WITH A LITTLE SPADE OF HISTORIC BRONZE McKINLEY TURNS THE FIRST SOD OF GRASS AND EARTH WHERE THE MONUMENT IN HONOR OF THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY WILL BE ERECTED

The President Breaks Ground in Union Square for the Monument in Honor of Dewey's Great Victory.

FOR a few moments yesterday afternoon the President appeared in Union square to attend the ceremonies of breaking ground for the monument to be erected in honor of the navy and the men it has given to fame.

The monument is that which has been provided by a committee of citizens who had in view the commemoration of the battle of Manila Bay. The necessary money was raised in this city, and of the designs submitted that of Robert Aitkin, a tall shaft with appropriate emblems, was accepted.

The President came down town to attend a reception in Native Sons' Hall, but before entering he was driven to Union square, where everything was in readiness. Within a few minutes he had been addressed by the Mayor and had replied, a bronze spade had been handed to him and he had turned over the sod that had been cut from the grass. Then Reuben H. Lloyd ran the flag to the top of the staff, the President shook the hands of De Rome, who had cast the spade, and of Aitkin, who had designed the monument to be erected, and in another minute, amid the cheers of the crowd, he had entered his carriage and was whirled away.

The center plat in Union square had been roped off in readiness for the ceremony, and before the President arrived it was surrounded by a big crowd of people. The President left his carriage at the curb on Post street and walked through the crowd to the green under the flagstaff, and there he was met by Mayor Phelan, who lost no time in addressing him. The Mayor said:

Mr. President: On behalf of the committee having the matter in charge, I have the honor of inviting you to break the ground in this Union square for the monument to be erected to the American navy in commemoration of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay.

Prior to the memorable May 1, 1898, the people living in this city, knowing the presence of a Spanish fleet in the Pacific, feared that our California coast might be ravaged, and they patriotically and gratefully regarded the splendid victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay, and decided by public subscription to erect this monument in honor of the event.

I will ask Mr. Reuben H. Lloyd, on behalf of the Park Commissioners of San Francisco, having jurisdiction over this ground, to raise the flag and receive the tender of the monument, while you, Mr. President, will perform the first act looking to its construction upon this spot.

Mayor Phelan also read the following letter written to him by Admiral Dewey:

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1901.

Dear Sir: I have received from your office an invitation to be present at the ground-breaking for the monument which it is proposed to build at San Francisco to commemorate the victory of the American navy at the battle of Manila Bay. It has given me the greatest pleasure, as one of the 1900 persons in the naval service who participated in that battle, to learn of this recognition to be shown them; and I earnestly hope that it may be found practicable, as intimated in the invitation, to have the additional honor of the President's assistance at the ceremonies in connection with the breaking of ground for the monument. Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

The President replied as follows:

It affords me great pleasure as well as honor to break the ground in San Francisco that is to commemorate the great victory of Manila Bay in honor of Admiral Dewey, his brother officers and the men behind the guns, whose achievements made history and added new fame to the American navy.

Mayor Phelan then presented the little bronze spade and the President turned with it the sod of earth and grass that had been loosened for him. At once Mayor Phelan proposed three cheers for the President, which were given with a will, and the flag was raised. Louis de Rome, who cast the spade and also did the casting of the Donahue fountain, which the President admired greatly, and also Robert Aitkin, the designer of the monument, were presented to the President, and for each he had a pleasant word. That ended the ceremonies.

In presenting the spade to the President Mayor Phelan told how it had been cast during the preceding two hours by Mr. de Rome and from the metal of the whistle of the Spanish warship Don Juan de Austria, one of the vessels sunk in Manila Bay during Dewey's famous fight. It bears this inscription:

This bronze spade was cast by Louis de Rome from the steam whistle of the Spanish warship Don Juan de Austria and was used by President William McKinley in breaking the ground in Union square, San Francisco, May 26, 1901, for the monument to the American navy in commemoration of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay.

The spade was given to the President.

Speaks for Native Daughters.

Judge Cotton then introduced Mrs. Genevieve Baker, grand vice president of the Native Daughters, who in a graceful speech presented to the President the album of twelve paintings of California scenery which is the offering of the Native Daughters of the Golden West to the President.

Coombs Is Eloquent.

Congressman Frank L. Coombs was introduced to present a souvenir on behalf of the Native Sons, the Pioneers and the Mexican War Veterans. He spoke with eloquence, which aroused much enthusiasm. His speech was as follows:

The year 1846 was fraught with great events. In that year was begun the war in which the valor of American soldiers won and dedicated to freedom that vast territory of which California was a part. In that year also the Stars and Stripes, emblems of liberty, was first raised above a California stronghold and that movement begun which saved the empire on the Pacific for a State of the American Union.

It is in behalf of the Mexican war veterans, the California pioneers and their descendants, the Native Sons of the Golden West, that I have the honor to present to you, Mr. President, a gift emblematic of the Golden State, typifying its wealth of resources and the traditions of its history.

It is not alone, sir, that you are President of the United States that we have prepared this gift for you, but that we have discovered in you an appreciation of the romantic traditions and historic grandeur of those early days.

Accept it, then, from veterans and pioneers and native sons of a State most rich in tradition and famed in story and song, and with it our pledge of esteem and affection.

Grand Welcome to McKinley.

McKinley was received with thunderous applause as he stepped forward to speak and frequent outbursts of cheers punctuated his sentences. He said:

Mr. President, My Fellow-Citizens: I have been absent from the capital of the nation for now nearly four weeks, and during that period it seems to me that for the greater part of the time I have been either on historic ground or in the midst of sacred and historic memories. (Applause.) I stood within the walls of the old building in the city of New Orleans where that mighty transaction took place which transferred the vast territory of Louisiana from the flag of France to the flag of the United States. (Great applause.) I stood on that sacred ground in the State of Texas where men fell for liberty and independence. And now today I am brought face to face with the veterans of the Mexican War, with the pioneers of California and with their sons and daughters. (Great applause.) It is a proud honor and privilege to me to pay my respectful, aye, more, my affectionate homage to the brave men who snatched this territory and dedicated it to freedom forever. (Great applause.) And it gives me a satisfaction which I cannot find words to express to meet the builders of the State, the pioneers of California, the adventurous youths, as your president has said, who penetrated this distant region in the memorable year of '49. (Great applause.) God bless the veterans of the Mexican War and the pioneers of California and their descendants forever more. (Continued great applause.)

Liberty and Expansion.

The American people never extend their territory that they do not extend liberty. (Enthusiastic applause.) When you forty-niners came here you brought with you the spirit of '76. (Applause.) You brought with you the traditions, the character, the aspirations, the aims of the Government of the United States and its people. (Applause.) You would have no other civilization but American civilization, and you would have no other flag than the glorious stars and stripes. (Great applause.) And you hardly got settled here in your quest for gold; you hardly got your tents pitched; you had not even reached pay dirt (laughter) when you commenced talking about being a State in the American Union. (Laughter and great applause.) And you were irrepressible. You held a convention in practically every mining camp in the territory (laughter and applause) and made a constitution, and finally you came into the Union. You had no territorial experience to speak of. You did not propose to be taken in on probation or to be held in a territorial condition. (Laughter and great applause.) You were free and independent and you proposed to be associated with the freest and most independent nation in the world (applause), and proposed to be an equal State in an unequaled Union. (Continued applause.) You got what you wanted then, and you have had pretty much everything you wanted since. (Laughter and applause.) Where nature has failed to provide for you you have done the rest. (Laughter and applause.) You are one of the richest, one of the most enterprising and one of the most generous people beneath the sun. (Great applause.) You have overwhelmed me not only with these generous material gifts, which I shall carry with me as mementos of this most memorable occasion, but you and those who have spoken for you have overwhelmed me with the wealth of your welcome and the warmth of your hearts (applause) till I am prepared to believe everything your chairman says (laughter and applause) not only about the Mexican veterans and the pioneers but of the native daughters. God bless you all! (Enthusiastic applause.)

At the close of the speech the President was escorted up the main aisle to the entrance and to his carriage and was driven back to the executive mansion.

The souvenir presented by the organizations represented in the receptions is a paper weight in the form of a bear of solid gold on a base of California onyx, with an inscribed gold plate.

BREAKING GROUND FOR THE MONUMENT IN HONOR OF DEWEY'S GREAT VICTORY.

GREETS THE PIONEERS AND NATIVES

Continued From First Page.

veterans to whom we are indebted for California, a portion of those who, on the battlefield of Mexico, achieved victories that led to the acquisition of that vast territory which included California, in passing through which, Mr. President, you found its mountains stored with treasures and its valleys lavish with fruits, a delight and a marvel, unequaled elsewhere on the face of the globe.

We have with us here a portion of the pioneers of 1849. In that year 75,000 or more adventurous youths came to the Golden West, and among their first acts was the organization of a State and the attempt to secure admission to the Union.

And we have with us Native Sons and Daughters—California's noblest products. The accomplishments and graces of the daughters and the character and ability of the sons attest the character of the pioneer mothers and pioneer fathers.

This assemblage of Veterans, Pioneers and Native Sons and Daughters is delighted that you have honored us to-day with your presence. We are proud to have with us the chief executive of this republic, one who possesses, aside from his high office, the confidence and esteem of the entire nation. On behalf of these organizations I extend to you a cordial welcome.

UNION LEAGUE GREETS PRESIDENT.

Continued from Page Two.

down the valley of the Ohio to the Mississippi, thence to the Gulf, finally to the Pacific Ocean and its ultimate reach to the Orient. The flag immortal and beautiful was revered in phrases that won from the guests and listeners prolonged evidences of approval.

President Visibly Affected.

The President was visibly affected by the captivating eloquence of General Barnes and the tender tributes of sympathy expressed in the words and the voice of the welcoming speaker.

As President McKinley arose to respond a great cheer from the audience of two hundred citizens attested the joy of the club. It was remarked that the President was slightly hoarse and spoke with some effort to control his voice. In speaking to his fellow members he said:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Union League Club: I have no words with which to make adequate response to the eloquent speech made in your behalf by General Barnes in giving me greeting within the walls of this club. I heard the general twenty years ago in old Mechanics' Hall in this city. He charmed me then. He has lost none of that moving eloquence—he enchants me now. (Applause.)

I have not spoken a partisan word for so many years that I have lost the tune and have no notes. (Laughter and applause.) Now none are for party, but all are for state, and whether we are Democrats or whether we are Republicans we are all for the flag. We may have our little differences among ourselves, we may have differing policies as to administration and legislation, but I observe that whenever a crisis comes in the life of the nation party lines are obliterated and all stand for patriotism. (Great applause.) We never had in all our history such an exhibition of unfaltering devotion to country from men of all parties as we have had in the past four years. The great parties represented in the two branches of Congress just before the war with Spain voted without a dissenting voice to place in my hands $50,000,000, without restraint or direction, to be expended in my discretion for the national defense. (Applause.) And all through that struggle men of all parties supported our armies in the field. After all we have more agreements in this country than we have differences. (Laughter and applause.) The differences are ephemeral; the agreements are eternal, and the greatest agreement is that we are a nation. (Great applause.) We are no longer a mere confederacy of States, where one or more can go out of the Union at will. We are one indissoluble Union, made so in the clash of war when Abraham Lincoln led us. His old Secretary, Mr. Hay (great applause), who was beside Lincoln during the four years of the great Civil War, sustaining him, has been by my side in the past four years sustaining me. (Great applause.)

I am glad to know that I am a member of this club. (Applause.) The fact is I belong to all the Republican clubs. (Laughter and applause.) As I have never had an opportunity to make acknowledgment for the honor of membership in your club I want to thank you now and express the great pleasure it has given me to meet you all. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Calls for Hay.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks there were frequent calls for Secretary Hay. Responding to the demand the Secretary of State said:

I believe, gentlemen of the club, that the President has some sixteen engagements to-day (laughter), and that therefore there is no time now for me to do more than thank you from the bottom of my heart for this kindly and cordial reception. We cannot all of us dwell on those serene heights of non-partisanship where the President walks with such dignity and wisdom, and so for myself I can say that I feel nowhere in the world so happy as in a Republican club. (Applause.) I am glad to be with you here to-day and to congratulate you upon the splendid work which the Republicans of California have done in many hours of storm and stress since you became a State and since the Republican party was founded. (Great applause.)

Escapes the Handshakers.

The president of the club announced that the President of the United States having other engagements to meet should be privileged to take his departure.

A rush was made by members to grasp the hand of the President as he was stepping from the platform, but the cleverness of Private Secretary Cortelyou, Chief Sullivan and others of the President's party of escort checked the handshaking movement. The orchestra rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the assemblage dissolved. Many members of the league lingered to talk of the affair, and the sentiment was expressed that the reception would be recorded as one of the greatest events in the history of the league.

Pleasant Little Breakfast in Home of Irving M. Scott Before Events of the Day.

THE President filched a few minutes from his busy morning yesterday to drive to the home of Irving M. Scott at 507 Harrison street, where he took breakfast with Mr. Scott and a number of friends. The breakfast was strictly private and a most enjoyable affair. The President, relieved of the worry over the illness of Mrs. McKinley, was in the best of spirits, and in the congenial company around the table he enjoyed a pleasant half hour, leaving with regret that he could remain no longer.

It was 9 o'clock when the President left the Scott home on Laguna and Clay streets and drove to the Scott home on Harrison street. Waiting to receive him were Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Scott, Secretary of State John Hay and Mrs. Hay, Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Knight Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, William Keith, Miss Barber, Miss Caro Crockett and Lawrence I. Scott.

There was a wait of a few minutes while the guests chatted in the parlor and then all were escorted to the dining room, where a dainty little breakfast was ready to be served. It was a hurried meal, for the President's day was to be a busy one, but still there was time for a sociable talk over the coffee cups. After the breakfast the guests were shown the art treasures of the Scott home, and then the President was driven back to the house on the hill just in time to take up the first of the functions which the day brought with it.

AN EVENING WITH OLD COMRADES

Continued From First Page.

leading from the stage. Irving M. Scott came also. Private Secretary Cortelyou and E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, were with the President.

Barnes Presents McKinley.

In presenting Comrade McKinley to the Povisional Post bearing his name Post Commander W. H. L. Barnes made a speech of glowing eloquence, which evoked many demonstrations of enthusiasm. He spoke of Comrade McKinley's career as soldier, legislator and of statesman in the zenith of his glory as President of the United States. Tributes were paid in eloquent language to the bravery and indomitable courage displayed by Americans in battles on land and sea. An incident of the famous charge at Mission Ridge was described by reference to the recorded fact that General Grant was about to censure the commander of a division for advancing his troops beyond the point designated, but was told that when the word forward was given all —— could not check the column.

Triumphs of the American navy in the far away purple sea were depicted in glowing words. He pictured to the assembled veterans the scenes of 1861, when Comrade McKinley as a boy went to the front at the call of President Lincoln for men to preserve the Union. He dwelt upon the prosperity, the national unity and the civilizing prestige of the nation to-day, and closed a burst of masterly eloquence with a quotation from Daniel Webster's famous speech, exacting the sentiment of "liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable."

The fervid eloquence and tender pathos of the speaker charmed the illustrious guest of the evening. At the close of the speech the President gave the orator a cordial grasp of the hand.

A mighty shout of applause went up when Comrade McKinley arose to speak. The President said:

Compliments Barnes.

My Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic—It would have been more pleasing to me and I am sure quite as satisfactory to you if we had been permitted to sit during the evening under the spell of the thrilling eloquence of General Barnes. (Applause.) No one can tell the story of the war or move our hearts as he. No one can paint the valor and the sacrifices of the men who fought from 1861 to 1865 and recite as he can the glorious mission of the flag.

The Grand Army of the Republic has had a great career and has written immortal history. You and your associates who answered the call of Abraham Lincoln have accomplished great deeds for humanity. You made this Government a nation. You vindicated the principles of government by the people and made the declaration of independence, which for nearly three quarters of a century had been only a promise, a glorious fulfillment. You established the fact that free government was not a failure or an experiment, but had demonstrated its fitness to be numbered among the great nations of the world. You made liberty universal. You put the constitution of the United States where it never had been before, and where, under God, it shall stand forever, with civil and political equality to every citizen beneath the flag. (Great applause.) And, my comrades, what noble manhood made up that splendid army! We are in the habit of saying that mustered for the preservation of the Union was the best blood of the republic, and it is true. We had from every State and Territory of the Union the brightest and the best, the old and the young and those in middle life; those who gave up everything—home, family, comfort, wealth, great careers in civil life—all were given up that they might save for themselves and their children the freest Government on earth.

Men of Ability.

Mr. Lincoln said in 1862 that there was not a regiment in the service that did not have in it men capable of being Cabinet Ministers, of being members of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of filling the office of chief executive. And the Grand Army of the Republic has the exceptional distinction of furnishing from its ranks five men to serve as President of the United States. (Great applause.) They served with you, fought with you, suffered with you, and with you shared in the triumphs of the war.

Not only, my comrades, did we have a splendid army, but when the war was over the army constituted a loyal citizenship. There is not a man who served in the Civil War that was not a better citizen when he came home (applause), and ever since the surrender he has been engaged in upholding the Government that he helped to save. (Applause.)

There is another thing the Grand Army of the Republic has done. It contributed from its own firesides for the Spanish war. (Great applause.) A good many of the veterans went in themselves, but if they did not go, their sons did. (Applause and cries of "Good.") And I want to tell you, the boy who lives in a family over which a Grand Army man presides is sure to be an American patriot. (Applause.) And those boys went and fought our battles in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in the Philippines and in China and did honor to their country and to every old soldier of the war of 1861. (Applause.) Was there ever more manly behavior on the part of an army than was shown by ours in those distant islands and later in China? When the word came that our Ambassadors and Ministers and those of all the powers were in siege and were being attacked and the Government was unable to protect them, and when it was said, and in many quarters believed, that the lives of every one of them had been taken, it was an American officer who said "We will go to Peking with the men we have got, and wait no longer for reinforcements." (Applause.)

The Day Was Saved.

And all the great powers went and the day was saved, and it was given to a young American lad to scale the walls of Peking. (Great applause.) And I don't know but he belonged to California. (Laughter.) The State has pretty much everything. (Continued laughter.) But, my countrymen, we are not a military people. We don't like war. We like peace and we have been pursuing peace, with a little war thrown in (laughter and applause), for while we were fighting the battles over in the Philippines, our great captains of industry, our great manufacturers and our producers were in the city of Paris at the great international exposition making more exhibits than any other nation except France and receiving more prizes for their skill than were awarded to any other power. (Applause.) That is one of the victories of peace that we are glad to record. We only go to war to make peace. (Applause.) We never went to war with any other design. We never went to war with an ignoble purpose. And we never fought battles that were not for liberty and civilization and humanity (great applause), and I trust we never will; we carry the national conscience with us wherever we go. (Applause.) We respect property. (Applause.) And we show the highest humanity. It was that gallant captain, Robley Evans (applause), who told the boys to stop firing, that men were drowning, to get out and pick them up, and hundreds there were brought in safety to his ships. (Applause.)

Now, my comrades, I am sure you will excuse me from saying anything more than to thank you for the privilege you have given me of meeting you here to-night and telling you how much good it does me to look into your faces again, to feel your hearts still throb with patriotism, and to say to you that the most interesting years, whose memories will longest be cherished, are those from 1861 to 1865. And all we have got to do is to give our loyal support to the Government we have saved, and when we are gone our children and the generations that are to follow will see to it that this free government shall be transmitted to the generations yet to come, undiminished in principle and virtue and unabated in vigor to uphold the interests of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Surrenders the Charter.

At the conclusion of the President's happy response Post Commander General Barnes said:

"The purpose for which McKinley Provisional Post was established having been accomplished, I now tender to the President of the United States unconditional surrender of our charter."

The President replied:

"General Barnes, I accept the charter and promise that I will not lose it."

This closed the exercises.

PRAYER PROVES ITS EFFICACY

Restores Harmony After Scene of Great Confusion.

COLUMBUS, May 23.—There was an incident in the National Mothers' Congress to-day which caused a decided sensation and which was only ended by the delegates indulging in a silent prayer, followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in concert. The affair arose during the effort to organize an Ohio branch of the congress.

Mrs. Theodore Birney, president of the National Congress, delivered her annual address, speaking on "The Duty of the Mother to the Child." Mrs. Cora Brown of Illinois also made an address. When the nominations were closed for organizer of the Ohio branch Mrs. E. M. Hatton, Mrs. Lydia Cora Brown, Mrs. John Mulford, Mrs. James R. Hopley, Mrs. Charles C. Pavey and Mrs. Stephen R. Clark were named, but each declined, with the exception of Mrs. Hatton. It soon appeared that there was opposition to Mrs. Hatton, which was of a personal nature. Confusion reigned and there was much excitement in the auditorium. Mrs. Schaefer of Pennsylvania arose and said she was ashamed of Ohio, and others followed in the same line. The Ohio women promptly defended themselves, and Mrs. Hatton, whose position was unhappy to a degree, suggested three minutes of silent prayer, which was followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in concert. Mrs. Hatton resigned from the contest and a truce was declared by the calling of an Ohio meeting to be held at the close of the session.

Electric Line's New Officers.

SAN JOSE, May 23.—George L. Center of San Francisco was to-night elected president of the board of directors of the San Jose and Santa Clara Electric Railway, vice J. H. Henry, resigned. A. F. Morrison of San Francisco was also given a place on the board. The resignations were C. M. Lorigan of San Jose and J. T. Burke of Los Angeles.

MACHINISTS CLAIM TO BE GAINERS IN THE NUMBER OF NEW SETTLEMENTS

President O'Connell of the National Association Says Smaller Concerns of San Francisco Are Ready to Grant Demands.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—President O'Connell of the Machinists' Association, in summarizing the situation to-night, said: "The situation now shows that we are largely the gainers in the number of settlements made. The adjustments reported this afternoon show a gain in New England of 1500 in the number of men returned to work with the demands granted; of 500 or 600 in Ohio, and probably 1000 in Pennsylvania. About 1000 men struck to-day. There are some additions in Philadelphia and some in the Seaboard Air Line shops of Americus, Ga. Our policy is to discourage bringing out any more men than is absolutely necessary to effect the success of the movement."

O'Connell said a strike of the machinists on the Seaboard Air Line would occur to-morrow morning. He said the strikers would number between 500 and 600. Advices to headquarters here indicate that at San Francisco many of the smaller concerns are ready to grant the demands, but are not ready to sign the agreement. At Indianapolis the American Bicycle Company is reported as agreeing to the demands, but refusing to sign the agreement. The same condition exists at several other points, and the matter is being left to organizations to settle.

O'Connell said to-night that he could not understand such a policy on the part of employers, but was not disposed to haggle over a minor issue. He said that the organization of the men is sufficient to enforce their demands, and that the question of signature was comparatively trifling.

Agreements Are Signed.

In this city every establishment employing machinists signed agreements to-day, one of them, the Cahill Typewriter Company, however, refusing to unionize their shop. There are about 100 machinists in Washington outside of Government shops. In Boston, thirty-nine firms, employing 1650 men, have signed the agreement thus far, leaving 2500 men still engaged in the strike. The men are out in the American Bicycle Company's shops at Hartford, Conn., Westerly, R. I., and Thomasville, Conn. The local combination of employers at Bridgeport, Conn., has been broken by the agreement of the Capsule Machine Company there. Reports up to 5 o'clock to-night show the following additional agreements:

Indianapolis, all the shops; Grand Rapids, two; Erie, Pa., the Erie City Iron Works and the Cleveland & Hendricks Machine Company; Pittsburg, a half dozen oil well supply concerns; Meadville, Pa., the Phoenix Iron Works.

Will Shift Headquarters.

The headquarters of the strike will be shifted Sunday to Toronto, where the convention of the Machinists' Association will open June 8.

President Mulholland of the Allied Metal Trades Association telegraphed from the headquarters of that association in Toledo to-day that he had issued orders to his men at various points to join the strike in those shops where the employers are still holding out against the demands of the machinists. This is liable to add materially to the force of the strikers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—Employing machinists to-day ignored an order of the State Board of Arbitration, members of the Metropolitan Club, representing the principal shops in Kansas City, refusing to recognize an order of the board to appear before it and discuss the differences now pending between them and the striking machinists. The Metropolitan Club contends that the law under which the board was appointed is unconstitutional and it has retained an attorney and will make a test case.

Men and Girls Quit Work.

NEW YORK, May 23.—At the Sprague Electric Works, near Newark, N. J., 600 men and a score of girls went out on the refusal of the company to meet the men's demands. One hundred men in the Gould-Eberhard works also quit work, though they belong to no union.

One thousand men employed on the rapid transit tunnel went on strike today and about 3000 more will strike tomorrow. The strikers demand an increase of 30 cents a day.

Even a pie trust, it seems, by Jersey's experience, can become unsavory.

NO apparent gain has been made by either side in the controversy between the iron workers and the employers. Secretary Rosenberg of the Labor Council and Secretary Wisler, who represents the International Association of Machinists, both stated last night that they had nothing "to give out." The strikers were orderly and as yet have received but little encouragement from their former employers.

No additional shops were unionized during the day. Bishop Nichols, who a day or two ago went around among the men most affected by the strike, stated yesterday that he had been asked to act as a mediator by the San Francisco Labor Council, but as yet had not made up his mind. His decision may be rendered at any time.

On both sides considerable talk as to the possible outcome of the strike is being indulged in, but so far no result has been reached. Neither side will issue a statement, while both are awaiting results.

The strike of the metal polishers and allied trades is likely to be settled during the day on a similar basis to that of the carriage-working employes. The demands will be conceded without regard to the union.

Building Trades Not Involved.

Officers of the Building Trades Council issued a statement to the public last night to the effect that no stoppage of the building industry will be tolerated. This was brought out by statements which have been given circulation regarding the attitude of the council in the matter of the present labor troubles.

General Peraza a Prisoner.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Wednesday, May 22.—Celestine Peraza and his followers have been taken prisoners near Ciudad Bolivar.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS' PORTRAITS. Pages of them in the Wasp's Presidential souvenir number. On sale at all news stands. 25 cents.

GOVERNOR NASH IN ILL HEALTH

Unable to Attend the Elks' Reception at Denver.

DENVER, May 23.—After a drive about this city and a reception at the State House during the forenoon Governor Nash and about 100 people from Ohio who are accompanying him on his Western trip were banqueted here this afternoon by the Buckeye Club of Denver. Colonel W. Neil Dennison, president of the club and son of "the war Governor of Ohio," was toastmaster. Governor Orman welcomed the visitors to Colorado and Mayor Wright welcomed them to Denver. Senator Thomas M. Patterson made quite a stirring address on "Ohio Men," and referred to the good offices of President McKinley in visiting the South and West. After Colonel Dennison welcomed the visitors on the part of the Buckeye Club of Denver Governor Nash responded at length on the pride of Ohio in her sons who had become residents of other States. He said the old State felt as keen an interest in them as parents do in their children who marry and go to other homes. Rev. George W. Collier, who was a chaplain in President McKinley's brigade, and others from Ohio responded to toasts. Governor Nash rested on the arm of Governor Orman during the reception at the State House and held to a chair during his address in the afternoon. He remained seated while receiving visitors after the luncheon and was unable this evening to attend the reception of the Elks to the Ohio visitors. He is affected with dizziness, which is expected to pass away in a few days. At the banquet Governor Nash accompanied Mrs. Patterson and the Misses Deshler were accompanied by Governor Orman and Mayor Wright, who complimented these ladies most highly in their addresses. The Ohio delegation left to-night for Omaha.

Wagon Crushed a Boy's Head.

FRESNO, May 23.—Johnny Webber, the six-year-old son of a widow, while playing on a loaded dray this afternoon fell off and his head was crushed by one of the wheels. He died in less than an hour.

Our $1.95 Hats

Our $1.95 hats are about the best values for the money in our store. They equal the exclusive hatters' two dollar and a half article and are sold by us at the extremely low price because we sell at clothiers' profits and not hatters'.

You can get these hats in Derbys, Fedoras, Golfs and Graecos in all the popular shapes and colors; no matter what style of a hat you want in the above mentioned classes we have it for you at $1.95. The hats are union made, and we will go even further and guarantee that they will give satisfaction.

Out-of-town orders filled—write us.

S.N.WOOD & CO.
718 Market Street.