



THE WEATHER.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, May 4: San Francisco and vicinity—Fair Wednesday; fresh westerly winds. A. G. McADIE, District Forecaster.

THE CALL



CALL

THE THEATERS. Alcazar—"The Prodigal." California—"Tom's Wedding Gift." Central—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Chutes—Vanderville. Columbia—"Roger Brothers in London." Grand—"La Tosca." Mechanics' Pavilion—Pure Food and Industrial Exposition. Orpheum—Vanderville. Matinee To-Day. Tivoli—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."



VOLUME XCV—NO. 156.

SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARMEN, BY A BIG MAJORITY, VOTE NOT TO STRIKE

By a rising vote at 2:10 o'clock this morning the Carmen's Union decided not to strike and to accept the terms of the company, which includes a signed agreement covering a period of one year. More than the two-thirds majority to decide the question was counted when the delegates rose to their feet. Cheer upon cheer echoed through the Alhambra Theater when the final announcement was made from the stage and the men that had brought the final issue about left the hall laughing and rejoicing. The opponents of the company say they were "jobbed" by Cornelius and threats were made that the present president will be removed before the year is out. The few disgruntled members attempted to hold a meeting afterward, but there was so much opposition that nothing could be done.

NEWCHWANG ATTACKED AND CAPTURED BY JAPANESE

LONDON, May 4.—The Chefu correspondent of the Daily Chronicle cables the following under Tuesday's date: "The Japanese landed troops and attacked and captured Newchwang last evening, the Russians falling back to protect the railway."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—In a report received by the Emperor from General Kuropatkin under to-day's date it is stated that at least from 3000 to 4000 Japanese were killed in the Yalu River fight.

Decision to Accept the Proposition Submitted by the Company Is Almost Unanimous.

There will be no strike of the Carmen's Union, and the differences between the company and its employees are settled for one year. By almost a unanimous vote the members of the union decided at 2:10 o'clock this morning to accept the terms of the company.

This result of the pending trouble was brought about by Mayor Schmitz pleading with the men to accept the terms of the company, and, in order that the 2000 car operators assembled might thoroughly understand every question pertaining to the matters at issue, he read a typewritten statement of his conference with the railroad officials and their reply.

Following the reading of that report Mayor Schmitz endeavored to show to the men the troubles which would ensue in the event of a strike being declared and pleaded with them again to accept the company's offer and sign the agreement. President Cornelius followed Mayor Schmitz practically along the same lines and before Mahon of the national organization could secure the floor the question was put to strike or not to strike.

Those in favor of the first proposition were requested to rise to their feet. Like a great billow, human forms arose until but five or six remained seated. No actual count was necessary to determine the sentiments of the members of the union, for the majority was so overwhelming as to leave no doubt as to the mind of the carmen.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

Mayor Schmitz made a strong plea to the men to accept the company's terms. He pictured the troubles which would follow if a strike was declared and the good which would be accomplished if a settlement was reached. After the vote had been taken he made the following statement:

"The strike is averted. I congratulate the people of San Francisco on this happy result, on the peaceful solution of a strained industrial difference which portended strife, misery and suffering, and on the continuance of unchecked tranquility and prosperity.

"I thank the carmen for their good sense, their conservative judgment and their friendly feeling, and I wish also to express my appreciation of the courtesy, affability and cool business ideas of the officials of the United Railroads, which made it possible to achieve the object so much desired and hoped for by all San Francisco—peace.

"The position which I assumed by my personal intervention at the last moment, when all hope of amicable adjustment had fled and both sides were outspoken for bitter war, was a most trying one; on either side apt to subject me to misconstruction of motive and on both sides likely to bring about dissatisfaction with him who interfered in their private affairs without being asked.

"I am pleased at the almost unanimous support and encouragement of the people and thank them sincerely and from the bottom of my heart for their sustaining good will. I deem it my duty, however, to call special attention of the public to the hypocritical and lying statements made repeatedly in certain quarters calculated and designed, by misrepresentation and false statement, to incite the men of the union to strike and to plunge the city into possible disorder, turbulence and riot, all for the gratification of party political revenge. They should be denounced as enemies of the republic and as traitors to the best interests of this city.

"If the carmen had believed the accounts of those papers no man can tell upon what scenes to-morrow's sun would have risen."

MAYOR'S REPORT.

It had been expected in the early part of the evening that a secret ballot would be taken, and with that end in view seventy-five members were appointed to pass around slips of paper upon which were to be written the simple words "yes" or "no." Thirty members were appointed to act as tellers and count the vote as rapidly as possible. The final result, however, precluded the necessity of any such action.

During the early stages of the meeting Mayor Schmitz presented his report as follows:

To the officers and members of the Amalgamated Association of S. and E. Railway Employees of San Francisco, Division No. 295:

Gentlemen—Believing, from experience and information, that the extremely grave crisis now existing in the relations between yourselves and the company was, in all probability, largely induced by the suspicion and doubt of either side as to the abiding good faith of the other in the various negotiations, and fearing that whatever good intention or good feeling either party might have entertained toward the other may have been jeopardized and perhaps destroyed by such suspicion and by a common misunderstanding, I have sought to obtain a declaration in good faith of the company's attitude toward its men and toward the union, for the future as well as for the present, and I truly believe that I have succeeded in securing terms and agreements which should, under

existing conditions, be mutually satisfactory and the basis of a settlement which will preserve the peace of San Francisco, the interests of the public, the rights and principles of the union and of its members, and at the same time will not injuriously affect the self-administration of the company.

After a discussion and conference of several hours the following basis upon which adjustment may be made can be effectuated:

I. On the recognition of the union, which is the main feature involved.

(1) The company will recognize the union and will deal with it as follows and as further provided in the company's last offer.

(2) The company will deal in all matters of grievance affecting the union of any member of the union directly with the duly accredited officers of the union.

(3) The company will not discharge or discriminate against any member of the union because of his union affiliation.

(4) The company will not discharge or discriminate against any member of the union because of any connection with or participation in any of the discussions or differences arising out of the present or any past controversy between the company and the union to date of adjustment.

(5) The company will not directly or indirectly interfere with or prevent the joining of the union by any man employed by the company after the date of this agreement, and it will be entirely satisfactory to the company if he should so join.

(6) When any member of the union shall be discharged (except for failure to register fares) the president of the union shall be notified and if, in the opinion of the union the discharge is unjust, the matter shall be taken up with him and the member in question by the officer of the company having in charge the employment and discharge of men. If an agreement be not reached by them the whole matter shall be referred to a committee of the Board of Directors of the company (Messrs. Holbrook and Tobin) for final action and the president of the union and the members in question may appear before such committee and present such written testimony as they may desire. The member in question, if the final decision shall be in his favor, shall be restored to duty and shall be paid for his lost time.

(7) The company states that it has no desire to disrupt the union, disintegrate it or deteriorate its strength, and as a guaranty of its good faith will make all its conditions binding upon itself for one, two or three years, so that peaceful conditions may prevail and no changes detrimental either to the union or the company may be made during that period.

(8) Although the company claims that its offer has lapsed it has now, at my solicitation, pending final adjustment, agreed to hold the offer open and in statu quo until Wednesday, May 4, 1904, at 3 o'clock a. m., during which time all conditions shall remain unchanged.

(9) As other provisions of the company's offer in the interest of the employees shall stand as presented, if settlement is made.

(10) Any difference as to the interpretation of the meaning of any terms of the agreement between the company and the men shall be determined by a board of arbitration, consisting of one member selected by the company, one by the union and one by the two so selected.

(11) On the question of wages, the company is fixed firm and will absolutely make no further concession. Under its offer, in a short time, and while the proposed agreement is yet in force, all men not now receiving 27 1/2 cents per hour will have been granted that amount, as in the offer stated.

and it, and pledging to you my official and personal support for the faithful and honest execution by the company of every one of the conditions above stated, should you accept the same as the basis of continued peace, and at the same time assuring the company of your loyal and honest purpose to carry out in good faith your part of any agreement made, I earnestly recommend to you, in the interest of peace and by way of honorable compromise, and without loss of dignity or principle, the settlement of all existing differences between yourselves and the company on the lines hereinabove suggested, invoking and guaranteeing for such action on your part the good will and the friendly feeling of all the people of San Francisco, irrespective of belief, class or station. Very sincerely yours,

"E. E. SCHMITZ, Mayor of San Francisco."

COMPANY'S CONCESSION.

The letter of the United Railroads to the Mayor, referred to by him in his report to the carmen, is as follows:

May 3, 1904.

"His Honor Eugene E. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco.

"Sir: We were notified by the Carmen's Union early on the morning of May 1 that action had been deferred by them—at your request—for three days. We were requested, thereafter, by your Honor to meet you in the matter.

"We feel it incumbent upon us under these circumstances not only to comply with your request, but to extend our proposal to the men till 3 o'clock on next Wednesday morning, in the meantime the status quo to be maintained; and further, to emphasize our attitude toward our employees we gladly accept your suggestion that the following words be embodied in our proposal, constituting the fortieth and final clause thereof:

"Section 40. The company fully recognizes the union, as provided in this contract, and will not, directly or indirectly, interfere with or prevent the joining of the union by any man employed by the company after the date of this agreement, and it will be entirely satisfactory to the company if he should so join—the company will neither discharge nor discriminate against any employee because of his connection with the union, nor for any participation in any of the discussions or differences arising out of the present or any past controversy between the company and the union to the date of adjustment.

"When any member of the union shall have been discharged (except for failure to register fares) the president of the union shall be notified and if, in the opinion of the union the discharge is unjust, the matter shall be taken up with him and the member in question by the officers of the company having in charge the employment and discharge of men."

"It is understood that one of the terms of this extension and addition is that the contract be for one, two, or three years, as the union may elect within the time above limited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

"THE UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO. By its executive committee."

"Attest: GEO. B. WILLCUTT, Secretary."

President Cornelius stated that the city's executive would answer any questions any member might desire to put. Question upon question was propounded to the Mayor and as quickly answered.

President Mahon of the National Association asked the Mayor whether the men could rely upon the promises made by the company. Schmitz replied that he believed they could, but in the event of the company not standing by its promise he would stand by the men. Immediately following Mahon's query, Cornelius took the floor and made a plea for the settlement of the difficulties. After some further discussion the vote was taken and the strike was off.

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SLAVS UTILIZING SKIS IN REMOVING THE WOUNDED FROM SNOW-COVERED BATTLEFIELD IN MANCHURIA.

Dead Are Piled in Heaps in Trenches During Furious Bayonet Charges by Japanese. Russians Sink Ten Fireships and Two Torpedo Boats That Attempt to Block Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The Emperor has received the following telegram, under to-day's date, from General Kuropatkin:

"General Zassulitch's report, dated to-day, on the fight of May 1, says that the battle was fought under the following circumstances:

"The Twelfth and Twenty-second regiments and the second and third batteries of the Sixth Brigade of artillery were engaged in the battle, which began with heavy cannonading of our right flank by siege guns at Wiju and field batteries in the distance.

"After a lull the fighting was resumed with extraordinary violence against the left flank of our main position at Kuliencheng and our position at Potietinsky. A fusillade also was begun by small parties of Japanese across the Aho River.

ATTACKED IN FRONT AND ON FLANKS.

"The situation of the defenders' position became increasingly difficult, especially at Potietinsky, which was bombarded on the front and both flanks.

"Thirty Japanese guns were pitted against our battery at Potietinsky, which, after having silenced the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese infantry and sustained few losses so long as it was not obliged to take another position owing to the withdrawal of our infantry from the bank.

JAPANESE CHARGE WITH BAYONETS.

"The Japanese, under our fire, made continual bayonet attacks on our troops. Japanese bodies lay in heaps at the river fords.

"Simultaneously with the attack at Potietinsky an attack was being made on our left flank at Kuliencheng, and the Russian trenches had to be abandoned under the Japanese enfilading fire.

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PORT ARTHUR, May 3, noon.—The Japanese squadron appeared off Port Arthur after daybreak to-day and engaged the forts and warships. The fight is still proceeding. Thirty Japanese prisoners have been captured.

At 1 o'clock this morning five Japanese torpedo-boats were sighted and the Russian land batteries and the gunboat Giliak and the coast defense vessels Gremiashchi and Otvashni opened fire and compelled them to retire. Immediately afterward other Japanese ships were sighted on the horizon. They were headed by a fireship, which was sunk near the entrance of the harbor at 1:20 a. m.

IN ALL TEN FIRESHIPS ARE SUNK.

After an interval of twenty-five minutes two more fireships came on and were sent to the bottom.

At 2:25 o'clock four more fireships appeared. Three of these blew up on our mines. Two of them sank immediately and the other two fireships were sunk by the batteries and warships.

The protected cruiser Askold participated in the firing. Fifteen minutes later three more fireships arrived. One of them blew up on a mine, the second vessel was wrecked on the shore and the third was sunk by the Russian shells.

RUSSIANS RESCUE JAPANESE SURVIVORS.

The crews of the Japanese fireships which were sunk this morning tried to save themselves by putting to sea in boats. A majority of them were killed by the Russian machine guns and rifles. Some of the survivors were picked up.

At daybreak a number of Japanese were seen clinging to the masts and funnels of the sunken vessels and these were rescued by the Russians.

Thirteen of the wounded Japanese have since died. The Russians supplied the survivors with food and clothing and the wounded were taken to the hospital ship Mongolia.

During the morning ten of the enemy's torpedo-boats remained in the

offing and were fired upon at long range. At 5:30 o'clock it was signaled that there was a Japanese fleet in the vicinity and that two of the enemy's launches had been run ashore. The town is quiet. Large crowds watched this morning's operations with great interest.

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