

## EFFECT OF STRIKE.

Engineers and Pumpmen Generally Obey the Orders.

SUBSTITUTES ARE SUPPLIED.

Coal Companies Claim to Be Able to Keep Machinery in Operation.

NO CASE OF VIOLENCE REPORTED.

President Mitchell Issues a Statement On the Situation of the Strike in the Anthracite Regions—Incidents of the Great Labor Difficulties.

Hazleton, Pa., June 3.—There has been almost unanimous response in the Hazleton district on the part of the engineers, firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive board of United Mine Workers.

At the offices of some of the companies whose operations are in isolated portions of the district, officials, when called up by telephone, said they did not know how many of their men had quit. The mine workers have not yet received any definite figures at their headquarters, so a correct estimate of the number of strikers can not be given until later in the day. All the companies whose men deserted their posts promptly filled the places of the strikers with nonunion men brought from Philadelphia, and their agents say the operation of the pumps will not be interfered with by reason of the strike.

Everything is quiet in the region thus far. There will be a special meeting of the Clerks' Protective association 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 nonunion men, hundreds of whom are stationed at every colliery. In order to avert trouble the coal companies will keep their special officers at the mines until the strike is over. The situation is so acute that the presence of these men in the city, especially at night, is liable to be the cause of an outbreak.

Later reports from the collieries show that all the firemen and pumpmen stopped work and 98 per cent of the engineers. Where no imported nonunionists could be secured to man the fires and pumps, colliery foremen have been pressed into service.

### THE STRIKE ORDER

Is Said to Have Been Generally Obeyed by Pumpmen.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 3.—The strike of the engineers firemen and pumpmen employed in the anthracite coal collieries for an 8-hour day at the present wages, was inaugurated at 7 a. m. There are conflicting reports as to the number of men that quit work. The mine workers' officials claim that fully 90 per cent of the men obeyed the strike order, but the companies dispute these figures.

The mining superintendents of the big coal companies say that reports received from their own colliers and those of individual operators show that the pumps as a rule are in operation. They admit a great majority of the firemen quit work, and large numbers of pumpmen and engineers also refused to report, but they add that in nearly all operations enough men were on hand to fill the places of the strikers.

The entire region was reported to be very quiet, which condition greatly relieved the apprehensive feeling that has prevailed in the last few days. It is the belief of both sides, however, that the struggle has just begun, and there is no telling where or when an outbreak will occur. That there will be some disturbance is not doubted. A local authority says there are employed in the 257 collieries in the anthracite region 1,070 engineers, 3,200 firemen and 1,425 pumpmen. According to the customs of the unions in the coal regions, each "local" had a committee on duty at daybreak. Their duty was mainly to find out the number of men who reported for work, and wherever possible to get their names. These committees later in the day reported to their respective locals and the work of persuading those who went to the mines to stay out will begin at once. A steady campaign will be kept up to get all these men out, and to keep others from taking their

places. The strikers have strict orders from their leaders to do nothing that will make them liable to arrest for violation of the law.

In many cases the committees were unable to make a full report because large numbers of nonunion men and other company employes who were to take the places of the strikers were quartered at the collieries all night. 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. The pickets did their best work among the men who started for the collieries from their homes or from boarding houses. Every man who came along unaccompanied by coal and iron policemen or other guards was talked to, and in many instances won over. Some of the workmen became frightened when they saw the committeemen, and returned home, fearing bodily harm.

It was a busy day in the general offices of the big coal companies in this city. The entire office forces were on duty at an early hour, prepared for any emergency. In each office a set of clerks was detailed to receive reports from the collieries, and each report was immediately turned over for action.

None of the companies were willing to give out figures. One superintendent expressed the sentiment of all when in refusing to give out figures he said: "We do not care to show our weakness, neither do we want to betray strength."

### President Mitchell's Statement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 3.—At noon President Mitchell issued the following statement: "Reports received from every important mining community indicate that where the 8-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. In some sections mine foremen have positively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen and pumpmen. In some places foremen 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 coal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted. There have been no violations by the mine workers, and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of strikers." 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 ten days, but that not one of the big companies had done so.

### Pumps Are Idle.

Pottsville, Pa., June 3.—The loader bosses and fire bosses refused to take the places of the striking engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the Shenandoah district, and the machinery taking the water to the surface is at a standstill as a consequence. At Brookside colliery the large operation of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, in the west end of Schuylkill county, all of the 50 or more men went out except two. But few are employed at the other operations in this section and the operators say they must use "strike breakers," who have been brought here in large numbers.

### No Demonstration.

Shamokin, Pa., June 3.—The miners made no demonstration at any of the 19 collieries within a radius of 12 miles of this place 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 the three classes of workmen went on strike for the 8-hour workday. When firemen ceased work at 7 o'clock their positions were filled by company hands, principally sub bosses. Rather than take the places of strikers a number of sub bosses resigned.

### Mines Not Flooded.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 3.—Enough engineers, firemen and pumpmen went to work in the mines in the Lykens valley to keep them from flooding. A majority of the men who have been working inside since the strike was declared did not go to work, however, and the prospects are that the struggle will be a long one. There are no signs of disorder.

Chicago, June 3.—Swift & Company succeeded in filling their station at Fulton market, under police protection. Several other firms moved meat to the markets in South Water street. President Golden of the teamsters' union expressed himself as pleased with the progress of the strike, and predicted a victory for the organization by Thursday.

## WHAT THE BOERS GET

England Secures Peace But the Burghers Seem to Have the Rest.

BALFOUR MAKES KNOWN TERMS.

Self Government and the Right to Use the Dutch Language in Their Schools and Courts Guaranteed.

London, June 3.—The demand for accommodation in the house of commons 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:

The burger forces lay down their arms and hand over all their rifles, guns and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control.

All prisoners are to be brought back as soon as possible to South Africa, without loss of liberty or property.

No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection. Military occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible, and self-government substituted.

There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

The sum of £3,000,000 is to be provided for restocking the Boer farms. Rebels are liable to trial, according to the law of the colony, to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

The earliest demonstrations on the stock exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual, commenced with the bidding up of the South African securities and consols. On 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 happy end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prelude to peaceful coronation celebrations. Heartiest congratulations to your lordship and the brave boys with you."

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

Later in the day a levee at St. James palace, 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 popular favorites have not been equalled in many years. Many of the ministers wore court dress, on account of having attended 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, hurrahing and shouting congratulations until the colonial secretary escaped within the building. On the adjournment of the cabinet meeting the crowds 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 from all parts of the province testify to the extreme joy felt by all classes at the conclusion of the war. At many places the magistrates discharged all the prisoners charged with the lightest offenses.

A singular fact is that the first news of the conclusion of peace was received at 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, and illuminations that were in course of preparation for the coronation are being hurried on, so that they can be lit up.

There is no further news from South Africa, but the opinion is expressed in official quarters here that Commandant Fouché and other Boer leaders in Cape Colony, who did not attend the Vessening 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.

### World Wide Peace.

Rome, June 3.—On the 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."

### THRILLING COLLISION

Between an Automobile and a Trolley Car—List of Injured.

New York, June 3.—Four persons have been severely injured, two of them fatally, in a crash at Rockaway Beach between an automobile and a trolley car. The injured are: William N. Collard of Manhattan, legs and arms lacerated; A. Gilmore of Manhattan, cut on head, face and hands; Mrs. A. Gilmore of Manhattan, internal injuries, small chance of recovery; Dorothy Straussman, 8 years of age, Manhattan, head crushed. All of the injured were in the automobile party, which was piloted by Mr. Gilmore, acting chauffeur.

The automobile, moving at a high rate of speed, approached the Long Island crossing at Wainwright Place. Darting along the tracks at the same instant sped a crowded trolley car, en route for Rockaway park. Efforts of the motorman and chauffeur to stop were futile, and the car struck the automobile. Like a thin cardboard 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 passengers were tossed together under a downpour of shattered glass from lamps and windows. Many were bruised and cut, but all on the trolley escaped serious injury. The four occupants of the automobile lay bleeding and unconscious where they had fallen. No arrests followed.

### Secretary Hay Thanked.

Washington, June 3.—The resolution thanking Secretary Hay for his McKinley address was adopted in the house by 129 to 46. Twenty minutes debate was allowed on a side. Mr. Grosvenor explained that Secretary 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 (Mo.), who made an objection to the consideration of the resolution in committee. Mr. Clark said he appreciated that any one who opposed the pending resolution would subject himself to the criticism of every editor in the United States who was a postmaster, or who hoped to be a postmaster. When Colonel Hay arose to deliver his oration on the occasion of the McKinley memorial exercises, Mr. Clark said he had an audience only twice equalled in the history of the country. In his magnificent audience were the president, his cabinet, 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 opinion and 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 occasion to inject into his eulogy of McKinley a high class stump speech.

### Holy Writ as a Cipher.

London, June 3.—Some interesting stories are told in the papers of the ruses adopted by correspondents to dodge the press censors in South Africa in letting their editors keep informed of the progress of the peace negotiations. The Daily Telegraph, for instance, received from Bennett Burleigh, on Whit Monday, a cablegram with the words "Whitsuntide greetings." A little reflection, however, seemed to indicate the significance of the particular season at which the sentiment was expressed. The editor turned, however, to the prayer book, knowing Burleigh is well acquainted with Holy Writ, and reading over the gospel for Whit Sunday, came upon the sentences: "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled; neither let it be afraid."

Rome, June 3.—The illness of Governor Taft of the Philippine Islands, who is suffering from tonsillitis, is not considered seriously. He is confined to his room.

## MASON'S OPPOSITION.

Illinois Statesman Speaks Against Policy in Philippines.

SELF GOVERNMENT IS ADVOCATED.

He Says He Would Not Have Voted For the Peace Treaty But For Understanding to Secure This.

Washington, June 3.—Mr. Mason (Ill.) made a speech early in the session in which he took strong grounds against the general policy of the United States in the Philippines. His speech was listened to with interest on both sides of the chamber. He mentioned the great cost of carrying on the war and of the little value it was to the United States. He would not have voted for the peace treaty, but for the open and notorious understanding among senators that there was to be a vote on the resolution to give the Filipinos self government. This would have prevented the war. "Why not try it?" he asked. He declared no harm could come from the attempt.

Mr. Mason said this republic was strong enough to be independent of what other nations might say, if we should compromise with these poor, struggling people. He asked why one plan should be adopted for Cuba and another for the Philippines. The Philippine lesson was not without its good, for when we attempt to govern a people without their consent the charnel houses will rise before the people for their good.

### TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Great Northern Hotel Has an Unpleasant Experience.

Chicago, June 3.—The most serious and at the same time the most hopeful phases of the teamsters' strike developed. The Great Northern hotel, one of Chicago's largest hostleries, was cut off from its ice supply in the morning because it patronized Irwin Brothers, who sell meat for the big packers. This pressure had been threatened by the strikers and the hotel at once cancelled its contract with the big interests, and will obtain its supply through minor packers who have signed the union agreement. The strikers say this is simply one token of their strength and a forerunner of their ultimate victory.

On the other hand arbitration promises to solve the strike question and bring difficulties to a speedy termination. Frederick W. Job, chairman of the Illinois state board of arbitration, was in conference with Secretary W. L. Turley of the National Teamsters' union for over an hour, preparatory to bringing the teamsters and both the packing interests and the State street department stores, whose drivers are dissatisfied, into an amicable agreement.

### In the House.

Washington, June 3.—When the house met Mr. Burton (O.) presented the conference report on the river and harbor bill, and gave notice that he would call it up this week. Mr. Hitt (Ill.), chairman of the committee on foreign relations, from his committee presented a resolution calling upon the president, if not incompatible with the public interests for full information concerning the investigation of the British supply camp in Louisiana made under his authority. The resolution was a substitute for that introduced by Mr. Cochran (Mo.), 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.

### Battle With Indians.

Tucson, A. T., June 3.—A battalion of the Mexican army, commanded by General Torres, head of the army in Sonora, fought a desperate battle with 300 Yaqui Indians, on the forenoon of May 29, at El Tanque, a small place not far from Hermosillo. A messenger arriving at Hermosillo brought only meager details of the fight. Forty Yaqui Indians were killed and 80 were wounded. The Mexican army lost 15 men. The Yaquis escaped toward the Mazatan mountains, leaving their dead. A large supply of ammunition and arms was captured. Excitement is running high in Hermosillo, and business is practically suspended, many of the merchants joining the volunteer army.

### Date of Molineux Trial.

New York, June 3.—Justice Scott, in the criminal bench of the supreme court, set Sept. 22 as the date for the beginning of the second trial of Roland Molineux, accused of the murder of Miss Kate Adams.