

Increasing cloudiness today. Probably rain at night and tomorrow, fresh to brisk easterly winds.

# The Washington Times.

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## KING'S FIRST COURT A BRILLIANT SCENE

Edward VII Outvies Spectacular Gorgeousness of French Empire.

### MANY INNOVATIONS INTRODUCED

Function Held in Ballroom of Buckingham Palace.

### SOME NOTICEABLE CHANGES

An Air of Geniality a Remarkable Feature of the New Reign—Awkward and Tiring Ceremonies Altered—Nine Hundred Invitations Issued.

LONDON, March 14.—King Edward tonight held the first court of his reign. His court, simply as a court, was generally expected to exceed anything modern England has ever seen in brilliancy and splendor, and to out-vie even the traditions of the French court under the Empire. Tonight's function did not fall short of the high expectation. The brilliant scene was in striking contrast to the drawing rooms held by the late Queen.

Victoria had for so many years withdrawn from public life that her court became a name only, and court functions consequently became somewhat colorless and featureless. Her drawing rooms were always held in the afternoon, and ladies, whether young or old, after waiting for a long time in decorative evening gowns, did not appear to full advantage under London's cold, gray sky of March.

### To Be Evening Courts.

In the present reign, courts will be held in the evening. Tonight the King and Queen left Marlborough House at 9:45 in a state carriage, with an escort of Life Guards. Upon arriving at the garden entrance of Buckingham Palace, they were received by the "White Slaves," the Lord Chamberlain, and other officers of state.

The salons of the palace, which recently have been redecorated throughout, and are fitted with electric lights, were bright with floral decorations.

### Held in Ballroom.

The court was held in the ballroom instead of the throne room. The ballroom is a magnificent apartment, about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, lighted by means of basket-shaped cut glass chandeliers, holding countless electric lights, which brought out the beauties of the colored marbles composing the walls and the magnificent pictures on the ceiling, which had never yet been fully brought to view.

It was at first intended to confine tonight's court to those having a claim to be present on account of their official positions. This was abandoned, and some 900 invitations were issued. Each was delivered by the hand of a gentleman-in-waiting.

### A Noticeable Difference.

As soon as the court opened its difference from the drawing rooms of the last reign was noticeable. The difference was not only in the brilliancy of the general scene, though this was conspicuous. The display of jewelry was magnificent and the toilettes unprecedented, and these, seen under the myriad of lights in the great chamber, naturally eclipsed whatever was possible at an afternoon function.

The arrangement of the reception was also quite different. At the drawing rooms Queen Victoria stood at one end of a long line of royalties, beginning with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and every lady, as she was presented, had to make a courtesy to each member of the royal family, placed at very short intervals. This awkward performance is now abolished.

### New Formalities.

The members of the royal family and other members of the court are now ranged in a long line behind the throne chairs of the King and Queen. Several yards in front of the thrones the King and Queen stood, and those presented bowed to them alone.

This saved much time, as did another innovation. Tonight none save Ambassadors and Ministers shook hands, whereas all the debutantes used to do so. Another difference was that the King and Queen remained standing, responding to each person presented with a slight bow, while the line of royalties and court personages ranged at a distance behind stood practically motionless throughout the rather less than two hours that the presentations occupied. Queen Victoria invariably retired before the end, the highest member of the royal family present taking her place.

### Young People to the Fore.

Tonight, too, Queen Victoria's daughters and daughters-in-law, Princesses Christiana, Louise and Henry of Battenberg, and the Duchesses of Argyll, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Albany, and Connaught gave precedence to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Fife, and Princesses Victoria and Charles of Denmark, who now, as the reigning monarch's children, are of higher rank and take the foremost position after their majesties.

This substitution of the younger for the older naturally makes for a more brilliant and gayest court, and but for the shadow of war tonight's court would have been the most brilliant and gayest function London has witnessed for more than a century.

### Lasted Two Hours.

The presentations began shortly after 10 o'clock and ended a few minutes before midnight. The wives of the Ambassadors and the ladies of their embassies entered first, and were presented by Lord Lansdowne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in their order of precedence, which was decided by the length of their respective husbands' stays at the Court of St. James.

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### King Edward Holds His First Court.

King Edward VII held the first court of his reign at Buckingham Palace last night. The affair was spectacular in its brilliancy, outdoing the traditions of the French court under the Empire.

Many innovations were introduced in the formalities, and many awkward and tedious procedures that marked the functions of the last reign were omitted.

There were nine hundred invitations. Among those presented were six American ladies.

## BOSTON'S STRIKE NOT YET FULLY SETTLED

Situation in Many Respects Much as Before.

### RAILROADS DO NOT YIELD

New Men Hired During Trouble to Be Retained, and There Are Consequently No Places for Strikers to Return To—Governor Crane Busy.

BOSTON, March 14.—Although Governor Crane and other members of the committee chosen to settle the strike of the freight handlers put in a full ten-hour day trying to effect a complete settlement of the difficulties, there is but little change tonight in the situation.

One good result followed the suspension of the sympathetic strike of teamsters and longshoremen, for many of them went back to work today, and the business of the city resumed something of its normal condition. There were a lot of conferences during the day, but the strike seems to have been simply talked around in a circle, leaving the situation a little worse than it was last night.

### New Men Retained.

Last night the strike was declared off by the Allied Freight Trades Council committee and the men expected to be received with open arms at their old places this morning. Such was not the case. The freight handlers found their places filled by non-union men, and were told that they could not be taken back in a body and that the men engaged to work were not to be discharged. They left the freight sheds and returned to strike headquarters.

### Teamsters at Work.

With the teamsters, the great majority found their employers willing to take them back, as their places had not been filled. Some of the longshoremen went back to work today, and late this afternoon the local union voted to declare the strike off.

The coal teamsters and handlers all began work this morning. There was the most complete response to the commands of the labor leaders.

### The Situation.

Summed up briefly, the situation is this: The strike is not at an end and hostilities are likely to be resumed with greater force than before at any moment. The freight handlers will not be taken back in a body unless the railroads recede from their position. If the Allied Freight Trades Council pursues its former tactics another sympathetic strike is bound to come.

Governor Crane is working hard to end the trouble, and the railroads are willing to do what they can, but they will not agree to discharge competent men now at work.

### Another Conference.

Late this afternoon there was an important conference at the state house. Governor Crane and other members of his committee met President Tuttle, of the Boston and Maine; Sherman Hoar, chief counsel for the Boston and Albany Road, and General Manager Chamberlain, of the New Haven Road.

The whole subject was gone over. Mr. Hoar backed his general manager up in the stand he had taken. Mr. Hoar said his company would not discharge newly engaged men, and Mr. Tuttle said he could not agree to throw out all the new men.

### Nothing Accomplished.

After the departure of the railroad men the strike committee was received in the council chamber, and they went away shaking their heads. One said: "Nothing has been accomplished; it's just as it was before."

Then Governor Crane received the newspaper men. He said: "A good many men will go to work tomorrow morning, but just how many I am unable to say. Practically all the steamship lines have agreed to take their old men back. As to the railroads I am in doubt."

### Will Take Some Back.

"The three railroads have agreed to give as many men employment as they possibly can without any discrimination whatever. Possibly the railroads will select from among the old hands men who have been longest in their employ to fill the places now vacant."

At the dock of the Metropolitan Line there is likely to be difficulty. The strikers in charge of the new men is determined to stand by the men who have stood by the company during the strike.

## TO BUY NO MORE BONDS.

Discontinuance Today of Purchase of Certain Securities.

It was announced at the Treasury Department yesterday that after the close of banking hours today the Government would discontinue the purchase of that class of bonds which it has been purchasing for several months past.

The increase in the price of bonds is assigned as the reason for this step. The following explanation was given to the press:

"The Secretary believes that the price of bonds is unreasonably high and that the effect of the Government being permanently in the market stimulates and helps to maintain this price to the prejudice of national bank circulation."

"It is a well known fact that the banks are retiring circulation as rapidly as possible, presumably for the purpose of selling the bonds new on deposit at present prices, or for the purpose of using them with the Treasury as security for Government deposits."

"In making Government deposits the Secretary is disposed to discriminate in favor of such banks as maintain their circulation, and by these two methods hopes to overcome the tendency to retire national bank circulation."

In view of the action suspending the purchase of bonds, there was a large increase in the amount offered for sale yesterday. The Treasury purchased upward of \$800,000 of bonds yesterday, about half of those having been offered Thursday afternoon in anticipation of the Secretary's action.

## SENATOR HANNA, THE MAN OF THE HOUR.



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### TREATY AWAITS ACCESSION.

Minister Storer on Way Home on Leave of Absence—Negotiations Suspended Through Change in Ministry.

The news reports from Madrid that the negotiations for a treaty of friendship and commerce between Spain and the United States have failed are attributed here to the fact that the exchanges on the subject have been suspended on account of the change in the Spanish Ministry.

Mr. Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister to Spain, who has been conducting the negotiations in behalf of this Government, recently obtained leave of absence, and a few days ago notified the State Department that he was leaving Madrid for this country.

Mr. Storer has not informed the Department that the negotiations have ended. For that reason it is believed by the officials here that the Madrid press reports are incorrect.

The latest reports from Mr. Storer indicated that a change in the Spanish Ministry was prospective. In view of that the Ministry which has just vacated office was unwilling to conclude the treaty, fearing that the agreement might not be confirmed for no other reason than the unpopularity of the old administration.

It was therefore suggested that nothing further should be done in regard to the treaty until after the young King Alfonso assumed the reins of government on his coming of age, in May. The treaty has been practically completed, and it is expected that it will be confirmed by King Alfonso and the Ministry which he will form on his accession to the present regency.

The State Department has no information to confirm the report that Mr. Storer has decided not to return to Spain.

## LIBERALS SLAUGHTER GOVERNMENT TROOPS

Two Hundred Butchered in Colombian Battle.

Rebels Refused to Take Prisoners at Town of David—Colonel Duque Slain in the Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Passengers arrived from Boac del Toro, Colombia, report the arrival there, with twenty soldiers, of Colonel Lastra, prefect of the town of David, on the Pacific Coast of the Republic, near the Costa Rican frontier.

Colonel Lastra brings the news of the defeat and slaughter of the garrison of the town of David, numbering over 200 men, and its capture by the rebels under General Quiroga. The rebels, 500 strong, well armed, had one cannon, and advanced on David.

### Were Well Entrenched.

The Government forces under Colonel Duque were well entrenched just outside of the town. The entrenchments were carried at the point of the bayonet, fifty of the Government troops being killed in the charge.

A small force escaped with Lastra and Duque. The latter was slain during the retreat, but Lastra escaped. The 200 Government troops left behind on the field of battle were completely surrounded by the rebels, who refused to make any prisoners, and killed the entire force with machetes.

### Few Volunteered.

Lastra reached David with twenty men and endeavored to arouse the Government sympathizers to arms, but only fifty men volunteered, and being unable to defend the town with that small force, he fled over the mountains, where, after a terrible march, he and a portion of the force reached Chiriqui Grande, whence they sailed for Boac del Toro and Colon.

### CARRIED TO SUPREME COURT.

Prize Money Case of Admiral Sampson and Others Appealed.

An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court on the case of the United States vs. Admiral Sampson, and others. In regard to the capture of the armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa and certain stores and spoils upon her and other Spanish war vessels.

The appeal has been before several of the lower courts, and will now be brought to a final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States.

NO man in this country has developed more rapidly within the last half dozen years than Senator Marcus A. Hanna. Before entering the United States Senate he was known as one of our greatest business men, and was looked upon as a remarkably able politician. Today he is bigger than politics or politicians. He does things. He is now at the head of the National Civic Federation's Arbitration Committee—an organization that is more far-reaching in its possibilities for good than almost any other organization in the whole country.

His keen business sense, his broad experience in affairs, his

great natural ability, and his genius in handling men equip him for the difficult task of harmonizing the differences between capital and labor as perhaps no other man in the country is fitted for it. In the United States Senate no man has greater influence, or is a more powerful factor in shaping legislation.

In his recent speech at the Ohio Society dinner in New York he dwelt upon the importance of this work; and when he had finished, and the applause had subsided, the remark was heard that if Senator Hanna continued to work along these lines he would have to become the standard bearer of the Republican party in the next national election, whether he wished it or not.

## MR. HANNA, GREAT MEDIATOR BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR

### K. OF L. ENTERS DENIAL.

Says Men Going to Pittsburg Are Not Connected With Organization.

The recent trouble between the painters of the Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor in this city has stirred up considerable feeling between the adherents of both sides. The K. of L. denies, most positively, the statement that some of its members journeyed to Pittsburg to take the places of the striking A. F. of L. painters.

The "Journal of the Knights of Labor" takes a decided position in the matter, and denies the reports that its local men are going to Pittsburg. Like all organizations, the paper states, objectionable characters are liable to be placed on the membership roll of the order, but that as soon as discovered are dropped. Congratulations are extended to the Pittsburg painters upon the manner in which they treated the alleged "scabs" on their arrival. Further, the "Journal" denies that the men who went to Pittsburg were in any way identified with the K. of L. The article which appears in the labor journal bears the signature of Secretary Treasurer John W. Hayes.

### GENERAL METHUEN'S WOUND.

Femur Fractured by Bullet and Leg Will Be Shortened.

LONDON, March 15.—The War Office announces that Lord Methuen's wound was from a bullet in his right thigh. The femur was fractured, and as a result of a necessary operation his leg will be shortened.

The "Daily Mail" says it learns that General Methuen, prior to releasing General Methuen, telegraphed his intention to do so to Lady Methuen through the British.

### Senator's Project to Arbitrate Strikes and Disputes Through a National Peace Organization Met Notable Success in Practice.

The great strike of the Boston freight handlers has given the National Civic Federation, of which Senator Hanna is the leading spirit, another opportunity to use its influence for the good of all concerned.

The Federation's board for the settlement of labor disputes, which was organized in New York on December 17 last, and which has been declared "the most important step in social progress since the French Revolution," is largely the result of Senator M. A. Hanna's work. Its object is to maintain industrial peace, and among its members are the foremost statesmen, capitalists, citizens, and representatives of labor organizations in the country.

In the preliminary conference, on December 18, Mr. Hanna reiterated and emphasized a previous declaration in which he said: "I would rather have the credit of making successful the movement to bring labor and capital into closer relations of

confidence and reliance than to be President of the United States.

"If by resigning my seat in the United States Senate I could bring to fruition the plans that are now fostering to make strikes, lockouts, and great labor disputes impossible, I would gladly do so. I think it is the greatest thing that could be accomplished in this country.

"I would want no greater monument than to have the world remember that I did something to end the wars between American capital and American labor."

More recently, at the banquet of the Ohio Society, held on March 1 last, Senator Hanna was equally emphatic. Taking occasion to explain the purposes of the National Civic Federation, he said: "The great natural resources of our country, coupled with the terrific energy of our cosmopolitan people, have made us what we are, a people whose capitalists of today were the laborers of yesterday. The men who are at the heads of our great iron and steel industries

reception and were so roughly handled that they were glad to beat a retreat. As to the Pittsburg situation, he said, both sides were determined, and that on Monday the paperhangers of the city would go out.

The trouble in the latter city is between the master painters and the brotherhood.

It understands that the British have thanked General Delarey for his treatment of General Methuen, and will shortly give some proof of their appreciation of his chivalry.

They will not, however, surrender any prominent Boer prisoners.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—It is stated here that General Botha ordered General Delarey to release General Methuen, as General Delarey had no doctor to treat the British commander's wound.

"I would rather have the credit of making successful the movement to bring labor and capital into closer relations of

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