

TWO SILK MEN ARRESTED

WAKEMAN ACCUSED THEM OF FRAUD LAST AUGUST.

W. WICKHAM SMITH DECLARES GOVERNMENT HAS LOST LARGE SUM IN IMPORTATIONS FROM JAPAN.

On the charge of defrauding the government in the importation of Japanese silks, Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, members of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., at No. 45 Greene-st., were arrested yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Henkel and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. The arrests were made on a warrant procured by W. Wickham Smith, Special Deputy Attorney General of the United States, who was appointed some months ago to investigate the alleged silk frauds. Mr. Smith and A. J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for the prisoners, were in Commissioner Shields's office at the time of the arraignment.

An adjournment of the examination was agreed to, but Mr. Smith asked to have the prisoners held under \$75,000 bail each, or \$25,000 on each of three complaints, while Mr. Dittenhoefer contended that such bail would be excessive in a case in which the amount alleged to have been lost to the government did not exceed \$6,000. After an argument Commissioner Shields fixed bail for each prisoner in \$30,000. He accepted Leo Schlessinger as their bondsman, with the understanding that the bail should be renewed by two sureties to-day. The two defendants seemed to treat their arrest as a joke until they discovered that some newspaper artists were making sketches of them. Then they covered their faces, and appealed to Commissioner Shields, who said that they need not feel alarmed, as they never would be recognized by the sketches.

The three complaints on which the charge of fraud is based mention three shipments of silk to the firm in this city. One shipment was by G. Goudchaux & Co., at Lyons, France, invoiced at 260 pounds, although the real weight is alleged to have been 447 pounds. The other two shipments were made from the branch house of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., at Yokohama, Japan, one invoiced at 3,129 pounds, real weight 3,716 pounds, and the other invoiced at 3,552 pounds and weighing 4,228 pounds. By the last mentioned shipment, it is alleged, the government was cheated out of \$5,000 in duties, on account of the discrepancy in weight.

Mr. Smith said late in the afternoon that in August of last year Appraiser Wakeman made charges against A. S. Rosenthal & Co., requesting the seizure of some of the silks imported by the firm. In the investigation that followed Charles C. Browne, an appraiser of silks in the Public Stores, was suspended. Upon reports made by General Burnett, United States District Attorney, and Collector Bidwell, Secretary Gage in October ordered the return of the goods to the firm, and it was decided that there was not sufficient evidence on which to base a prosecution of the firm. Mr. Wakeman and the Merchants' Association of New-York were persistent in the demand for an investigation, however, and Mr. Smith was appointed to make the investigation. Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Smith said, had aided in the investigation. The invoices of the firm for many months were examined, and Mr. Cohn, of the firm, was called before Mr. Smith and questioned in the presence of his counsel. On this subject Mr. Smith said:

I discovered to my own satisfaction that this was a case of mistake, but that the defendants had conceived and carried out an elaborate scheme to defraud the revenue; that they had been carrying it on for a long period, and that the government had lost large sums of money by reason of these practices. I say how much the government has lost, but it will be found to be a very large sum. The revenue was deducted of some \$250,000 to \$300,000 in one shipment of a week for the last three years.

The explanation given by Mr. Cohn to me would indicate the intelligence of a child. Mr. Rosenthal never appeared before me, and I never saw him since he was declared bankrupt. Mr. Cohn, who was held by him as to the constant errors in the weight, and always underestimated. Mr. Cohn said, he could not understand himself.

Did Collector Bidwell have before him, or was he able to get, the evidence on which you have based your complaints at the time he recommended the return of the seized silks of Rosenthal & Co., and also recommended that the defendants be restored to good standing in the Custom House?"

"Yes, he had access to the bulk of it," was the reply.

Does this proceeding practically vindicate former Appraiser Wakeman?"

"There can be no doubt that the Appraiser's complaints were based upon fact."

PATIENTS BURNED IN BED.
OTHERS KILLED AND INJURED WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM SANATORIUM.
Chicago, June 9.—Twelve men and one woman were killed and about thirty persons were injured in a fire, which this afternoon destroyed the sanatorium conducted by the St. Luke Society. The greater part of the patients received in the institution were those seeking cure from the drink habit, and those who were addicted to the use of drugs. When the fire broke out there were on the fifth floor a number of patients suffering from delirium tremens, and of some who were deranged by drugs. Several of these were strapped to their beds, and it was impossible to save them, so rapidly did the fire spread through the building.

The fire originated in the basement of the building, and spread rapidly to the upper stories through the elevator shaft. The blaze was discovered by James Newell, a grocer, who was driving through the alley in the rear of the building. He shouted to several men in the building to give the alarm. By the time they reached the first floor of the building flames had reached the roof, eaten through it and were leaping high in the air.

As the cry of "Fire" rang through the building patients sprang from their beds, and several jumped from the windows to the pavement. When the Fire Department arrived the windows were filled with people shrieking for help. The firemen devoted their first efforts to save lives. This gave the fire such a headway that there was almost no chance for those who were on the upper floors of the building to escape, and such of them as were not suffocated were killed or badly injured by leaping from the windows. Alderman Kent was in a room on the fifth floor. The alderman, who has been totally blind for many years, was in a straitjacket, and his hands were manacled to a belt that passed around his waist. His body was found after the fire had been extinguished.

PRINETTI CHALLENGED AGAIN.
Rome, June 9.—In consequence of further differences of opinion regarding the Eritrean budget, Signor Prineti, the Minister of Foreign Affairs (who fought a duel with Deputy Franchetti yesterday), has been challenged by another Deputy, Signor Borsari. Their respective seconds will meet to-day, but it is hoped that the dispute can be arranged without a duel.

TWO VERY INTERESTING VALLEYS.
The Valley of the Hudson and the Mohawk Valley are traversed by the great trains of the New York Central, giving its patrons an experience to be enjoyed in no other way—and you travel through them in two cents per mile.—Adv.

WEST POINT CENTENNIAL.

THE OLD ACADEMY THROUGED WITH GRADUATES—AN ECHO OF SANTIAGO.

West Point, N. Y., June 9.—The centennial anniversary exercises of the establishment of the United States Military Academy began to-day, and will continue until Thursday, when the present first class of cadets, fifty-four members, will be graduated. Among the visitors to arrive early were Generals Joseph C. Breckinridge, John Saunders, M. V. Sheridan and John Mooney, and Colonels John M. Carson and Asa Eldred Gardner; General Wauwer, commander National Guard of the State of New Jersey; General Frost, commanding Connecticut National Guard; General Tamm, Rhode Island National Guard; Brigadier General G. H. Harries, commanding National Guard of the District of Columbia; Generals Henry C. Corbin and James Longstreet, Captain Chadwick, of the Naval War College; General Bates, commanding Department of the East; General Nelson, chief of the Quartermaster General Ludington and the following on the retired list: Generals Sickles, Bell, Carpenter, Daggett, Grierson, Hankins, Mills, Patterson and Sternberg.

The first and second classes of cadets demonstrated to the board of visitors to-day the manner of marching and the drill of the company. General Nelson, A. Miles arrived at 1 o'clock and was honored with a salute. A luncheon was served in the assembly room of the Memorial Hall for the graduates and former cadets of the Military Academy.

The graduates met in the Assembly Hall, and at a check marched to Thayer Hall, preceded by the superintendent and the president of the Association of Graduates. The other graduates in the order of classes followed. The class of '62 and all preceding classes were provided with seats on the stage. Other classes were seated together in the body of the hall. The meeting was called to order by General John S. McCollum, a graduate of the class of '42. Then followed a prayer by the Rev. George Deshon, of New-York City. After a selection, the "Stars and Stripes," by the Academy band, General John M. Schofield, of the class of '43, president of the Association of Graduates, delivered a well received address, in which he described the rise and growth of the Academy and enjoined particular attention to the maintenance of the high record of the cadets for honor and character.

After General Schofield's address the band played "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," after which General Thomas J. Wood, class of '45, a veteran of the Mexican War, delivered an address, in which he alluded to incidents of that memorable period. Then followed addresses by General T. H. Ruger, class of '44 (Union), and General E. Porter Alexander, class of '47 (Confederate).

General Alexander's topic was "The Confederate Veteran," and he prefaced his address with these lines:

Once more the light of Jackson's sword
Far flashes through the gloom,
There Hampton rides, and there once more
The loss of Stuart's plume.

Oh, He goes back through years to-day,
And we are here in the world
And that old hill is Arlington,
And there the alien shore.

And over yonder on the heights
The hostile camp fires quiver,
"And surely," "twixt us and them,
Flows by Potomac's river.

After reciting the verses the General continued: The Confederate Veteran: With these words does not arise in every mind the thought of a meteoric war, which over forty years ago sprang into existence as it would seem, in a space of no time, and after a career of four years, unsustained by treasury or arsenal, but surpassed for brilliant flight and lavish outpour of blood, vanished from earth as utterly as if it had been a phantom of imagination?

And now a generation has passed away. The smoke of civil conflict has vanished forever from our sky, and the whole country under the new conditions evolved in its four years' struggle finds itself united in developing its vast resources in successful rivalry with the greatest nations of the earth.

Whose vision is now so dull that he does not recognize the blessing it is to himself and to his children to live in an undivided country, who would to-day relegate his own State to the position it would hold in the world were it declared a sovereign, as are the States of Central and South America? The answer is the acknowledgment that it was best for the South that the cause was not sustained, and that the war was necessary for which we fought so desperately, were it now offered us as a gift, we would reject, as we would a proposition of suicide.

In his address General Alexander casually mentioned the name of General Longstreet, and the large audience which he met with enthusiasm, cheering and shouting for nearly a minute.

After the address of General Ruger the band played "Rally Round the Flag," and "Dixie" after that of General Alexander.

The next speaker was Major E. J. McClelland, class of '70, a veteran of the Spanish-American War. After emphasizing the importance of the battle of San Juan Hill, and the heroism of the men who fought there, he said:

Summer formed, as ordered, to the right of the Santiago road, and struck the enemy near the position which he had after a long and hard fight. Here a fierce conflict took place, and the enemy was driven back only after the utmost gallantry of the United States troops.

Wheeler's division found the Spaniards close by at Kettle Hill, Kent had a wide vision in his front. He placed the batteries in position, and fired at San Juan, and thus sealed the fate of Santiago. As the long line struggled up the steep hill, part halting on the general effect was that of a uniform advance. It resembled a blue ribbon, one end flung out from the front, the other trailing behind. One moment some points of this blue line were a little in advance, only to be overtaken and passed by the line of the great powers, speaking more to himself than to me, said: "The world never saw better fighting than this."

The enthusiasm of battle thrills the mind even in after days, but the battle of Santiago is mentioned here an incident that painfully affected me. Four soldiers were killed, and one of them was covered by a bloody cloth; he was motionless, and I thought, perhaps dead. A friend was walking by this side, and in answer to my question he said: "No, he is not dead, but if he lives he will never see." The bloody bandage covered the face of one man, and the other with pride and pleasure and with congratulations that right was not taken from him, I speak of the distinguished superintendent of this academy.

In regard to the war in the Philippines, Major McClelland said:

General Otis had to deal with one of the most difficult problems ever presented to a soldier. It was different from that encountered in Cuba, for in regard to that island our intentions had been made known to the people, and the friendly relations had the assistance of the people as far as their political education permitted them to help. The Philippine government, on the other hand, was the ambition of a few designing men working upon the ignorance of their countrymen. No one could see the face of one man, and the other with pride and pleasure and with congratulations that right was not taken from him, I speak of the distinguished superintendent of this academy.

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THE OPENING PRAYER OF THE CENTENNIAL EXERCISES AT WEST POINT YESTERDAY BY THE REV. GEORGE DESHON, CLASS OF '43.

WHITNEY ELECTRIC DEAL

TRACTION MEN TO MAKE OWN SUPPLIES.

CONTROL OF THE STANLEY COMPANY SECURED BY THE BIG STREET RAILWAY SYNDICATE.

The acquisition 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 and Manufacturing Company will attract the attention of the financial world. It was ascertained by The Tribune yesterday that the control of the Stanley company had been taken over by William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Thomas Dolan, William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener, and that the company's plant at Pittsfield, Mass., was to be increased to about six times its present size within a few months.

From a modest beginning the plant at Pittsfield has already become important. It was started by the Stanley Electric Company for the manufacture of instruments for measuring the volume and intensity of electrical currents, and for some time the main business at the plant was the making of delicate instruments. In January, 1900, the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company was incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey, to take over the business of the Stanley Electric Company and extend it.

The new company had a capital of \$2,000,000, and a majority of the stock was held by members of the John A. Roebbling's Sons Company. Dr. F. A. C. Perrine, Mr. Roebbling's son-in-law, became president of the electric company. The management of the company soon became a bidder for large electric contracts, and its plant was extended until it was manufacturing every known electrical device, from the most delicate instrument attached to a telescope for measuring the heat of a solar ray, to a dynamo capable of generating 75,000 horsepower. Recently the company's capital stock was increased to \$3,000,000.

In the construction of the enlarged plant at Pittsfield provision was made for future extensions. There is a central building with extensions so constructed that they can be increased in size and capacity at a comparatively small cost, and all connected with railway tracks. Two railways entering Pittsfield have switches connecting with the plant.

Mr. Whitney and the capitalist associated with him were led to acquire an interest in the company because of the difficulty in obtaining prompt delivery of electrical supplies for their traction companies. They control the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the United Trolley Lines in Philadelphia, most of the trolley lines in Northern New-Jersey, and about a score of other lines in Connecticut. They control a large number of gas and electric lighting companies through the United Gas Improvement Company, of which Mr. Dolan is the president. They represent hundreds of millions of capital, and their companies have been paying millions every year under contracts for electrical supplies. Most of these contracts have been made with the General Electric and Westinghouse companies. The two companies have a working agreement, so that the only bidding competition of late was by the Stanley company.

Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ryan went to Pittsfield on May 1 and inspected the plant there to see if it could be extended sufficiently to manufacture all the electrical supplies needed by the companies which they and their associates in traction control. They were accompanied by the four of inspection by Harry Payne Whitney and by H. H. Vreeland and M. G. Starratt, president and chief engineer, respectively, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They were received by Dr. Perrine and conducted through the plant, and they looked over the site for the proposed extension of the plant.

Arrangements for the acquisition of an interest in the Stanley company, for an extension of the electrical supplies needed by the companies controlled by Whitney and his associates, were made quickly since the inspection of the plant. Work on new buildings for the plant is already in progress. It is expected that before the end of the summer the capacity of the plant will be increased sixfold. Dr. Perrine is to be retained as the president of the company, and the Roebblings still keep an interest.

"THE BUFFALO LIMITED,"
A new fast daily train to go in service on the New York Central June 15th. It will leave New York 12:30 P. M., stop at Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and arrive Buffalo at 11:00 P. M.—Adv.

WILSON SUCCEEDS PATTON.

PRINCETON'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS FOR LITERARY WORK.

AT HIS SUGGESTION THE WELL KNOWN HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF JURISPRUDENCE IS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Princeton, N. J., June 9.—President Francis L. Patton has resigned the presidency of Princeton University, and Professor Woodrow Wilson, head of the department of jurisprudence and politics, has been elected his successor. At the commencement meeting of the board of trustees here to-day President Patton presented his resignation, and strongly urged that it be accepted immediately, at the same time suggesting that Professor Wilson should succeed him. When the board found that President Patton would not reconsider his action it promptly acted upon his suggestion, and on the first ballot unanimously elected Professor Wilson president. A trustee said the meeting was one of the most harmonious the board had ever held. President Patton, when seen by The Tribune correspondent to-night, spoke as follows regarding his resignation:

I have resigned the presidency of the university because I desire to carry on my literary plans now under way on a larger scale than I could by remaining president. I shall retain my professorship in the university in the chair of ethics. This is all I have to say except that I hope the students and all Princeton men will be as loyal to my successor, Woodrow Wilson, as they have been to me.

President Patton during his fourteen years as president has been exceedingly popular among the students, and for many years has been declared by vote to be the most popular preacher by the senior classes. At the close of the annual exercises to-day the seniors marched to his house, and cheered lustily for him for several minutes. He responded with a brief speech, saying, in part:

Gentlemen: You and I are going to graduate at the same time. I have resigned the presidency of the university. It was my own initiative, and I thought it wise to do so. Now that I cease to be president, I am glad that without an hour's delay my successor has been chosen to take the leadership. I trust that you will always be loyal to the new president, and that you will keep a little place in your hearts for me.

The class that started for Professor Wilson's home to cheer him, but as he was not driving they returned to the campus.

After the trustees' meeting the class of '02 took Professor Wilson to the steps of Nassau Hall, where the class picture was taken, with Professor Wilson in the group. He then addressed them and the crowd briefly as follows:

Gentlemen: You evidently know the truth, and I can truly say that I am one of you Princeton men, and I never felt more intensely my identification with you than I do now. When I became a member of the faculty there was no doubt in my mind but this was the place I could do the most good, that I had fallen into my natural place in life. It is too early to say much now, but my interests will always be with Princeton. I wish you joy in your return.

A big parade was held to-night in honor of President Patton and President-elect Wilson. Torchlights and transparencies were carried, inscriptions like the following being on the latter: "Princeton Proud President Patton" and "We Welcome Woodrow Wilson."

At the meeting of the trustees Dean West, of the Graduate School, was appointed Princeton's centennial celebration of the founding of West Point Military School. Professor H. C. Cameron, senior member of the faculty, head of the Greek department, and clerk of the faculty, and Professor S. S. Orris, of the Greek department, resigned their professorships.

A \$1,000 scholarship was founded by Herbert B. Smith, and a new standing committee on endowments was appointed.

MOTHERS IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN
Intending to go into the country for the summer should read "The Prophet's Chamber," No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 5 cents in stamps by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

NOW FOR A BANK TRUST.

PLAN TO FORM A CHAIN OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ONE BANK IN EACH CITY, HEADQUARTERS IN NEW-YORK, INCORPORATED IN NEW-JERSEY.

The North American Trust Company of New-York, which is promoting a combination of banks to include a national bank in every financial center and State capital, has just issued a circular explaining in detail the plan of the movement and the arguments in favor of it. It is in general as follows:

The idea of branch banking is not a new one. It has not been tried to any great extent in this country. A safer and more profitable plan is to control a number of national banks, also State banks and trust companies. To this end such an institution has been chartered under New Jersey laws. The only taxes payable will be the annual one-tenth of 1 per cent on \$5,000,000 capital. The main office, nominally Jersey City, will be only the meeting place for the parent institution, which will confine its operations to the investment of its capital and surplus. Its first purchase will be a large New-York City national bank, which will be the practical headquarters. The officers of the New-York bank will also be executives of the corporation. It will be absolutely necessary to obtain a national bank in New-York City and other important central points throughout the country, because our national banking laws compel national banks to designate as depositories only institutions organized under those laws.

The special features of the plan will be discouragement of the dangerous method of paying high interest on deposits. Instead will be given liberality to customers in exchange for checks and cashing of drafts with bills of lading attached; avoidance of unnecessary accumulation of balances when they can be profitably used in another section. With the exception of a bare controlling interest in out of town banks will be sought. The aim will be to own in each State bank, which will have sufficient surplus to permit of purchase of several local organizations. The ownership of these institutions will be sufficient guarantee to the depositing public with parent institution, and various local capital and surplus liabilities, the idea being that the smaller the capitalization in proportion to deposits obtainable, the larger the profits. The capital stock will be invested in United States and State bonds.

It will be noted that the central idea is the proposition to utilize to its fullest extent the large credit of such an institution by means of the country. The fact that it will not receive deposits at headquarters nor directly transact a banking business would make it run on the parent institution. Profits will be sufficient to satisfy the most exacting. Other banks will continue to follow the antiquated system. This network of banks, owned by one corporation, will be in position to follow without loss a more profitable method of meeting commercial exchange demands. Organization quietly and unostentatiously will materially aid in launching the institution and in securing the various desirable plants throughout the country.

TO STUDY AMERICAN ARMY SYSTEM.
The German army officers detailed by Emperor William to examine the American military system, particularly West Point, arrived here on the steamer Barbarossa, from Bremen, yesterday. They are Colonel von Witzleben and Major von Muelmann. Their visit is a formal one, and every opportunity will be given them to study the system of training army officers here.

West Point Centennial Day, Wednesday, June 11th. Day Line Str. up, back by rail, round trip \$1.50. New Landing W. 12th St., 9 1/2 a. m.—Adv.

HARVARD-PRINCETON BASEBALL GAME.
Special train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, will leave New York June 11, West 2nd Street Station, 12:30 P. M., Portland and Desbrosses Streets 12:40 P. M., Brooklyn 12:50 P. M., arriving Princeton 2:10 P. M., returning immediately by the same train. Round trip fare from New York \$2.15; from Brooklyn \$3.30.—Adv.

LACKAWANNA RESORT BUREAU.
Booklets and complete information about Lake and Mountain resorts, 42 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.—Adv.

COLORADO AND RETURN.
The luxurious daily train by the "Colorado Special," the luxurious daily train leaving Chicago 6:30 p. m., only one night Chicago Denver via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 256 and 61 Broadway.—Adv.

DAVEY.
High officials of the company state that they are not in the least afraid of the new mining law. W. Va., June 8.—A hundred or more of union miners went to work to-day. The strikers are loud in their threats, but there has been no action.

MIDDLESBORO, KY., JUNE 8.—About five thousand miners and coke workers in Buchanan County, Va., and in Wise and Scott counties, Va., refused to obey strike orders and are at work. The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company work most of these men. High officials of the company state that they are not in the least afraid of the new mining law.

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MITCHELL SEES WRIGHT.

HE EXPLAINS SITUATION TO LABOR COMMISSIONER.

THE LATTER WILL GET HERE COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT STRIKE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers last night at the Hotel Manhattan furnished Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, information concerning the coal strike. This information will be at once submitted to President Roosevelt, who appointed Mr. Wright as special delegate to investigate the causes, the status and the probable effect of the strike.

Immediately after the conference in Commissioner Wright's room, which lasted from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, Mr. Mitchell said:

I left Wilkesbarre, Penn., at 11:15 this morning and arrived here at 4:30. I called at once on Secretary Easley of the Civic Federation of Labor. Then I came here. The Commissioner asked me to furnish him with the facts concerning the strike, and I did so, as you understand them to be. I cannot tell what information I gave him—that is for the President's ears alone. I can say, however, that we did not discuss the matter of effecting a settlement of the strike. I simply ran over the situation with him, and he understood them to be working under the law to get all the knowledge he can about the strike. He is in no sense an arbitrator, nor is he under any influence to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

STRIKERS NOT YET WORN OUT.
Mr. Mitchell said that he "thought the strikers could hold their end up for some time to come." He continued:

I have heard reports that the miners resent the alleged interference of the President in this matter, but I think the miners understand the President's position. They know that he has no authority under the law.

"What about the soft coal strike?" he was asked.

"Under our law," he said, "when five districts call for a national convention we must grant their request. When I left Wilkesbarre I had received only incomplete reports of the progress of the soft coal dissension. Therefore, I am in no position to give you accurate information on that subject."

"And the strike in West Virginia?"

"At that point we are doing very well. Eighteen thousand men are out, and we expect a large increase in the number of recalcitrants. I shall probably not go down there unless matters reach an acute stage."

"Did either you or Commissioner Wright call at Mr. Morgan's office to-day?"

"No; we have had no communication with representatives of his firm, or with him, since he is at present abroad. I shall try to leave New-York to-night, or, failing, will get away early in the morning."

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT'S STATEMENT.

Commissioner Wright, when asked about his special work of probing the coal strike, gave out the following statement at the Hotel Manhattan:

The object of my coming here is pretty well known by the information given out in Washington, but to tell just what I am going to do, or whom I am going to see, might seriously interfere with the progress of the strike, and I do not wish to do that. I shall remain here, and will discuss routine matters concerning the strike with members of my department. I am simply carrying out the provisions of the organic laws under which I am acting. I am not a party to the strike, and I am not interested in it. I am simply carrying out the provisions of the organic laws under which I am acting. I am not a party to the strike, and I am not interested in it. I am simply carrying out the provisions of the organic laws under which I am acting.

By these clauses, you see, I have a right to take up into the investigation any matter which I cannot interfere or act as arbitrator or pacificator. Arbitration is within the province of the Federal Government, and I am not a party to the strike. I am simply carrying out the provisions of the organic laws under which I am acting. I am not a party to the strike, and I am not interested in it. I am simply carrying out the provisions of the organic laws under which I am acting.

TO CONFER WITH COAL OPERATORS.
Mr. Wright would not discuss the lines on which he would conduct his investigation, nor could he tell how soon his work would be ended. It is understood, however, that Mr. Wright will hold informal conferences with the presidents of the coal carrying railroads which penetrate the fields now disturbed.

Some of the coal fields of the coal carrying companies said that Mr. Wright's visit would not alter the situation. They had no objection to see him if he called. President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said:

If Mr. Wright comes, I will receive him courteously, but I do not see how anything can affect the situation. As to arbitration, that is a matter which I cannot interfere with. We will burn your barns and poison your wells if you do not give us what we want. I do not know whether you can burn our barns and poison our wells; I don't think they can. We prefer to protect ourselves from such threats.

One who is thoroughly conversant with the situation in the coal fields said yesterday:

While the President has no power to interfere in the strike, he may reach the operators if Commissioner Wright finds that a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law is among the causes which have led to the strike.

Secretary Gardner of the Board of Trade and Transportation said that it had not yet been definitely settled whether the committee appointed by the board would go to Washington in response to the invitation of President Roosevelt. "The committee," he continued, "has full power to take such action as it may see fit. While, of course, we were disappointed at the unfortunate discovery that the statute under which we appealed to the President had been repealed, the President's action in practically carrying out our suggestion by sending Commissioner Wright pleases us."

NEW TO WORK THE MINES.
MANY SOFT COAL OPERATIONS AND OTHERS WORKING WITH REDUCED FORCES.

Roanoke, Va., June 3.—The division superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad wired the general officers here late this afternoon that he had just returned from a trip through the Pocahontas field. He found seventeen operations at work since noon. Some of the mines are running with only ten men. No outsiders have been sent into the field yet, and none will be sent there unless it is demonstrated that the trouble cannot be adjusted with the men now on strike.