared to venture
close to its base, and, in consequence,
little was done toward recovering bodies
until the atmosphere cleared late this af-
ternoon. As the rear from the mountain
continued, many feared that another
slide might wipe out the rest of the town.
The cause of the disaster is believed to
have been definitely settled as a landslide.
Mr. Pearce walked across the scene of
destruction this morning. He is a geol-
ogist of good standing in the West, and
his opinion is, therefore, the first of an
expert character obtained. Mr. Pearce
expressed without reserve the opinion that
the calamity was the result of a mountain
slide, but declined to venture
an opinion as to the cause of it. He
ridiculed the idea of a volcanic eruption,
a limestone upheaval or an explosion of
any kind. It is now the general opinion
of those qualified to pass upon what oc-
curred that the vertical walls of the coal
seam squeezed sufficiently to give under
the tremendous weight above, and that
the side of the mountain simply slid away.
This seems to be the proper solution, as
there is not, apparently, any indication
of a seismic disturbance.

Story of Entombed Miners.

Daniel M. McKean, one of the sur-
vivors, gives a thrilling account of the
experience of himself and companions,
who were imprisoned more than 12 hours
in the mine, and who eventually escaped
by digging their way to freedom. Mr.
McKean is an educated man and a thor-
oughly experienced coal miner.

"Three other miners and myself were
working in a cross-cut off from No. 8
manway when we were first aware that
something unusual had happened," said
Mr. McKean. "I was leaning against a
chute just at the moment. Suddenly
there seemed to be a falling in of the
hanging timber, and I was completely
buried under a chute board and the coal.
The coal fell from the roof in large quanti-
ties, and I was badly squeezed. My com-
panions helped me out, and, believing some-
thing had happened, but not knowing
what it was, we started to make our way
to the main entry. Reaching the entry,
we started for the mouth of the tunnel.
On the way we encountered the other
men on shift at the time. They were run-
ning toward the mouth of the entry. On
reaching that point, we found our way
blocked, and I was completely entombed
over. We turned to retreat our
steps. The coal was falling from the
roof, and progress was difficult.

"We waited for an hour, debating what
should be done, and finally came to the
conclusion that we ought to try to get
out by way of No. 8 manway, which
would lead us to an air course, which we
hoped would reach the surface. I found,
however, that gas was accumulating
when we reached the manway, and knew
escape by that route was impossible. We
therefore, returned and attempted the
lower entry. That we found to be rapidly
filling with water, sticking my knife into
one of the timbers to enable me to judge
as to the rapidity of the rise. We went
back to the main entry. Some of the men
were greatly excited and talked in the
irrational way men will in such cases, but
others with myself calmed them by telling
them there was no danger. It was an oc-
casion when a lie was justifiable, for had
they been allowed to realize the danger they
might have been in there is no telling what
might have occurred. After a time I
went down to the lower entry again to
see how the water was rising. I found it
going alarming, and figured that at the
rate it was coming up we might expect
it to flood the mine today at about 4
o'clock P. M.

Dug Their Way Out.

"As we had nothing to eat but the five
horses being worked in the mine, which
were still alive, I proposed killing one of
them when we should need food, and that
in the meantime we should endeavor to
dig our way out. We selected a place at
the mouth of the main entry and started
to work. We timbered as best we could,
and we worked, changing hands, for
some more than five hours, when I went
in personally to do my turn. I was punch-
ing with a bar, when suddenly it went
through and a breath of air greeted me.
I gave a few more punches, and a rock
big enough to kill us all fell in. I ducked
back to save myself, and, looking up, saw
we had reached the surface. I called
back to the others, and they were not long
in getting on the outside.

When the miners came from the tunnel
scores of men were at work endeavor-
ing to rescue them from the tunnel.
They were trying to open up the entry.
As the men who had rescued themselves
stood on the rocks above and waved their
hands, the workers at the mouth of the
tunnel dropped their tools and rushed up
to assist them down. They were speedily
conveyed across the river on a raft to
safety.

The escape of the miners was little short
of miraculous. If they had been entombed

a little distance either way from the place
where they were, they would not have
succeeded in escaping. While those en-
deavoring to work toward them at the
mouth of the tunnel must have been days
in penetrating to them, they could scarce-
ly have escaped death, between the rising
water, the gas and the rapidly dimini-
shing supply of air.

Family's Marvellous Escape.

Little less than extraordinary was the
escape of the family of Samuel Ennis,
who occupied one of the houses destroyed.
The home of Mr. Ennis was the second to
be struck. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, their
four children and James Warrington were
all in bed in the house. The building
was destroyed and barely a trace of it
could be found the next morning, yet
every one of the occupants escaped with
their lives, and although Warrington was
terribly injured, all will live. Mr. Ennis
remembers very little with regard to what
happened, but Mrs. Ennis has a vivid
recollection.

"I chanced to be awake," said she,
"when I heard a strange rumbling sound,
which seemed to come from the moun-
tain. I shook my husband and asked him
what it was. He replied that it was the
wind, and went back to sleep. I heard a
still louder sound, which frightened me,
and once more I asked my husband, but
he said it was a storm. Then I felt some-
thing strike the house, and remember
nothing more until I was carried out of
the ruins of our home."

All of the Ennis family were injured,
but no one in the house suffered serious-
ly except Warrington, who will in all
probability be a cripple the rest of his
life.

Felt Thirty Miles Away.

Trains from both east and west have
brought thousands of people who came
to view the scene of disaster. All were
utterly astonished that ruin so great
could be caused by merely a mountain
slide. Alonso Gohardt, a rancher living
30 miles away, states that he distinctly
felt the shock caused by the slide.

"I felt my house tremble and then
shake violently. I thought it must have
been caused by an earthquake. Looking
at the clock, I saw it was a little after 4
o'clock. I therefore think the disturbance
must have been caused by the slide."

The Canadian Pacific is already repair-
ing the damage done to its road by the
slide. Superintendent Taylor is now
conducting the work of repairing the
telegraph line to the east and the
building of a wagon road to carry the
mail until rail connection can be restored.
Mr. Taylor states that a temporary line
will be built and later the permanent
line will be built. Chief Engineer Mc-
Henry is now on his way here to direct
the survey and work will start in a few
days. It will require the services of 300
men, according to estimate, to rebuild the
permanent line inside of three or four
months.

The mountain is quiet tonight and the
police have the situation in hand. It is
thought that numerous minor distur-
bances which marked last night and today
will scarcely be repeated, as the Cana-
dian fashion of enforcing order in this
section is notoriously good.

WILL END SOMALI WAR.

Britain Decides Not to Hunt Mad
Mullah to Death.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of
Commons tonight War Secretary Brod-
rick announced the virtual abandonment
of the expedition to hunt the mad Mullah
of the army estimates, members of the
opposition attacked the government for
muzzling the Somali affair and doing un-
necessary police work for Italy.

London Correspondent of the Foreign Sec-
retary, having defended the government's
course, Mr. Brodricke arose and declared
that the Somali operations were inevit-
able, because of Great Britain's treaty
obligations. He denied that the govern-
ment was pulling chestnuts out of the fire
for Italy, and explained that Captain
Flunkert had been carried too far by his
eagerness to succeed. In his advance, he
said, was undertaken on his own respon-
sibility, and was no part of General
Manning's scheme. "We are under no
treaty engagements with Italy to hold
Mad Mullah in custody," he said.

"With regard to the future, there is no
intention to hold or to administer the
country we are now in. Our policy is to
keep the coast line and maintain the at-
tention of their order, were arrested today
in different parts of the city. The mem-
bers of the union notified the reception com-
mittee that no union driver would appear in
the procession following a nonunion driver,
and the committee changed its plans.

Carmen's Demonstration Failed.

LOS ANGELES, April 30.—The promised
demonstration of union carmen at the
bars of the Los Angeles Railway Com-
pany did not occur today. The abortive
attempt last night of union men to tie
up the street-car systems of the city has
apparently influenced the strike leader-
ship to hold their hand until better organ-
ization can be effected. Cars are running
on all lines today.

Change in Ironworkers' Scale.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—The wage
scale of the Amalgamated Association of
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for the United
States was adopted in its complete form
at today's session of the convention. The
official announcement is made from the
convention that the prices that will prevail
after June 1 next will be practically the
same as are now in existence. The con-
vention is expected to adjourn Friday
afternoon.

Rest Hopes on New Mayor.

BUTTE, Mont., April 30.—There is ab-
solutely no change in the Western Union

DO YOU GET UP
WITH A LAME BACK?



HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM, LIVER OR BLADDER TROUBLE?

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmis-
takable evidence of kidney trouble. It is
Nature's timely warning to show you
that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded,
more serious results are sure to follow:
Bright's disease, which is the worst form
of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.
The mild and extraordinary effect
of the world-famous kidney and bladder
remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is
soon realized. It stands the highest for
its wonderful cures of the most distress-
ing cases. A trial will convince any-
one—and you may have a sample bottle
free, by mail.

Backache, Uric Acid and Urinary Trouble.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—When I wrote you last March
for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root my wife
was a great sufferer from backache, rheu-
matism and urinary trouble, also excess of uric
acid. She bought a large bottle here at the
drug store. The effect of Swamp-Root was
wonderful and almost immediate. She has felt
no return of the old trouble since.
J. THOMAS,
427 Best Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lame back is only one symptom of kid-
ney trouble. Many, other symp-
toms showing that you need Swamp-Root
are being obliged to pass water often dur-
ing the day and to get up many times at
night, inability to hold your urine, smart-
ing or irritation in passing, brightening of
sediment in the urine, catarrh of the
bladder, uric acid, constant headache,
dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, ir-
regular heart-beating, rheumatism, blood-
ing, irritability, without feeling, lack of
ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain
undisturbed in a glass or bottle for
twenty-four hours, forms a sediment of
settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it
is evidence that your kidneys and blad-
der need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natu-
ral help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the
most perfect healer and gentle aid to the
kidneys that is known to medical science.
Swamp-Root is the great discovery of
Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and blad-
der specialist. Hospitals use it with won-
derful success in both slight and severe
cases. Doctors recommend it to their
patients and use it in their own families,
because they recognize in Swamp-Root
the most perfect and most successful remedy.

If you have the slightest symptoms of
kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a
trace of it in your family history, send at
once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton,
N. Y., who will gladly send you free by
mail, immediately, without cost to you,
a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book
of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials.
Be sure to say that you read this gener-
ous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

Arrested for Boycotting.

KANSAS CITY, April 30.—Fifty work-
men, men, women and girls who are among
the 300 members of the union who are
striking for increased wages and recog-
nition of their order, were arrested today
in different parts of the city. The mem-
bers of the union notified the reception com-
mittee that no union driver would appear in
the procession following a nonunion driver,
and the committee changed its plans.

Roosevelt Will Ride in Union Hack.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—Presi-
dent Roosevelt will ride through the city
in a union carriage, driven by a mem-
ber of the Hackdrivers' Union. The recep-
tion committee had planned to have the Presi-
dent occupy a private carriage belonging
to a wealthy woman of this city, whose
coachman is nonunion. The officers of
the union notified the reception committee
that no union driver would appear in the
procession following a nonunion driver,
and the committee changed its plans.

Mining Strike in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—The 300
miners in the ninth subdivision of Illinois
today struck because the operators re-
fused to accept an agreement by which
the differences existing could be settled in
a joint convention.

Moody Coming to Coast

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 30.—Sec-
retary of the Navy Moody has accepted an
invitation of President Roosevelt to join
the Presidential party in its trip to the
Pacific Coast, and, while there, the Sec-
retary will make an inspection of the naval
stations on that coast with a view of
strengthening them. He stated tonight
that the establishment of strong naval
stations on the Pacific Coast is highly im-
portant, and it is for that purpose that
the President has asked him to join the
party.

Secretary Moody will leave for Wash-
ington in the morning, and telegraphed to-
night to the Department to have matters
so arranged that he may leave for the
West within a few days.

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