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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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THE SATURDAY NEWS
Circulates in Salt Lake City and its suburbs more extensively than any other paper published. It is also read more carefully, and is preserved for Sunday reading in thousands of homes.

"News" Reporter On the Stand.

Tells How He Received Information From Police Regarding Disappearance of Hay and How the Officers First Regarded it as a Case of Defalcation Instead of Murder—Mortensen at Dead Man's Grave.

At the opening of the criminal division of the Third district court this morning E. C. Penrose, who at the time of the killing of James R. Hay, was police reporter for the "News," was the first witness called. In reply to questions by Mr. Eichnor he testified that on Dec. 17, 1901, he was engaed as reporter on the "News" and that he wrote an article, on Dec. 17, with reference to the disappearance of James R. Hay, and that on the 18th day of December he visited Forest Dale for the purpose of investigating the reported finding of the body of Mr. Hay. He went with the police officers in the patrol wagon, stopping at the intersection of the Calder's park street car line and the Park City branch of the Rio Grande Western, on Seventh East street. From this point they went west of directly south of the grave and circled around towards the grave. There were present Officers Sheets, Janney and Brown and others. The body was exhumed by Officer Brown and it was seen that the body lay east and west and was partially on its right side, the left hand being stretched along left side and the right forearm was across the breast. The tail of the overcoat was over the face and there was a black silk handkerchief around the neck and covering a portion of the chin. The head and clothing were covered with blood in various places.

Mr. Penrose identified the coat, vest and overcoat that were found upon the body, and said the lining of the coat was turned partially inside out, as it appeared today.

"Was Peter Mortensen present at this time?"

"Yes; defendant had a shovel and was engaged in breaking up some frozen clods, saying, 'The hat must be around here somewhere.'"

"Was anything said in Mortensen's presence?"

"Yes; Detective Sheets said, 'It didn't seem to be a case of robbery, for here are the watch and chain?'"

"Was Mortensen near enough to hear it?"

"Yes; we were all there together."

"When the body of James R. Hay was taken out of the ground, what did Peter Mortensen say?"

"I remember him saying, 'Poor Jimmie.'"

"Did Mortensen shed tears?"

"No."

In a short time, continued the witness, the body was taken up and placed in the patrol wagon and removed to a point near Hendries' store and Asst.-County-Atty. Loofbourow and Mr. James Sharp appeared. At Hendries' store the wagon was stopped and Mr. Sharp climbed to the top step of the patrol wagon and leaned over the body with his arms stretched out and his hands resting upon the railings. The defendant stood near the front wheel of the wagon and the witness stood at the left of Peter Mortensen, both being in front of Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Eichnor encountered much difficulty in getting the following answer from the witness to the question, "What did Mr. Sharp say?"

Attorneys for the defendant interposed continuous objection until the question was put in such form as to suit the court. Then Mr. Penrose answered:

"Looking at the body Mr. Sharp said, 'They said you ran away, but you didn't, did you? He killed you for a piece of paper representing thirty-eight hundred dollars and you never got any money.'"

While going up town Mr. Penrose said that he had some conversation with the prisoner at bar with reference to the crime and later in the day Mortensen said that he kept the money in the cellar. This statement was stricken out, however, upon objection by the Messrs. Stewart, for the stated reason that no foundation had been laid for it.

Replying again to Mr. Eichnor, the witness said that at the grave he had seen in the snow four sets of footprints, two one way and two the other.

Mr. Barnard Stewart here cross-examined Mr. Penrose and elicited replies to the effect that witness had received his information with reference to the alleged defalcation of James R. Hay, and upon which he based the newspaper article which he wrote on Dec. 17, from ex-Chief of Police Thos. H. Hilton.

"Tell us how the chief of police told you about it."

"Chief Hilton told me on Tuesday morning that he had a good story for me but that he was not yet quite ready to give it to me. I requested him to be as expeditious as possible and Mr. Hilton then informed me that Mr. Ernest Romney and Peter Mortensen had called upon him (Mr. Hilton) and told him that Mortensen and paid Hay $2,400 on the night previous and that Hay had not shown up at the office in the morning. They said that it looked very much like a case of defalcation and that the officers should keep a lookout for the missing man. Witness telephoned to the Pacific Lumber company's office and received information which confirmed the story told by Chief Hilton. He did not know, however, who it was that answered his enquiry by telephone. It was upon these combined statements of the police and the lumber office that his article of that date was based.

On the way down the railway track blood was found on the rail and a tie and on the embankment directly south of the grave. Mr. Stewart's cross examination was then directed to an effort to prove that there were many people tramping about the grave and that many pairs of footprints were made in promiscuous fashion. Mr. Penrose said that on two or three occasions he suggested that people be kept off the track.

"Did you know Mortensen?"

"No."

"When was he first pointed out to you?"

"I remarked to Detective Sheets," said the witness, "while near the grave that he ought to apprehend Mortensen, and the detective nudged me and told me that Mortensen was present and appeared to desire me to say no more about it just then."

"When you were up on Seventh East street," asked Mr. Barnard Stewart, "you could easily see the grave from that point, could you not?"

"Well, yes; that is, I could see the dark spot in the snow covering the field, where the earth seemed to have been disturbed."

"Did you see any tracks leading from the grave in a southwesterly direction towards the Chinaman's place?"

"No; I did not."

"How many imprints of a body did you see in the snow between the fence and the grave?"

"Three; one directly inside the fence, one about half way and the other within two or three feet of the grave."

In addition to what Mr. Penrose had heard Mr. Sharp said at the wagon, as told upon direct examination, he now recalled that when the cloth was removed from the body Mr. Sharp said "That is my poor son."

Upon redirect examination Mr. Penrose answered Mr. Eichnor that the four sets of tracks which he first saw on the ground led directly from the fence to the grave. The footprints all appeared to be about the same size. When at the police station on the day of the discovery of the body witness said he remarked to defendant that he thought the perpetrator of the deed would be apprehended sooner or later and that he hoped defendant would be able to clear himself, as it looked very dark for defendant just then. Mortensen answered that he thought he could clear himself of all suspicion.

Mr. Stewart again closely questioned the witness as to his observation of the footprints and their size, and court took recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. E. C. Penrose continued his testimony at the opening of this afternoon's session of the court, being cross-questioned by Mr. Barnard Stewart. He stated that on Friday he visited the grave and vicinity in company with Mr. Gill also of the "News," and met Mr. Sharp and others in search of the hat, the money and the gun. The object of the visit of witness and his newspaper companion was to find the pistol if possible. Mr. Sharp was directing the men in their digging and said that they would find the articles in question and would therefore prove what there was in revelation.

To Mr. Eichnor the witness said that when the patrol wagon had gone about 30 yards on the way up town with the body when Officer Davis asked for Mortensen's rubbers and he and Officer Sperry took them and left the wagon and returned towards the scene of the tragedy.

When witness had asked for a pick and shovel at Hendrie's store Mortensen said, "When you find out what it is, come and let us know." When he reported to Mr. Young and the defendant that it was a man's body that was in the mound they went down and began to uncover it. After the face was exposed Peter Mortensen said "They've killed Jimmie, they've treated him cruelly." Witness and the others went over the fence to the west of the bloody tracks and approached the grave in a rather roundabout way. Andrew Christensen walked in the tracks made from the fence to the grave, which he saw when he first went into the field. Witness had warned people not to walk in those footprints, but Andrew Christensen walked there notwithstanding the warning. There were no other people who walked along there that he saw. The ground in the field is uneven and the grave was at the highest point in that patch of ground. He saw some hair stuck on the south rail of the railway and fastened there by the blood.

At 3:20 the court took a recess and the announcement was made that George Ernest Romney would be the next witness.

Frank Torgersen of Forestdale was called by Mr. Eichnor and testified that he is a teamster and that on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1901, he left his home between 8 and 9 o'clock to look for his horses. Upon going into a pasture near the railroad he saw a mound of black dirt in the midst of the snow near the railroad fence. He saw footprints in the snow leading to the grave from the railway track. He also saw three patches of blood in the snow between the grave and the fence. Witness went to get a pick and shovel and after uncovering a portion of the clothing he concluded to go and notify the officers that he had discovered a body. Near the streetcar track he met Mr. Royal B. Young and the defendant at Hendries' store and they went back with him to the grave. Together they uncovered the upper part of the body and witness recognized the features of James R. Hay, whom he had known for a year previously.

Replying to Mr. C. B. Stewart the witness said that at first he thought the body of Cox's dog was buried under the mound, because he knew the dog, a valuable one, was missing.

MT. BLACKBURN ERUPTS.

Seattle, Wash., June 2.—There was an eruption of Mount Blackburn, Southeastern Alaska, on May 11.

A special to the Times from Skagway, under date of May 27, says:

Accounts of a most thrilling nature regarding the volcanic action of the supposed harmless mountain here brought to this city by J. C. McFarland this forenoon.

Seven weeks ago, a slight earthquake shock was felt in all parts of Alaska and until today the phenomonon remained explained.

Mr. McFarland, who is a geologist of no small note, happened to be within a few miles of the cause of this earthquake shock. This story is best told in Mr. McFarland's language:

"On April 11 about 7:30 in the morning, I was just packing my cooking utensils up when the air about me suddenly became oppressed with a distinct and uncommon silence. In my wanderings through different wilds, I had become used to any strange freaks of nature, but this one appalled me. I was in a rough mountainous country, I should judge about 10 miles from the base of Mount Blackburn in Southeastern Alaska, not far from the starting point of the glacier which, as it rears its face on the north Pacific ocean, is called Muir, glacier."

"As this silence gained on my senses, the bright sunny morning seemed to darken. Something unusual was going to happen, but I knew not what.

"All of a sudden the earth beneath my feet shook; a low mournful rumbling sound accompanied the quaking of the earth. Almost with instinct I glanced up at Mount Blackburn. All of a sudden, it seemed as if the peak had opened and the points burst out as if some mighty demon were forcing its way upward. Then a cloud of ashes and smoke shot into the air several hundred feet, and then there seemed to flow from the opening in the top, a stream of dirty stuff, mixed with large and small boulders. This only continued for about ten minutes and then ceased as suddenly as it had begun. The air cleared and then nature seemed again to wear her cheery smile.

"It was three days, after many perilous attempts, before I succeeded in reaching the base of the mountain. Then I discovered that the country for miles around had been very much affected. The small undergrowth of trees, had been entirely covered up. This stuff which poured from the top of the mountain, was not even warm, but seemed to consist of pure dust, rocks and earthy substances. I only stayed on the spot a couple of hours, then left for the coast. As near as I can find out that this mountain had never been considered of a volcanic nature."

SENATE.

Washington, June 2.—General debate on the Philippines government bill having been concluded, the senate when it covened at 11 o'clock today agreed to the arrangement that debate on the bill should proceed under the 15 minute rule. Mr. Lodge, in charge of the bill, offered several amendments, principally of a verbal nature, to the bill. One of the most important was an amendment striking out the words, "Nor more than 5,000 acres to any association of persons," relating to the disposition of public lands, and inserting a provision that "no such land shall be leased, let or demised to any corporation until a law regulating the disposition of public lands, shall have been enacted and approved."

Another amendment provided that hereafter no corporation should be authorized to engage in agriculture unless provisions should be made in the bill made therefor.

An additional amendment provided that all United States laws relating to the entry, clearing and manifests of steamships and other vessels, plying between the United States and the Philippines, should apply to such vessels.

The provision of the bill relating to franchises was amended so as to prohibit corporations from employing persons held in slavery or involuntary servitude.

A new section was added to the bill providing that the treasury of the Philippine government shall be a depository for such public moneys as the secretary of the treasury may direct.

HOUSE.

Washington, June 2.—When the house met today Mr. Burton (Ohio), reported the report on the river and harbor bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

Mr. Hitt (Illinois), chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, from his committeee presented a resolution calling upon the president, if not incompatible with the public interests, for full information concerning the investigation of the British supply camps in Louisiana, made upon his authority. The resolution was a substitute for one introduced by Mr. Cochran (Missouri), in substantially the same terms, except that it eliminated the call of the report of the officer who made the investigation. The resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) moved the passage under suspension of the rules of a joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to John Hay for his memorial address on McKinley last February.

Mr. DeArmond objected to unanimous consent of this resolution. Today Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, demanded a second upon Mr. Grosvenor's motion and it was ordered—92 to 52. Twenty minutes debate were allowed on a side. Mr. Grosvenor explained that Secy. Hay had been invited to deliver the memorial address by both houses of Congress, following which the resolution of thanks was offered in terms identical with that passed by Congress after George Bancroft, the historian, had delivered the eulogy upon Lincoln.

Mr. Richardson then yielded his 20 minutes to Mr. Clark (Missouri), who made an objection to the consideration of the resolution in committee. Mr. Clark said he appreciated that anyone who opposed the pending resolution would subject himself to the criticism of every editor in the United States, who was also postmaster, or who hoped to be a postmaster. In what he should have to say, he went on, he did not intend to be provoked into making and intemperate or bitter remarks.

When Col. Hay arose to deliver his oration on the occasion of the McKinley memorial exercises, Mr. Clark said he had an audience only twice equaled in the history of the country. In his magnificent audience were the president, the supreme court, the members of the diplomatic corps and many other men distinguished in public life. In some respects, Mr. Clark said he had a high regard for the secretary of state. He was an historic personage. He had made a name in literature, both in prose and poetry, that any man might envy. It was not against the man, therefore, that his criticism was directed. It was because in the presence of a great brilliant and sympathetic audience he had abused the ocasion to inject into his eulogy of McKinley a high class stump speech.

The resolution was finally adopted, 129 to 46.

Chicago Teamsters' Strike.

Chicago, June 2.—The beginning of the second week of the strike of the teamsters of the big Chicago packing establishments found the packers with a little better of the situation. This morning non-union men continued the work of driving and carted considerable quantities of meat under police protection. The strikers are expecting the ice and coal drivers to come to their assistance.

Mayor Harrison has taken precaution to prevent any rioting. The situation at the stock yards remains rather stable because of the action of the commission men in advising stock men to restrict shipments.

Much anxiety is expressed over the curtailed meat supply at the big hotels and fish and poultry are being used as much as possible.

Swift & Co. succeeded today in filling their station at Fullerton market under police protection. Several other firms moved meat to markets in South Water street.

President Golden, of the Teamsters' union, expressed himself as pleased with the program of the strike and predicted a victory for the organization by Thursday.

Terms of Peace In South Africa

Burgher Forces to Lay Down Arms—Will Acknowledge Edward as Their Lawful Sovereign—Prisoners to be Brought Back—No Tax on Transvaal.

London, June 2.—The demand for accommodation in the house of commons this afternoon, to hear the statement of the first lord of the treasury and government leader, A. J. Balfour, was unprecedented. Mr. Balfour arose at 2:40 p. m. and announced the terms of peace in South Africa as follows:

"His excellency, Lord Milner; his excellency, Mr. Steyn; Gen. Bremner, Gen. C. R. Dewet and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and Gen. Schalk-Burgher, Gen. Reitz, Gen. Louis Botha and Gen. Delarey, acting for their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:

"That the burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition in their possession or under their control, desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of the surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by Gen. Delarey and Chief Commandant Dewet.

"Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

Fourth—No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burgher surrendered or returning for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which had been notified by the commander-in-chief to the Boer generals and which shall be tried by court marshal after the close of hostilities.

Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River colony, where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license, according to law.

Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government and, so soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government, will be introduced.

Eighth—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self government.

Ninth—No special tax will be imposed on land property in the Transvaal or Orange River colony to defray the expenses of the war.

Tenth—As soon as the conditions permit it, a committee on which the local inhabitants will be represented will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal or Orange River colony, under the supervision of a magistrate or otherwise for the purpose of assisting people to their homes and for those who are not able to provide for themselves etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations. His majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of three millions pounds sterling and will allow the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African republic and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission which will be appointed by the government and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations they will be received by the first named commission as evidences of war losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given.

"In addition to the above named free grant of 3,000,000 pounds sterling his majesty's government will be prepared to make advances on loan for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterwards repayable, over a period of years with 3 per cent interest.

"No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause."

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

"There are certain points not dealt with in the document I have just read, and which was signed on Saturday. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the secretary of the state for war, dated May 30, as follows:

A SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

"'After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement, I read them a statement and gave them a copy of it, as follows:

"'His majesty's government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion, and who now surrender, will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts and in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial by the law of that part of the British empire to which they belong.

"'His majesty's government are informed by the Cape government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to British subjects in Cape Colony, now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured, since April 12, 1901, are as follows with regard to the rank and file, they should all after surrender and giving up their arms, sign a document before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender, acknowledge themselves guilty of high treason, and the punishment to be accorded them, provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be that they are not entitled for life, to be registered as voters or vote in any preliminary or provincial council or municipal election.

"'With reference to justices of the peace, field cornets and all others who hold official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been holding a position of authority or who have had commands in the rebel or Boer forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary courts of the country or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, their punishment to be left to the discretion of such court, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted.

"'The Natal government are of the opinion that the rebels should be dealt with according to the law of that colony.'

"These arrangements," concluded Mr. Balfour, "the government has approved."

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the liberal leader, in behalf of the opposition, said unbounded satisfaction would be felt throughout the empire at the conclusion of peace. They were unanimous in admiration of their late enemies, now their friends and fellow citizens, whose military qualities, tenacity of purpose, and self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and country has won them the respect of the whole world, and, foremost of all, the respect of their opponents. Every member offered congratulations to the king and the country on the thrice blessed restoration of peace.

Mr. Balfour having announced the government would take an early opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the forces in South Africa, the members of the house of commons returned to their ordinary avocations.

BRITAIN MAKES HOLIDAY.

London, June 2.—With the exception of Ireland, practically the whole of the United Kingdom is holiday making today, in honor of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The streets everywhere are thronged with people, who, every now and then, relieve their overstrung nerves by an outburst of hoarse cheering, or by braying penny trumpets. The tone of King Edward's message to the people, and the absence therein of any note of exultation seems, however, to have set a good example and, while giving free vent to their own satisfaction, the British are showing small desire to crow over their late enemies.

Flags and bunting are everywhere displayed, church bells are ringing, salutes are being fired and there is general jubilation on all sides.

Crowds of suburbanites poured into London at an early hour and converged toward the usual centers, the Mansion House royal exchange, Trafalger square, etc., and quickly bedecked themselves with tiny flags, buttons and badges.

At intervals, some enthusiast starts singing "God Save the King," which is taken up by the happy throngs and is heard for miles through the neighboring streets from one end of the metropolis to the other.

The earliest demonstrations on the stock exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual, commenced at the bidding up of South Africans securities and consols. One the official opening "God Save the King" was sung by all present and a telegram was dispatched to Lord Kitchener as follows:

"The members of the London stock exchange join with the rest of the British empire in rejoicing at the end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prelude to peaceful coronation celebrations. Heartiest congratulations to your lordship and brave boys."

The members of the stock exchange then marched to the Mansion House and serenaded the lord mayor, Sir Jos. C. Dimsdale, and afterward resumed business but without much heart for their work.

Later in the day a levee at and a cabinet meeting in Downing street attracted immense crowds. Thousands of people awaited the arrival of the cabinet ministers and the scenes which greeted the favorites have not been equalled in many years.

Many of the ministers wore court dress, on account of having to be present at the levee, which added to the attractiveness of the occasion.

It is almost needless to add that Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, came in for special attention from the masses. The police were unable to hold them in bounds and crowds surged around Mr. Chamberlain's carriage, shouting congratulations until the colonial secretary escaped within the building.

On the adjournment of the cabinet meeting, the crowd repaired to Buckingham palace and St. James palace and further relieved their feelings by cheering the king and other notabilities who attended the levee, at which the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and all the members of the embassy, and a number of special coronation envoys, were present. Telegrams received from all parts of the provinces testify to the extreme joy felt by all classes of business at the conclusion of the war. At many places the magistrates discharged all the prisoners charged with light offenses. A singular fact is that the first news of the conclusion of peace was received in Windsor by telephone from Berlin and Paris.

Many of the provincial exchanges closed at lunch time, and the children at the schools everywhere were dismissed. Great torchlight processions are being arranged for tonight, and illuminations which were in the course of preparation for the coronation are being hurried on so that they can be lit up tonight. There is no further news from South Africa but the opinion in official quarters here is that Commandant Fouche and other Boer leaders in Cape Colony who did not attend the Vereeniging conference will come in of their own accord. It is also thought to be extremely improbable that it will be possible to bring many troops home in time for the coronation.

DR. LEYDS PLEASED.

Paris, June 2.—Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, who has been in Paris for a couple of days, was informed late yesterday evening of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, but he refused to credit it. The news, seemingly, was an unpleasant surprise to him. This morning, however, a messenger from the foreign office brought him official confirmation of the press reports, and Dr. Leyds, immediately decided to proceed to Utrecht, Holland, for which place he departed at noon. When questioned as he was leaving his hotel here, Dr. Leyds declared he was pleased with the news but he declined to make a statement except that he admitted he was quite ignorant of the conditions of the surrender, though he felt certain they were favorable to the Boers.

THE POPE'S COMMENT.

Rome, June 2.—On receipt of the news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, the pope expressed his joy, adding:

"I hope to close my eyes on world-wide peace."

AUTOMOBILE AND TROLLEY CAR.

New York, June 2.—Four persons have been severely injured—two of them fatally, it is feared—in a crash at Rockaway Beach between an automobile and a trolley car.

THE INJURED.

Collard, Wm. N., of Manhattan; legs and arms lascerated.

Gilmore, A., of Manhattan, cut on head, feet and hands.

Gilmore, Mrs. A., of Manhattan; internal injuries; small chance of recovery.

Strassman, Dorothy, 8 years old, of Manhattan; head crushed.

All of the injured were in the automobile party, which was piloted by Mr. Gilmore, acting chaffeur.

The auto, moving at a high rate of speed, approached the Long Island railroad crossing at Wainright place.

Darting along the tracks at the same instant sped a crowded trolley car, en route for Rockaway park. Efforts of the mootrman and chaffeur to stop were futile and the car struck the auto.

Like a thing of carboard the heavy machine was tossed into the air fully 15 feet. Its occupants were hurled headlong in all directions and the machine was sent crashing through a stone wall.

Rebounding from the impact, the trolley car was thrown from the track, while its panic-stricken pasengers were tossed around in a downpour of shattering glass from the lamps and windows. Many were bruised and cut but all on the trolley escaped serious injury. The four occupants of the auto lay bleeding and unconscious where they had fallen.

Little Dorothy Strassman was found face downward among the debris of the stone fence. Her head was crushed and she barely breathed.

Mrs. Gilmore, who has been an invalid for years, sustained internal injuries, which leave but little hope of saving her life.

Collard's legs and arms were cut in a score of places. He suffered greatly as the helpers drew him from under the shapeless tangle of metal, all that was left of the auto.

Mr. Gilmore escaped with comparatively trifling injuries. His hands and face were cut and he was tossed 20 feet upon his head.

No arrests followed the accident.

Wreck on Chicago & Northwestern.

Des Moines, Ia., June 2.—Two persons were badly hurt and several others slightly bruised in a wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern at Otis, seven miles from Cedar Rapids, at 1 o'clock this morning. West bound passenger train No. 1 was on the siding waiting for eastbound No. 6 to pass. The head brakeman of No. 1 threw the switch before the eastbound train was clear, derailing the last sleeper and hurling it against the engine on No. 4.

Eight or 10 passengers in the sleeper were bruised, but only five received injuries of any consequences and only two were seriously hurt:

The seriously injured are:

Dr. C. G. Cook, of San Francisco, en route to Hamburg, Germany.

C. Serefzhjobsky, a noted Russian scholar from Kazon college, Russia, returning home from a trip around the world.

Both are badly bruised and cut on the head and face from broken glass, but will recover. The damage done to the two trains was but slight.

Senators Confer with President.

Washington, June 2.—Senators Proctor, Nelson, Gamble and Kittredge, called at the White House this forenoon on invitation, and had a conference with the president in regard to the pending legislation. The subjects discussed were the Cuban reciprocity bill and the prospects for canal legislation at this session. The object of the conference was to urge upon the senators the necessity for unanimity of action and the real necessity for legislation on these subjects at this session.

Another conference will be held this evening at the White House with other members with hopes that the senats committee members can be got together on these matters and speedily enacted. As to the canal bill, it is known that the president would reluctantly accept the responsibility imposed by the Spooner amendment of selecting a route, but he would much prefer that Congress select the route itself.

The president sent for an umber of senators who have been known to be opposed to granting a concession on the ground that it will interfere with the beet sugar interests of this country. To these senators the president expressed the hope that the Republicans would act together. The president again assured the Republicans that in urging action on reciprocity he would carry out the announcement of President McKinley, uttered in his last speech with such particular approval throughout the country; also promises that had been made concerning concessions to Cuba.

The president indicated that the adoption of the Platt amendment made it obligatory upon the United States to treat Cuba differently from other nations. In a casual remark he said that even this showed that it would have been better to allow Cuba to be absolutely independent, as was Mexico. He told these Republican senators that the party ought not to be divided on tariff issues as it was entering the campaign and he expressed the hope that a Cuban bill would be passed without the aid of Democratic votes. One result of the conferences that have been held at the White House, was a meeting at 11 o'clock in the committee room of Senator Elkins, where those senators who are opposed to granting concessions to Cuba, or who oppose the straight reduction plan of the majority assembled to consider different propositions.

Eighteen Republican senators attendede the conference, among them some of those representing the beet sugar interests. The general sentiment was in favor of defeating any proposition for Cuban reciprocity, but in order to secure harmony an agreement was made that they would support a rebate plan, the money to be paid to the Cuban government.

insert terms peace

Gov. Stanley Pardons Mrs. Nation.

Topeka, Kas., June 2.—Mrs. Carrie Nation walked from the Schwanee county jail today, a free woman. Gov. Stanley has isused her a full pardon, also remitting the $100 fine.

Mrs Nation was imprisoned May 16 on the proven charge of smashing stored saloon fixtures. She was to serve 30 days and the $100 fine at $1 per day.

Engineers' Strike Is Inaugurated.

Firemen and Pump Runners Also Go Out—Mine Workers' Officials Say That Ninety Per Cent of Hands Obeyed The Order—Mitchell Issues a Statement—Thus Far All is Peaceful in Coal Regions.

Hazelton, Pa., June 2.—There has been an almost unanimous response in Hazelton district on the part of the engineers, firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive board of the United Mine Workers. All the companies filled the places of the strikers with non-union men brought here from Philadelphia and their agents say the operations of pumps will not be interfered with. Everything is quiet here. There will be a special meeting of the clerks' protective association tonight to urge the local merchants to offer their sympathy and support to the strikers. The merchants will also meet. It is stated that resolutions will be adopted condemning all business men who furnish supplies to the special officers and non-union men, hundreds of waom are stationed at nearly every colliery.

In order to avert trouble the coal companies will keep their special officers at the mines until the strike is over. The presence of these men in the city, especially at night is liable to be the cause of an outbreak. Colliery clerks who refused today to take charge of fire or pumps were discharged.

STRIKE INAUGURATED EARLY.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 2.—The strike of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed in the anthracite coal collieries for an eight-hour day at present wages was inaugurated at 7 o'clock this morning. The mine workers' official claim that fully 90 per cent of the men obeyed the order, but the companies dispute these figures.

The mining superintendents say that the pumps as a rule are in operation today. The entire region was quiet, but it is expected that disturbances will occur.

"Each local," had a committee on duty at day break to find out the number of men who reported for work and wherever possible obtain their names. These committees later in the day reported to their respective locals and the work of persuading those who went to the mines today to stay out will begin tonight.

Nearly every mining operation is surrounded by either a high board fence or a barbed wire barrier and it was, therefore, next to impossible to get a "line" on what was being done within the enclosure.

At the general offices of the big coal offices in this city the entire office forces were on duty at an early hour preparing for any emergency.

President Mitchell said that all reports received were satisfactory.

At noon President Mitchell issued the following statements:

"Reports received from every important mining community indicate that where the eight-hour day has not been conceded, fully 80 per cent of the firemen, pumpmen and engineers have ceased work. The number will be materially increased tomorrow. In some sections mine foremen have positively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen and pumpmen. In some places firemen have manned the pumps and clerks have also been required to perform this labor. A perfect army of irresponsible men have been employed by the coal companies to act as scoal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted. There have been no violations today by the mine workers and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of the strikers."

In reply to a question, Mr. Mitchell said he knew of no mine that is being flooded as a result of action of the union today.

In explaining the first sentence of his statement Mr. Mitchell said that several of the individual operators had conceded the demands of the men during the past 10 days, but that not one of the big companies had done so.

REFUSED TO TAKE STRIKERS' PLACES.

Pottsville, Pa., June 2.—The leading bosses and fire bosses refused to take the places of the striking engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the Shenandoah district today and the machinery taking the water to the surface is at a standstill as a consequence. The operators say they must use "strike breakers."

MADE NO DEMONSTRATION.

Shamokin, Pa., June 2.—Miners made no demonstrations at any of the 19 collieries within a radius of 12 miles of this place today other than to collect in groups on public roads endeavoring to learn whether pumpmen, firemen and engineers would report for work. At least 95 per cent of these classes of men went on strike for the eight-hour work day. The firemen's places were filled by company hands, principally sub-bosses. Rather than take the place of strikers a number of sub-bosses resigned.

Strike leaders say they are highly gratified over the situation.

Officials of coal companies also declare they are pleased that enough men were found to keep up steam in most of the fire rooms. It is the intention of the strikers within the next 24 hours to persuade men now at work to quit, in order to make the tie-up absolute. No policemen guarded any of the local collieries today and strikers remain away from the mines.

An official of the union colliery reported that strikers threw stones at engineers at one of the operations last night, no damage resulting. The Shipman Coal company, employing 357 at the Colbert colliery, and Connell and company, employing 494 workmen at the Enterprise colliery, granted firemen, pumpmen and engineers the eight-hour work day. The men are manning fire engines and pumps at those operations.

DESPERATE CRIMINAL ESCAPES

Assailant of Walter Clawson and Accused Murderer of Ogden Chinaman, Saws His Way to Liberty—One of the Worst Characters of the West.

[Special to the "News."]

Ogden, June 2.—John F. Hines, alias Russell, alias Young, who, with Brown, were being held here for the preliminary hearing on the charge of having murdered the Chinaman Gee Jam on May 7, escaped from the Ogden city jail this morning early. The method used showed that the man was thoroughly desperate and had taken a great amount of pains to accomplish his escape.

Last night the prisoner was locked up by Jailer Critchlow in a cell on the second floor of the jail. From an examination of the premises this morning it is apparent that the man sawed off one of the bars of the door to his cell, making an opening of but 7x13½ inches, through which he squeezed and made his way down the corridor, where he was confronted by another door of the same pattern. Here he performed the same trick and sawed his way out. Crawling through the opening he was then in the entrance to the rotunda of the jail.

It was apparent that the desperado had an accomplice for the door leading into the jailer's office was found unlocked and the keys which are kept in a box near the entrance were displaced. After reaching the office it was an easy matter for the prisoner to open the back door and gain his liberty.

It is thought that he had an accomplice and assistance on the outside, and that someone took the keys in the office, opened the door and gave him his freedom.

Suspicion is fastened upon a man who was a trusty in the jail and had been released three days ago, having been pardoned, John Logan is the man whom it is thought had a hand in the business. After being pardoned the man returned to the jail and asked to be allowed to sleep in the cellar. It appears that the day jailer knew that the man had been pardoned, but the night jailer was in ignorance of the fact, so it was an easy matter for the supposed trusty to remain in the jail all night.

Logan was hunted up as soon as it was found that the prisoner had escaped and put under a severe sweating process, but he declared that he knew absolutely anything about the case. Despite the severe questioning put Logan stuck to his assertion.

At the time of the escape Jailer Critchlow was not on duty as he was feeling decidedly sick and his son consequently was acting in his stead. The young man was busy with a case of delerium tremens and consequently his attention was for some time confined to the patient.

A thorough search is being made for th escaped man, but up to this time no trace of him has been found.

As Brown is in the county jail it is not thought that he had anything to do with the escape of his companion in crime.

Both men were brought here from Salt Lake a couple of weeks ago, where they occasioned a reign of terror by holding up citizens, committing burglaries and shooting young Walter Clawson.

Hines has the reputation of being an all round bad man and has served terms in the Idaho penitentiary with an escape from the Boise jail to his credit.

He is five feet seven inches in height, 33 years old, has a dark complexion and dark eyes, with a droop to the upper left lid. His forehead is also decidedly wrinkled. He claimed to be a shoemaker by trade.

Western Federation of Miners.

Denver, Col., June 2.—The greater portion of the morning session of the Western Federation of Miners' convention was devoted to consideration of the report of the committee on the president's address. Prior to taking up this report the committee postponed indefinitely the matter of a home for indigent and disabled miners. The time was not yet ripe for the establishment of such an institution. A delegation from a local woman's club was accorded the privilege of addressing the delegates. The women asked the delegates to use their influence in the states from which they come to further the cause of woman suffrage.

A communication from Paul Corcoran, the Couer d'Alene miner who served a sentence in the California penitentiary as an outcome of the riots in the Couer d'Alene district, thanking the Western Federation of Miners for its indefatigable efforts in securing his release from prison, was received and read, amid much applause.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the report of President Boyce was then taken up. The report concerning honorary membership to those who have served the cause of labor well was approved. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Watchman Kills a Soldier.

Denver, Colo., June 2.—Edward P. Britt, a private of company M, Eighteenth infantry, was shot in the head and killed at 1:45 o'clock this morning by Frank Wagner, watchman in the El Caney saloon in Sheridan, a suburb of this city. After killing the soldier, Wagner went to bed and made no report of the affair until after daybreak. He claims that he heard somebody trying to open a window of the saloon and he shot through the winodw. Britt enlisted at Bosoton, Mass., and served three years in the Philippines. Capt. C. D. Hanks, of company M, said today that Britt was a model soldier.