New-York Tribune.

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COAL GUARDS SHOOT BOY

NON-UNION MEN BESIEGED IN COMPANY STORE.

OPERATORS ARE GAINING ON THE WATER AND EXPECT TO KEEP MINES CLEAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 5.—The greatest outbreak since the strike took place broke out at the Stanton colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company this evening, following the shooting of a boy. A mob of four thousand attacked the colliery, set fire to the trestling, and until midnight remained about the colliery, hooting and shouting and threatening an attack. A large force of police and special officers was rushed to the scene, and is now on guard.

The shooting occurred at 5 o'clock, when a number of boys who were passing along the fences were fired upon by the special police, who say that they were throwing stones and looking for a spot to set fire to the fence. The boys say they were going swimming and were doing nothing unlawful. Three shots were fired, and Charles McCann, twelve years old, was shot in the chest. The others fled. Immediately there was intense excitement. A crowd rushed to the spot from all parts of the city, while the police raced to get there before them. They arrived in time to prevent an attack, but there was danger of it for some time, although the police and coal and iron officers hurried up reinforcements. In the midst of the excitement the breaker trestling was set on fire, and the fire department was called out.

At 10 o'clock the officer who shot the boy was sneaked out of a corner of the fence, while the crowd spent its rage on the patrol wagon where the prisoner was supposed to be, and he was safely locked up. Sheriff Jacobs said that he would call out deputies in the morning.

While the attack was being made on the Stanton a mob rushed upon the Hollenback breaker of the same company and burned down 150 yards of fence. Shots were fired by both sides, but no one was struck.

Forty deputies were sworn in to-day under the orders of Sheriff Gumbert of Carbon County, to guard the non-union workers at the Yorktown colliery of the Dodson Coal Company. Several hundred strikers are besieging about seventy non-union workers. These men were brought to the region this morning, being part of a consignment of 150 in two special trains, and were hurried from the station to the company store. By that time the strikers had heard of their arrival and collected in large numbers, so that it was not safe to move the men. There the non-union men have remained all day, with strikers scattered along the road to the breaker, half a mile distant, and pickets watching the store, ready to give the alarm should the men attempt to leave.

In the afternoon Sheriff Gumbert sent forty deputies to the scene, and if they can get the men to the colliery they will do so. In this city Sheriff Jacobs, after many requests from operators, sent four deputies to guard the No. 11 colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company during the night. Last night there were a number of attacks made, and there are threats of more to-night.

This afternoon the first arrest of rioters was made. Joseph Stiduhart and "Joe" Wghilha were arrested at Avondale for being concerned in the attack on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western watchers, and were held for a hearing. The strikers will engage lawyers to defend the men. Outbreaks occurred outside this city, and the situation at Avondale is serious. There Milton Cook and Joseph Harris, guards at the Jersey mine, were assaulted as they left the colliery and were badly beaten. This is the first assault made on the guards. In fear of further atack the force has been strengthened. At the Jersey about eighty non-union men are fighting the fire which has been raging for some months, and if they are driven from their work the damage will be great, as the Jersey connects with the Avondale colliery, one of the most valuable in the region.

At Avondale this morning as a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train came into the station, carrying some non-union men, the crowd rushed at it. The train pulled out quickly. The men shouted at the crew, "If we catch you carrying 'scabs' we'll fixe you!" A similar assault was made at Plymouth Junction, and the passengers were badly frightened. Trains after this went past both places without stopping if a crowd was assembled. At the Stanton mine in this city last night a number of attacks were made on the fence, and it was battered down in five places and set afire in one place after oil had been thrown on the boards. The fence is three miles long, and the guards could not frighten the mob away from all sides at once. They fired in the air, because they are not yet commissioned. This morning the company took some regular coal and iron police there, and to-night no such intimidation as was attempted last night will be allowed.

Nearly one thousand strikers marched in orderly crowds to the Luzerne washery, North Scranton, this morning, where eighteen non-union men were operating the washery. When the strikers neared the structure the men stopped the machinery and came out and joined the ranks.

Two washeries are still in operation in the Scranton region. They are the Diamond washery, controlled by Williams, Courtright & Howells, and the Mainville washery. About forty men are working in them. It is expected that more marching will take place in an endeavor to close down these to-morrow.

The situation at Nanticoke, a city of thirteen thousand residents, near here, is serious. Owing to the strikers shutting down the fires at the Susquehanna Coal Company's plant, no water is being pumped into the reservoir, the company having the charter for furnishing the town with water. To-day the majority of the town had none, and it had to be hauled some distance from the river on wagons or carried in buckets. By to-morrow morning the entire town will have none, and if a fire should break out the damage may be great. Burgess Williams has notified the company to provide water. The company blames him for allowing interference with their firemen, and evidently will not pump water unless the men return to work. Inkerman is in the same plight. That town is supplied by the Spring Brook Water Company, but it is necessary to pump the water to No. 11 tank to give it sufficient force to distribute it. The tank is now dry, and the town is nearly out of water.

About five hundred non-union men were distributed in the Hazleton and Schuylkill districts to-day, the largest number since the strike began, and with them were coal and iron police, who will reinforce the men on guard at those collieries which have no fences, and where a large force will be required. Since Monday about two hundred have been brought into the region, and the number will now be gradually increased. Until stockades can be built most of these men will live in the cars along the colliery lines, the companies having provided dining cars and skilful cooks and waiters. The fare is very good, and the men are enjoying the life. No determined effort has yet been made at any point to attack them, and the guards are making such a display of force that no attack is yet expected. Some of the men have been put to work to-day, the fires are going and steam is up in many of the collieries, while the pumps are going in some of them, and the rising tide of water is being partly stemmed. By the beginning of the week the operators expected to be making some headway, and within ten days to have the mines in good shape. At present they are being damaged, and the operators admit it. The loss is believed to reach over $1,000,000.

President Mitchell gave out a short statement this evening about non-union men being brought to this region under misunderstood conditions. He said:

They are told that they will be employed as watchmen and will not be expected to take strikers' places. When they arrive they are lodged on the colliery grounds and set to work to man the pumps and fires. Several delegations of these men have told me this. Many never saw a coal mine before and do not understand the dangers of the mines, and when they refuse to go to work they are left penniless, and the union has to send them back to their homes.

The operators authorized the following statement to-night:

The water is being kept down in all the mines where pumping is going on, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and we have no difficulty in obtaining the services of all the firemen we need wherever the authorities will afford protection. This we are now insisting upon in all the boroughs and townships, as well as those places more immediately under the authority of the sheriffs of the counties.

A list of hundreds of Hotels and Boarding Houses in the Adirondacks and 1000 Islands sent for a 2 cent stamp by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Advt.

GOVERNOR TAFT SEES POPE

A PRIVATE AUDIENCE IN RECEPTION ROOM OF SUPREME PONTIFF—COURTESIES INTERCHANGED.

(Copyright: 1902: By The New-York Tribune.)
(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

Rome, June 5.—From the Quirinal Hotel, where the Stars and Stripes wave in honor of Governor Taft, the American mission drove to the Vatican to-day in two carriages. In the first were Governor Taft and Bishop O'Gorman. In the second were Judge Smith and Major Porter. Governor Taft and Judge Smith wore evening dress. Bishop O'Gorman wore his gorgeous purple episcopal robes and Major Porter was in full uniform and decorations.

At the entrance to the Vatican the Swiss Guard rendered military honors. The mission was received at the top of the staircase by Monsignor Bisleti, master of the Papal ceremony, and several prelates of the Pope's antechamber. The gendarmes of the Noble Guard in their picturesque uniforms saluted the guests at the entrance to the Papal apartment.

The audience was held in the Pope's small private reception room, where the Pontiff entered alone, so the audience was absolutely private. After the presentation was over Governor Taft handed to the Pontiff a personal letter from President Roosevelt, also the literary works of the President in eight volumes. The Governor then expressed his sense of the personal honor of the interview and his profound respect, though he is not a Catholic, for the enlightened statesmanship, the purity of character and the earnest seeking for the uplifting of all humanity shown by the Supreme Pontiff during the twenty-five years of his pontificate.

He then touched upon the questions which have arisen in the Philippines through the change of sovereignty which it seemed wise to settle by a conference between the church and the state. He pointed out that the separation of all the interests of church and state in the Philippines was absolutely necessary under the American Constitution, but said that this did not indicate hostility on the part of Washington toward the Catholic Church or any others.

He said the founders of the American Government recognized the necessary existence of religion as a basis of the morality of citizens, so worship and religious practices should be in every way encouraged.

He pointed out that under the American Government all the churches were protected in their rights of property and the practice of religion with more scrupulous care than was exhibited even in countries where the union of church and state nominally exists. America, he said, favors no church, but deals equally with all and protects all.

Governor Taft ended by pointing to the prosperity of the Catholic Church in America as an indication that it has no reason to fear the extension of the same rule to the Philippines.

The Pope, who had listened attentively to the translation into French by Major Porter of Governor Taft's address, expressed, also in French, the warmest thanks for the personal letter and volumes from President Roosevelt; his great interest in the American Republic; his pride and satisfaction in the American Catholic Church; his earnest desire to help in every way possible the success of the American Government in the administration of the Philippines.

He expressed the spirit of broad conciliation with which the questions proposed would be approached on the part of the Vatican in the settlement of what was in its power to settle. He said he could not respond in detail to the various matters, which would be referred to a committee of cardinals.

He assured Governor Taft that he might rest confident that the issues presented would be treated in the most anxious spirit to reach a settlement satisfactory to all parties.

The Pope made several pleasant references when speaking of the American church to Archbishop Ireland, mentioning him four times. When the official part of the audience was over the conversation became more familiar. The Supreme Pointiff was most genial, even joking. He turned to Bishop O'Gorman and said, "Do you wish to go to the Philippines?" Then, laughing and shaking his finger, he added, "No! You don't want to leave your beloved America."

The audience lasted forty minutes, and when it was finished Pope Leo rose briskly and insisted on accompanying the party to the door of the room, an unusual honor. Afterward Governor Taft's party visited Cardinal Rampolla, and delivered the instructions of the Secretary of War for the consideration of Cardinal Rampolla and the cardinals of the committee, which Cardinal Rampolla said would consist of five. The names were not announced. The Tribune correspondent saw Governor Taft immediately after the audience. He was extremely satisfied with the cordiality of the reception by the Pope, and said:

"I had been led to suppose the Pope's great age so weakened him that the conference must be most formal and brief. I was most pleasantly disappointed by finding the venerable Pontiff with the most active mind, a bright eye, a firm grip, quick perception and a deep, resonant voice, bubbling with humor. He seemed most sincere in his anxiety to express his interest in America and desire for the success of the great republic."

NO WORD FROM PRESIDENT.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE GOES TO WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The members of the Board of Trade and Transportation, who passed the resolution on Wednesday evening asking President Roosevelt to appoint a committee to investigate and settle the coal strike, expected to hear from him yesterday, but were disappointed, for though the President had been written to apprising him of the action of the board, no reply was received up to the time office hours were over. The committee appointed to lay the matter before the President will probably go to Washington to-day. The committee consists of James Talcott, ex-Congressman Darwin R. James and John D. Kernan. Mr. Kernan was a member of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Pullman car strike, which was settled as a result of the investigation.

"I am not prepared to say what the operators will do should President Roosevelt act on the matter," said President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, "and I am not prepared to express an opinion as to the action taken by the Board of Trade and Transportation. The only effect of it all, I believe, will be to give the strikers an idea that they may get concessions. This will simply prolong the strike."

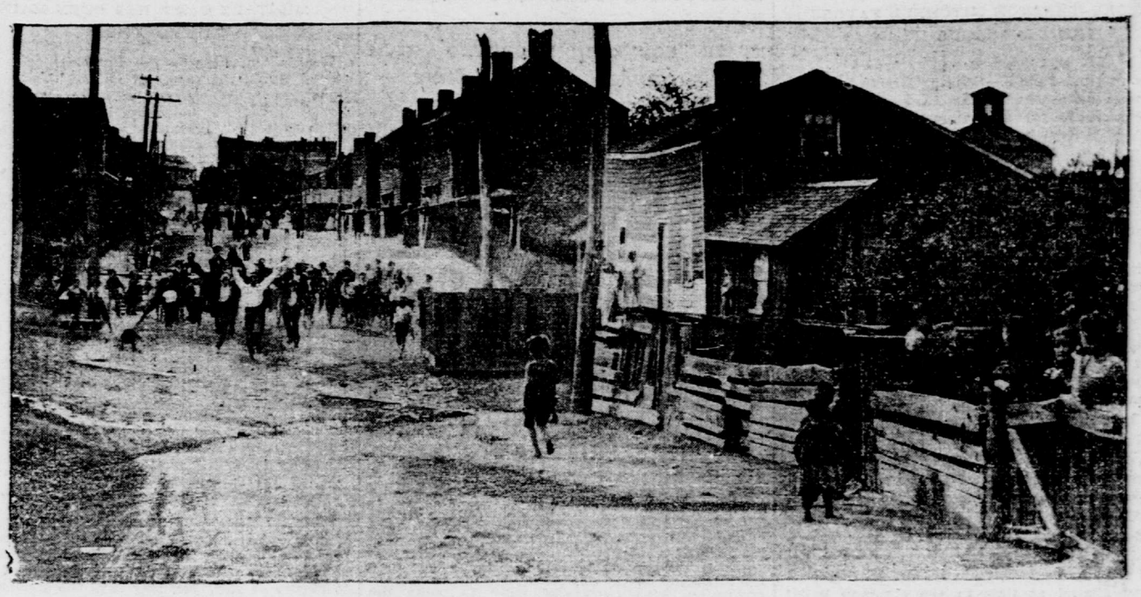
STEEL COMPANIES' NEW PRESIDENTS.

Dispatches from Pittsburg yesterday announced the resignation of C. H. Halcomb, of that city, as president and director of the Crucible Steel Company of America and of the St. Clair Steel Company, which is controlled by the Crucible company. Reuben Miller has been elected president of the Crucible Steel Company and W. P. Snyder president of the St. Clair Steel Company.

A CONTINUOUS LINE OF TOWNS AND CITIES make a trip over the New York Central most interesting and instructive and give the traveller an object lesson not found elsewhere. It can be experienced for two cents per mile.—Advt.

A TABLE FIT FOR A KING.

The dining car service of the Pennsylvania Railroad is an example of the highest grade of culinary art.—Advt.



YOUNG MEN AND BOYS CHARGING UPON A NON-UNION WORKER AT EAST END, WILKESBARRE.

FIGHT FOR OCEAN RULE

SUCCESS OF SCHEME AGAINST MORGAN COMBINATION IN DOUBT.

KITCHENER'S WORK FOR PEACE—CORONATION PROGRAMME—NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

(Copyright: 1902: By The Tribune Association.)
(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

London, June 6, 1 a. m.—There is still no definite information here respecting the formation of a British shipping combination with the Cunard Line as the central and strongest link. Canadian officials are sanguine in their forecasts of the ultimate success of the movement, and Lord Strathcona is zealously supporting it, but it is not yet clear whether the Admiralty and the Board of Trade will commit themselves to the policy of paying subsidies on a greatly enlarged scale. Sir Christopher Furness and other shipowners are making strenuous efforts to induce the Cunard company to break off negotiations with Mr. Morgan, and to assume the leadership of the national shipping interests, but neither are the elements for a powerful combination yet in sight nor has an organizer of sufficient force been discovered for a determined fight in defence of British maritime interests. The co-operation of the Dominion Government is confidently predicted by Canadian officials if the British Government will pledge itself to take up in earnest the cause of an independent commercial marine. Gerald Balfour is displaying more interest in the matter than Lord Selborne.

Apparently the proposed British shipping combination will not be so comprehensive as at one time seemed probable. It is stated that the Allan Line does not at present contemplate entering it, but will remain an active outside competitor, unless fresh developments, now improbable, arise.

Arthur Balfour paid a well deserved tribute to Lord Kitchener in the House of Commons, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman cordially supported him, laying stress upon the ability shown in carrying out the negotiations of peace. The secret history of the negotiations is slowly coming to light. Lord Kitchener was more flexible and merciful than Lord Milner in the conferences with the Boer leaders. Lord Milner is now alleged to have opposed strenuously the language of the compromise, and Mr. Chamberlain is believed to have supported him. It is also stated that the Cabinet was divided on the subject, and that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach warmly advocated Lord Kitchener's views. Some of these reports are without doubt exaggerated, but Lord Kitchener's ideas prevailed. It is safe to assume that when the language of compromise was effected the "Man of Iron" in the long run was the most flexible instrument for the negotiations of peace. Whatever may have been the temporary differences of opinion, the Cabinet is now united in defence of the treaty, and is supported by public opinion.

The court was greatly annoyed by the premature publication of an unauthorized programme of the coronation procession to Westminster Abbey, but its repudiation of the detailed account in "The Times" merely implies that the general scheme had not received the finishing touches. The official programme, which was issued by the Duke of Norfolk last night, contains no surprises. The Bishops of Oxford and of Norwich will support the Queen in place of the Bishops of Winchester and of London, and the canopy will be held above her by the Duchesses of Marlborough, Sutherland, Montrose and Portland. The bearers of the King's canopy will be Lords Rosebery, Spencer, Cadogan and Derby. The King's crown will be carried by the Duke of Marlborough, and the Queen's crown by the Duke of Roxburgh.

To F. S. Dymoke, who claimed the right to appear in Westminster as the King's champion and to challenge all and sundry to mortal combat, has been accorded the peaceful task of carrying the English flag.

South African shares continued their downward course. Ever since peace day there has been a pressure of heavy selling orders, and the long anticipated boom is now not expected until after the coronation festivities.

The latest list of arrivals in London from the United States includes Bishop Potter, Mrs. A. Bierstadt, Mrs. George Bliss, J. H. Hadley, R. S. Cummings and P. A. B. Widener.

"Mrs. Dane's Defence" was revived last night at Mr. Wyndham's theatre, with the original cast, and the 100th performance of "Paolo and Francesca" at the St. James's was made a gala night, with a handsome souvenir for every spectator. Mr. Phillips's tragedy was extremely well acted, and there was marked enthusiasm. Mrs. Choate held a reception at Carlton House Terrace last evening. There was a numerous and distinguished company present.

I. N. F.

PRINCETON-YALE BASEBALL GAME.

Pennsylvania Railroad will run special train New-York to Princeton and return, Saturday, June 7th, leaving West 23rd Street Station 12:25 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 12:40 P. M., Brooklyn 12:50 P. M., arriving Princeton 2:10 P. M., returning immediately after the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth and New-Brunswick in each direction.

Regular excursion tickets will be good on this train.—Advt.

THE GRIP of a Cold can be relaxed with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.

KILLED BY RACING AUTO.

BICYCLIST, TRYING TO GET OUT OF VEHICLE'S WAY, THROWN AND HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

Antonio Peerer, a contractor, of Rye, who was riding a bicycle on the Boston Post Road yesterday, met death near the country place of Frank Daniels, the actor, while trying to get out of the way of a racing automobile. He was coasting down Theall's hill, when he saw a big red automobile, containing two women and two men, coming behind him at a terrific rate of speed. He worked the pedals hard and tried to get out of the machine's way. A man, who was some distance away, and on account of the dust could not see plainly, saw bicycle and rider suddenly swerve, rise in the air, and then fall in the gutter. The automobile, which was on top of Peerer at the time, did not stop, but continued through the village at the rate of forty miles an hour. The dust was so thick that the initials on the rear of the machine could not be distinguished. Peerer received a compound fracture of the skull. Whether the automobile hit him and knocked him from his wheel, or he became frightened and tried to jump off, is not known.

The authorities of West Chester are thoroughly aroused over the way automobiles are run at an express speed along the Boston Post Road. As many runaways have resulted, there is a plan on foot to patrol the road and arrest every violator of the law.

HOTELKEEPER HURT IN RUNAWAY.

AN AUTOMOBILE FRIGHTENED HIS HORSE AND HE WAS THROWN OUT OF HIS CARRIAGE.

Great Neck, Long Island, June 5.—James H. Fox, a hotelkeeper, of New-York, is suffering from serious injuries received last night in a runaway caused by an automobile. He was driving a spirited horse, when an automobile owned by W. L. Stow flashed by. The horse took fright and ran. Mr. Fox was unable to control the animal, and, his carriage striking an obstacle, he was pitched out. He is badly hurt about the head and body.

COURT MARTIAL FOR MILES?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID TO HAVE CALLED THE GENERAL BACK TO WASHINGTON.

Kansas City, June 5.—"The Journal" will say to-morrow: Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, passed through Kansas City last night on his way from Fort Riley to Washington, called there by President Roosevelt, and threatened with an immediate court martial, on a charge of having betrayed official secrets. Whereas General Miles went through here the day before, attended by several other members of a board convened to observe long range gun tests at Fort Riley, to be so engaged for several days, he came back yesterday afternoon entirely alone, and in such haste that he had not even reserved a sleeping car berth.

A "Journal" reporter read to General Miles a special dispatca, saying that he was suspected at the White House of having furnished details of a scandal involving Lieutenant Arnold to Senator Culberson. General Miles's comment was: "Senator Culberson seems to have made an answer as full as one could make, and as explicit as Senator Beveridge or any one could demand."

"But for yourself, general?"

"I repeat that Senator Culberson seems to have made the reply for which you are asking."

"There is a second dispatch, general," was then remarked, "to the effect that you are peremptorily ordered back to Washington to face charges."

General Miles would make no reply to this question. He started for Washington at 6:30 o'clock to-night, a short time after his arrival from Fort Riley. While here he did not leave the Union Station.

RIOTS IN PROVIDENCE.

VIOLENT OUTBREAK OF STREET RAILWAY STRIKERS.

Providence, R. I., June 5.—Violence in connection with the street railway strike made the evening most exciting. Crowds of men, which blocked the streets, hooted and jeered at the officers and passengers of passing cars, hurling missiles of every description through windows, cutting trolley ropes and defacing with knives the interior fittings of cars. All the officers from the suburban stations were brought to the centre of the city, and reserves finally were called out. Clubs were used freely in half a dozen individual riots, mounted men charged the crowds and twenty-five arrests were made in the many attempts to preserve order.

The crowds grew to such proportions that in the early evening all cars in the city proper were removed as a matter of precaution.

The initial cause of the disturbance was the parade of about three hundred striking conductors and motormen. The line of march led up Westminster-st., the main thoroughfare, where a crowd soon gathered. Motormen and conductors on the cars which followed were hissed and jeered at until a blockade gave opportunity for a demonstration. There was instant response.

The trolley was pulled off, missiles filled the air, and for half an hour the thousands shouted themselves hoarse. The police were unable to gain the mastery until a number of arrests were made. A series of similar outbreaks followed, which grew so serious that all the available police in the city were called into the business section.

To West Point or Newburgh and return by Day Line Steamers only $1.00. Tickets good for the season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 a. m.—Advt.

M'LELLAN UNDER ARREST.

MAGISTRATE CRANE ORDERS A COMPLAINT TO BE MADE OUT.

JEROME REFUSES TO PROSECUTE—A WITNESS GIVES DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST COUNTY DETECTIVE.

The efforts of District Attorney Jerome to prevent the arrest of Robert S. McLellan, his county detective, and stave off a judicial investigation of the shooting of James F. McCoy in the raid in East Forty-second-st., on Monday afternoon ended in dismal failure yesterday. Magistrate Crane, in the Centre-st. court, acting on information furnished by Abraham Gruber, held McLellan in $5,000 bail for examination on June 12, in spite of Mr. Jerome's protests. To save the detective from the humiliation of being in duress, even for an hour, Fritz Lindinger, the president of the Liquor Dealers' Association, was induced to become McLellan's bondsman.

Mr. Gruber appeared in court at 3 p. m., accompanied by Thomas J. Maguire, a porter at the Sherman House, in East Forty-second-st., and told Magistrate Crane that he represented McCoy, having been retained by McCoy's relatives. "I have here," said Mr. Gruber, "a witness who was in the Sherman House at the time McCoy was shot. This man, Maguire, will swear that he saw McLellan take McCoy into the saloon after the shooting. He will swear that he told McLellan he had done a cowardly thing in shooting McCoy in the back of the head. He will swear that McLellan replied that he did not shoot at all, but that McCoy bumped his head against a nail in jumping out of the poolroom. This disposes of the story that McLellan shot in self-defence. I desire to co-operate with the District Attorney, and in view of the fact that I have this witness to the shooting, I suggest that the District Attorney make out a complaint."

INSISTS THERE WAS NO CRIME.

"There is nothing on which to base a complaint," said Mr. Jerome, who stood beside Mr. Gruber, and had McLellan and several assistants at his back.

"Then you decline to make a complaint?" asked the magistrate.

"I shall take no action until some facts are brought forth to show that a crime was committed."

"I understand," said Mr. Gruber, "that the District Attorney admits McLellan did the shooting."

Mr. Jerome said the only right way was to summon witnesses and base a complaint on their testimony, if the facts warranted an arrest. He declared that he would ask the Attorney General to prosecute the case if action was taken against McLellan.

"Mr. Gruber," said Magistrate Crane, with evident impatience, "I desire you to make out an affidavit on information and belief, and have your man sign it."

Mr. Gruber took his witness before a clerk, and Maguire gave the information Mr. Gruber had said he was willing to swear to. When the affidavit was signed and sworn to Magistrate Crane handed it to Mr. Jerome, while McLellan was called to the desk.

"There is no basis for a warrant here," said Mr. Jerome. "The affidavit is made on information and belief. Your jurisdiction is purely inquisitorial."

"I have the right to hold this man in bail or without bail," said the magistrate.

"The Supreme Court has decided that a magistrate cannot hold on information and belief. I have had cases thrown out of court every day because they were based on information and belief."

"None of my cases have been thrown out," retorted Magistrate Crane.

J. J. Rollins was then put forward as McLellan's counsel, and Mr. Gruber said he was willing to have McLellan paroled in the custody of the District Attorney pending an examination. The magistrate said he was willing, but Mr. Jerome retorted: "What does that amount to? Nothing. Suppose the man runs away?"

"Do you refuse to be responsible for him?"

"I am responsible only for myself."

"A LOT TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR."

"You have a lot to be responsible for," remarked Mr. Gruber, with a grin, and there was a titter in court.

"I will hold the prisoner in $3,000 bail," said Magistrate Crane, and after some more talk it was arranged that McLellan's examination should proceed on June 12 at 2 p. m. Magistrate Zeller will be sitting in the court at that time.

McLellan was not taken to the Tombs after the decision in his case was announced. He was kept in the magistrate's room in charge of a policeman until Fritz Lindinger appeared soon after 4 p. m. and furnished bail for him. Lindinger gave as security a house in Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Mr. Jerome said later that he had suspended McLellan from duty, and would keep him at his house in Rutgers-st. until the examination. If the Attorney General would not send a deputy to act as prosecutor in the case, he said, he would ask a judge of the Court of General Sessions to appoint a special assistant district attorney to act. He declared that Magistrate Crane had broken a rule of the Board of Magistrates in taking the complaint out of the district in which the shooting occurred, without the request of the District Attorney.

McCoy's apparent improvement continued at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He was visited by his sisters, and he recognized them and talked cheerfully about his chances for recovery. The surgeons said he was rational and was recovering his sight, and his physical condition was fair. In the absence of blood poisoning or spinal meningitis, the surgeons added, his recovery might be expected.

THE HIGHROAD TO CHICAGO

Is the Pennsylvania Railroad, the natural short line. Speedy trains at convenient hours daily.—Advt.

GIGANTIC DEAL IN SUGAR

CONTROL OF BEET INDUSTRY SECURED BY TRUST.

THE POWERFUL PRESSURE ON CONGRESS TO DEFEAT RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA EXPLAINED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 5.—On authority that is entirely trustworthy it can be announced as a fact, and not as a mere rumor, that Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the Sugar Trust; John D. Rockefeller and financiers closely associated with them in various enterprises of magnitude have been quietly buying up stock in the large beet sugar factories and corporations in the country for several months past, and that they now practically control this industry, the object being ultimately to combine the beet sugar industry with the refining interests that are already controlled by the Havemeyer-Rockefeller group of financiers. It is said that not until Congress definitely settles the Cuban reciprocity question will any formal ownership or control of the beet sugar business in the United States by the Havemeyer-Rockefeller people be made. The reason for this is obvious, and the important bearing the transaction has on the Cuban reciprocity struggle in Congress is to the initiated almost too plain to need elaborate explanation.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Apparently—or, perhaps, admittedly is a better word—few members of either branch of Congress are aware of the deal that has been going on in sugar while they have been grappling with the problem of how to aid the economic situation in Cuba, now that they have enabled the Cubans to organize and equip an independent government. When they learn the real truth, the supporters of the administration's Cuban policy will understand for the first time what it is that has been making their task so difficult. They will doubtless also understand the reason for the evasiveness and the mystery withal of so many Senators, as well as Representatives, with respect to the Cuban reciprocity proposition. This, of course, does not mean that any Senator or any Representative has deliberately deceived the friends of the proposition as to his attitude. It means merely that just about the time many members of Congress had formed their judgment as to the merits of the proposition and had let one side or the other understand what they intended to do, powerful pressure unexpectedly was brought to bear on them from home either wholly to abandon their position or hold in abeyance their judgment until convincing reasons could be shown why they should withhold active support from the movement for straight reciprocity. Persons acquainted with the temperament of Congress can on this theory account for the actions of Representatives and Senators who usually are frank and outspoken on every important legislative proposition, and whose views, expressed either publicly or privately, nearly invariably forecast their action on every measure.

Not for a long time has any situation in Congress been so full of contradictions and uncertainties as has this reciprocity business. To-day a Senator has been for reciprocity, to-morrow he has been for the rebate plan, the next day he has been wholly opposed to any tariff legislation for Cuba. Thus for a month it has been an aggravating case of "now you see it and now you don't," until the most experienced judges have confessed an utter lack of ability to tell what to expect. In spite of this, however, the consensus of expert judgment now is and always has been that in the end Congress would support the administration's policy, though in just what form that policy will be made a success by Congressional action it is not entirely practicable, even at this advanced stage of the discussion, to say positively.

LIKELY TO BE A BOOMERANG.

The Sugar Trust's purchase of beet sugar factories in various parts of the country undoubtedly has contributed more to the complication of the case than has any other active influence. As before remarked, few members of either branch of Congress probably are aware of the Sugar Trust's direct and immediate interest in the beet root industry, and it goes without saying that when they find out about it the Sugar Trust—undoubtedly the most unpopular in Congress of all the trusts—will feel the weight of this unpopularity. In other words, it is confidently believed that, with a few notable exceptions, the men who are now most assertive in their opposition to authorizing the President to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba because of their fear that the Sugar Trust will share more largely in the benefits of such a commercial arrangement than any other interest of the country will quickly reverse their course and enthusiastically support the President's contention that the highest considerations of morality demand that the United States make tariff concessions to Cuba in return for like concessions on the part of the new republic.

It is firmly believed that if the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba which is now investigating the charge made by Senator Teller, of Colorado, that the Sugar Trust owns the bulk of this year's sugar crop, will again call Henry O. Havemeyer before it and examine him on the question of the purchase by himself and associates of controlling interests in beet sugar enterprises, it will be developed that what is here stated is substantially correct. When Mr. Havemeyer was before the committee twice last month no question touching on his financial interest in the beet root business was asked, and it is said by those who know Mr. Havemeyer best that if he had been questioned on this point he would have told frankly and fully of his efforts to absorb in the Sugar Trust the majority of the beet root refineries in the country. That he is determined still to remain master of the sugar business in the United States is not doubted by anybody who knows him, and that he can command all the capital needed to carry out so huge an undertaking is known by the financial world.

BELIEVED TO FAVOR REBATE PLAN.

In this view of the case it is shown that the men most largely interested in the Sugar Trust care less for the success of the reciprocity movement than has been so loudly proclaimed by the Oxnard group of sugar manufacturers. In point of fact, the Havemeyer people never have been much concerned one way or the other about the reciprocity dispute. But since they have acquired a controlling interest in the beet root industry they undoubtedly would prefer that industrial relief be extended to Cuba in some form that does not involve a reduction of the tariff on sugar. Consequently, it is believed that they look with more favor on the so-called rebate proposition than the straight reciprocity scheme. At the same time, there is no evidence

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