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No. 15,065. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

TO END THE BOER WAR

Holland and Germany Reported to Be Acting in Concert.
HAGUE COURT TO BE ASKED TO ACT
Count Von Buelow, However, Denies Germany's Participation.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

BERLIN, June 10.—The Kleines Journal today prints a dispatch from the Hague saying that Queen Wilhelmina's recent visit here was meant to obtain Emperor William's consent to end the South African war. Both the zwabund and the dretbund are said to be willing to do so through the Hague arbitration court. It is alleged that the emperor consented, and that the court had begun its work. The dispatch has created a sensation here. The Associated Press has just obtained the following statement from the foreign office, which is authorized by Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor:

Statement From Foreign Office.

Neither Great Britain, France nor Russia ever approached Germany to participate in any action aiming at ending the South African war. Germany has all along distinguished between offering her good offices and intervention. To render her good offices would be possible if both parties to the war requested it; but it will be remembered that Great Britain has refused to do so on condition that the Boer states were excluded. "There is no doubt that Mr. Kruger, who is a German subject, would like to obtain the good offices of several of the powers to end the war, but there is also no doubt that Great Britain does not want the good offices. At least it is true that since the South African war began Great Britain has never, either verbally or in writing, confidentially or officially, broached such an idea. It is quite possible that the Boer side has now formally asked the Hague arbitration court to lend its aid to the war, and that the court has held a session regarding the matter; but that, of course, is entirely different from the offer of good offices."

THE HAGUE, June 10.—Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds arrived here today. They drove from the railroad station at Hiversum Junction in a closed carriage, and are staying at the Hotel Soukhou, and that the court has held a session regarding the matter; but that, of course, is entirely different from the offer of good offices."

SHRIVERS AT KANSAS CITY.

Attending Annual Meeting of the Imperial Council.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—Mystic Shrivers are coming to town by the thousands. They are making their pilgrimage to Kansas City to attend the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine. The vanguard arrived yesterday, and today the depots and uptown streets literally swarmed with wearers of the red fez. Reception committees met the vast throngs at the depots, and with banners escorted the different delegations to their headquarters. A special train brought in a large delegation from Buffalo.

THE ILLINOIS AT BOSTON.

Battle Ship to Have Trial Trip During the Week.
BOSTON, June 10.—The new United States battleship Illinois arrived in this port from Newport News early today. She was reported below Hull to wait for the tide. She is to have her trial trip off the New England coast during the week.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ABSENT.

Nearly all the principal officials of the War Department are absent today and affairs in that department were unusually quiet. Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin are at the Buffalo exposition and are not expected back to this city until Wednesday. Lieut. Gen. Miles is in New York city, but is expected to return here in time to accompany the official party to Buffalo Wednesday evening. Assistant Secretary Sanger is acting as Secretary of War, and Col. Thomas Ward is in charge of the adjutant general's department.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES ABROAD.

The stagnation in the various branches of the textile industry, which has existed in Austria and Germany for the greater part of a year, still prevails, according to the United States Consul Mahin at Reichenberg, in a report to the State Department. The consul states that, instead of the hoped-for improvement this spring, the situation is becoming even more grave. The cotton goods industry is perhaps the most seriously affected, says the consul, though the woolen and silk industries are also stagnating in foreign markets, and also from the high price of raw material.

GEN. BATES IN THE CITY.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates has arrived in this city on leave of absence from his command in the Philippine Islands. He is at the Ebbitt House.

THE MAYFLOWER IN VENEZUELAN WATERS.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram announcing the arrival this morning of the Mayflower at Port Lamar, the port of Carapana, Venezuela. The Mayflower will probably make a short stay at that port, and then leave for La Guayra and Porto Cabello.

PASSENGERS ON THE TONIC.

Successor to Late Dwight L. Moody
LIVERPOOL, June 10.—The White Star line steamer Tonic, which sails from here for New York June 12, takes among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan and Mrs. Campbell Morgan and Charles Francis, United States minister to Greece.

THE BOOTHS MAY BE RECOILED.

Significant Statement Made by Rev. Dr. McArthur.
NEW YORK, June 10.—The Rev. Dr. Robert S. McArthur has made the following significant announcement in Calvary Baptist Church: "Next Sunday night Ballington Booth will speak here on the work in which he is engaged. We very rarely give up our pulpit, but on this occasion we do so, the more because of the noble and heroic relationship between Ballington Booth's father and himself."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Trouble Over a West Virginia Judge-ship.
CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY CALLS Satisfied With His Campaign for United States Senator.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

Owing to the inability of Senators Scott and Elkins to agree upon a candidate for judge of the new federal district of West Virginia, the President has long delayed this important appointment, but it is expected that something will be done within a short time. By the terms of the act which created the new district, the President is to return to the law before the President makes the appointment before that time, and there must be an early agreement between the two senators. Senator Scott is understood to have named three men, any one of whom would be agreeable to him. Senator Elkins will come to Washington tonight and will reach a conclusion this week. Several prominent West Virginians are here awaiting the return of Taylor Vinson, Eliot Northcott, D. E. Hughes, Capt. C. D. Elliott and Judge Doolittle of the state circuit court. Mr. Vinson and Mr. Northcott are both spoken for by the President. The latter is the assistant district attorney of the present district in West Virginia, and has come to the front recently. The other two are named, and the marshal will be Capt. C. D. Elliott.

Mr. Dawes a Caller.

Mr. Charles G. Dawes was with the President this morning, and took a walk with him in the grounds in the rear of the White House. Mr. Dawes has just come back from Illinois where he has been quietly looking over the political situation, so far as it relates to his candidacy for United States senator to succeed Senator Mason. The reports from Illinois are that Mr. Dawes is a success here, and that the young republicans of the state are enthusiastic in his interests. Mr. Dawes is a man of great personal magnetism, and his following is of an ardent, earnest class of men who make everything count and who work faithfully and at all times.

THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

Senator McLaughlin called at the White House today and talked with Secretary Cortelyou. The South Carolina senator is in Washington regarding exhibits for the Charleston exposition and is talking with the heads of departments, who must authorize the loan of these exhibits to Charleston after the Buffalo exposition. Senator McLaughlin went to the Navy Department relative to a torpedo station for Charleston.

THE HANCOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The War Department is informed that the transport Hancock arrived at San Francisco today from Manila, having made a good run. This vessel will be immediately placed in condition for a return trip to Manila, and is expected to sail on the 25th instant. She will carry out a large party of distinguished officials, including Senator Dole and other members of the cabinet of Congress and Adjutant General Corbin, Commissary General Weston, Surgeon General Sternberg and Colonel W. P. Hall of the adjutant general's department. As has been noted, the Hancock is expected to leave for Manila, and is expected to sail on the 25th instant. She will carry out a large party of distinguished officials, including Senator Dole and other members of the cabinet of Congress and Adjutant General Corbin, Commissary General Weston, Surgeon General Sternberg and Colonel W. P. Hall of the adjutant general's department.

RECENT MEXICAN EXECUTIVE DECREES.

The State Department has been informed by United States Consul Canada at Vera Cruz that an executive decree issued by President Diaz authorizes collectors of customs at the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico to allow vessels, without restriction as to nationality or tonnage, to discharge their cargoes at points on the Mexican coast where there are no customs houses or offices. The decree states that this privilege will be issued to all vessels, whether they may equal the full capacity of vessels, but if they are foreign, the amount that may be carried is determined by the duty on a cargo not to be allowed to exceed \$2,000 Mexican currency. Another executive decree exempts consular invoices covering coin of any country or bank notes of any bank established under state or federal law in Mexico from the consular fee, provided no merchandise is covered by the invoice.

EX-PRESIDENT SOTO DINED.

Former Executive of Honduras the Guest of Minister Corea.
The former president of Honduras, Dr. Soto, was in Washington today and was entertained at dinner by the Nicaraguan minister, Mr. Corea, and the guests included the Mexican ambassador and all the representatives of the Central American countries. The minister of Salvador, who was among the guests, is also a former president, so that the party included two ex-presidents. Dr. Soto is traveling extensively, and will go from here to Havana. He continues to be prominent in the affairs of his country, and is mentioned as being again chosen for the presidency of Honduras.

ARTILLERY CORPS PROMOTIONS.

Advancements Hanging From Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel.
The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps have been announced: Lieut. Col. Carl A. Woodruff, to colonel; Maj. John P. Story, to lieutenant colonel; Maj. William P. Vose, to lieutenant colonel; Capt. Henry C. Dames, to major; Capt. Robert Harry R. Anderson, to major; Capt. Robert W. Wood, to major; Capt. Edwin S. Oliver, to major; First Lieut. William C. Davis, to captain; First Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, to captain; First Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, to captain; First Lieut. William B. Smith, to captain; First Lieut. William J. Snow, to captain; First Lieut. George G. Gately, to captain; First Lieut. Thos. B. Lamoreux, to captain; First Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, to captain; First Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., to captain; First Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, to captain; First Lieut. Frank E. Harris, to captain; First Lieut. George Blakely, to captain; First Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, to captain; First Lieut. Frank W. Coy, to captain; First Lieut. William B. Smith, to captain; Second Lieut. John T. Geary, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Guy T. Scott, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Henry C. Patterson, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Edward Carpenter, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Henry B. Morrill, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Oliver L. Spaulding, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Hanson B. Black, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Conrad H. Leuzler, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. C. S. Patterson, Jr., to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Harry L. James, to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. E. B. Martindale, Jr., to first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., to first lieutenant.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES

THE DAILY BULLETIN IN REGARD TO MRS. MCKINLEY'S HEALTH.
Consultation of Physicians This Morning Not a Long One—May Go to Her Canton Home.

Another encouraging bulletin was issued by Mrs. McKinley's physicians today. After their morning consultation, which was not a long one, the following bulletin was made public: "Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that her condition is favorable and that she continues to show a gradual improvement." The bulletin issued Sunday was also of a most encouraging nature, and the physicians made personal statements showing their belief in an improved condition in their patient. If Mrs. McKinley continues to improve her recovery will be a certainty, it is believed. The President said today that he was more hopeful than in a long time, and that Mrs. McKinley herself was more cheerful than in many days. She has improved in her condition, and the President said that he was more hopeful than in a long time, and that Mrs. McKinley herself was more cheerful than in many days. She has improved in her condition, and the President said that he was more hopeful than in a long time, and that Mrs. McKinley herself was more cheerful than in many days.

RECIPROcity TALK

Agitation of Commercial Relations With Foreign Countries.
THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT Proposed Revision of the Tariff by Mr. Babcock.

Since the day when the late James G. Blaine smashed his hat in the room of the Senate finance committee in his vehemence while advocating the principle of reciprocity in connection with a pending tariff bill there has not been as much interest in reciprocity as at present. There is every indication that this summer and fall prior to the assembling of Congress in December will witness a discussion of reciprocity and so-called "tariff reform" that will stir industrial and political circles to the center. The President himself started the ball rolling on his western tour by his carefully worded references to reciprocal commercial relations with foreign countries. There has been a daily increasing amount of agitation in the public press which has served to arouse the politicians and the defenders of extreme high tariff are rallying to resist the aggressions of the "reformers."

DISCUSSION DEPRECATED

There has been considerable contention as to the actual attitude of the President; that is, as to the extent which he would carry reciprocity and permit it possibly to encroach upon the protective tariff system now in operation. A visiting Frenchman who interviewed him not long ago went away with the idea that the President was receding from the position which he took as author of the McKinley bill in advocacy of a high protective tariff. "No one has presumed to speak for the President," it is said, "but probably in the next public speech he will get a clearer view of the ground for misapprehension upon this score. In the meantime the President has been making a position may be assumed to be in line with the declaration of the republican platform upon this subject, announced just a year ago as follows: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets to the world, and to secure a return for ourselves of a high protective tariff."

SINGLE TAX EXPLAINED.

Mr. Halston Appears Before the Industrial Commission.
Single tax was discussed before the industrial commission yesterday by Mr. J. H. Halston of this city, addressing the commission on that subject. Mr. Halston said that while there has lately been nothing sensational in the advance of the single tax doctrine, yet the spread of a belief in it is going on rapidly. Many, he said, believe that the single tax is proceeding at the present time with greater rapidity than ever before. "The growth of single tax," Mr. Halston said, "has been rapid. It has been advocated for several hundred years. Before the French revolution a minister of France had attempted to adopt the single tax, and the legislatures of the country Henry George merely put the single tax principles in form and did not claim to originate them. "Senator Elkins referred to efforts in Congress to have single tax principles applied to the District of Columbia in 1869. At Hyattsville, Md., the legislature of that State was put in force for one year, and the court of appeals decided it was not in accordance with the state constitution to exempt the single tax. Since then the court of appeals has decided that the constitution of the state does not apply to town government, except in the case of the city of Hyattsville. If the Hyattsville case were again submitted to the court it would have to reverse its former decision. The single tax is in force in many towns, and is spreading rapidly. It was significant, Mr. Halston said, that wherever the single tax has been adopted in New Zealand it has remained in force. Mr. Halston said that the system had never received more attention than it is receiving today. The legislatures of two states had adopted single tax amendments to their respective state constitutions, and that other state legislatures were doing so. He said that the single tax was a movement that had a number of friends in Congress, and that it had received attention from the newspapers and magazines."

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ADMIRAL REMEY SAILS FOR SYDNEY.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram announcing that Admiral Remy, aboard the Brooklyn, who was invited by the New Zealand authorities to extend his stay in Australian waters, so as to include a visit to their islands, left Wellington yesterday for Sydney, New South Wales. The admiral will shortly sail for Valparaiso and resume active command of the Asiatic station.

PER DIEM EMPLOYES

Question as to the Allowance of Pay of Street Cleaners.
THE SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT Hours of Labor Vary With Work of Street Cleaning.

DECISION ASKED FOR

A question concerning the per diem pay of employees in the District government service has been called to the attention of the District Commissioners by Mr. Warner Stutler, the superintendent of street cleaning, and referred by them to the controller of the treasury for opinion. The question is one of much interest and has been widely discussed in District circles recently. In his communication Mr. Stutler says: "I have the honor herewith to submit a statement with reference to the duties of certain per diem employees of this department and the labor performed by them, together with the time required each day in which to complete the work of the day, and respectfully ask to be advised at an early date as to what the proper allowance in pay will be for the service rendered by each. "The employees referred to are two inspectors on hand cleaning, work done directly by the contractor, and one weigh clerk in charge of city refuse under contract system; two clerks in the office in charge of the contract work, and one weigh clerk at the garbage transfer station. "The two inspectors first named have charge of a number of laborers each, whose day of labor under the law is fixed at eight hours. In the absence of a rating as to the time of service, the pay of the two inspectors has been fixed by the hours of work specified in the case of the hand cleaners, eight hours being regarded as a day for each inspector. "In the case of the six inspectors referred to, the amount of their work and their duties vary. Each is assigned to a certain section of the city, subject, of course, to transfer, and each supervises the work done by the laborers in that section. In each of these contracts, the collection of garbage and dead animals, ashes, miscellaneous refuse and night soil, respectively, is specified in the contract, and that garbage, miscellaneous refuse and ashes shall be collected between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. in the evening, and night soil from 6 o'clock a. m. to 9 p. m., making the hours during which all work may be done from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. "Ten to Twelve Hours a Day. "To properly supervise this work each inspector must be on duty at the hour that the first contractor commences work, which is 6 o'clock a. m., and must remain on duty until the work for the day is completed, which is governed by the amount of work to be done during the day and the force of labor employed. There are, of course, when the contractors complete their work, which is 6 o'clock, in which case the inspector is relieved from duty. It occasionally happens, however, that the contractor's work is not completed until after 6 o'clock, in which case the inspector has but six hours of service in a given day, but all are subject to duty until 6 o'clock in the evening, and more often than others are on duty from ten to twelve hours in a day. "The two office clerks, who, as stated, have charge of the contract work, are often obliged by the necessities of their office to go on duty at 8 o'clock a. m., and remain as late as 5 o'clock p. m., for the reason that the contractor's work is not completed until after 6 o'clock, in which case the clerk is required to be on duty until the work is completed, which is 6 o'clock p. m. "In the absence of a specific law or order of the Commissioners, I have allowed each of the foregoing employees for a full day upon the completion of the work required for that particular day, and deemed it to be equitable and just, since if the time each is employed during the year were computed at the average of eight hours per day, the contractor's work would be done for the two inspectors first referred to—each inspector, each clerk and the weigh clerk would be shown to have rendered an equal number of days for which they were paid. "It is the purpose of this communication to draw attention to the fact that the contractors, or, if in their judgment it is necessary, from the controller of the United States treasury, a rating for the future guidance of the District Commissioners in making the allowance of pay to the employees on the annual roll. "It is the purpose of this office to make any corrections that the honorable Commissioners may deem necessary previous to closing our accounts for the current year. I respectfully request an early response."

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Hours of Labor Vary With Work of Street Cleaning.

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A question concerning the per diem pay of employees in the District government service has been called to the attention of the District Commissioners by Mr. Warner Stutler, the superintendent of street cleaning, and referred by them to the controller of the treasury for opinion. The question is one of much interest and has been widely discussed in District circles recently. In his communication Mr. Stutler says: "I have the honor herewith to submit a statement with reference to the duties of certain per diem employees of this department and the labor performed by them, together with the time required each day in which to complete the work of the day, and respectfully ask to be advised at an early date as to what the proper allowance in pay will be for the service rendered by each. "The employees referred to are two inspectors on hand cleaning, work done directly by the contractor, and one weigh clerk in charge of city refuse under contract system; two clerks in the office in charge of the contract work, and one weigh clerk at the garbage transfer station. "The two inspectors first named have charge of a number of laborers each, whose day of labor under the law is fixed at eight hours. In the absence of a rating as to the time of service, the pay of the two inspectors has been fixed by the hours of work specified in the case of the hand cleaners, eight hours being regarded as a day for each inspector. "In the case of the six inspectors referred to, the amount of their work and their duties vary. Each is assigned to a certain section of the city, subject, of course, to transfer, and each supervises the work done by the laborers in that section. In each of these contracts, the collection of garbage and dead animals, ashes, miscellaneous refuse and night soil, respectively, is specified in the contract, and that garbage, miscellaneous refuse and ashes shall be collected between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. in the evening, and night soil from 6 o'clock a. m. to 9 p. m., making the hours during which all work may be done from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. "Ten to Twelve Hours a Day. "To properly supervise this work each inspector must be on duty at the hour that the first contractor commences work, which is 6 o'clock a. m., and must remain on duty until the work for the day is completed, which is governed by the amount of work to be done during the day and the force of labor employed. There are, of course, when the contractors complete their work, which is 6 o'clock, in which case the inspector is relieved from duty. It occasionally happens, however, that the contractor's work is not completed until after 6 o'clock, in which case the inspector has but six hours of service in a given day, but all are subject to duty until 6 o'clock in the evening, and more often than others are on duty from ten to twelve hours in a day. "The two office clerks, who, as stated, have charge of the contract work, are often obliged by the necessities of their office to go on duty at 8 o'clock a. m., and remain as late as 5 o'clock p. m., for the reason that the contractor's work is not completed until after 6 o'clock, in which case the clerk is required to be on duty until the work is completed, which is 6 o'clock p. m. "In the absence of a specific law or order of the Commissioners, I have allowed each of the foregoing employees for a full day upon the completion of the work required for that particular day, and deemed it to be equitable and just, since if the time each is employed during the year were computed at the average of eight hours per day, the contractor's work would be done for the two inspectors first referred to—each inspector, each clerk and the weigh clerk would be shown to have rendered an equal number of days for which they were paid. "It is the purpose of this communication to draw attention to the fact that the contractors, or, if in their judgment it is necessary, from the controller of the United States treasury, a rating for the future guidance of the District Commissioners in making the allowance of pay to the employees on the annual roll. "It is the purpose of this office to make any corrections that the honorable Commissioners may deem necessary previous to closing our accounts for the current year. I respectfully request an early response."

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT

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