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PENNYPACKER SWORN IN

Inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania to Succeed W. A. Stone.

PENROSE RE-ELECTED SENATOR

Governor Pennypacker, In His Address Suggested Means of Holding In Check "Yellow" Newspapers—Inaugural Parade Finest Ever Seen.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 21.—Samuel W. Pennypacker was yesterday inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania to succeed William A. Stone. William

Governor Pennypacker.

M. Brown succeeded J. P. S. Gobin as lieutenant governor, and Boies Penrose was elected by the general assembly to succeed himself in the United States senate.

The inauguration ceremonies of the governor took place at noon in a large stand at the west front of the capitol, in the presence of an immense crowd. Immediately after these exercises the lieutenant governor was inducted into office with simple ceremonies in the senate chamber. The house and senate balloted separately yesterday afternoon for the United States senator, the Republicans voting for Senator Penrose and the Democrats for Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg. The vote in the house was: Penrose, 156; Guffey, 42; in the senate: Penrose, 37; Guffey, 10.

The inaugural parade was the finest the state capital has ever seen. A large number of political clubs, a provisional brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg fire department and some of the best marching bands in Pennsylvania turned out to do honor to the new governor. Last evening Governor and Mrs. Pennypacker held a public reception at the executive mansion. They were assisted in receiving by the wives of members of the legislative inaugural committee and several Harrisburg ladies.

The inaugural ceremonies at the front of the capitol were opened with music by the Commonwealth Band, of Harrisburg, after which prayer was offered by Rev. E. H. Leisenring, of Chambersburg. The certificate of election of the governor was read by Chief Clerk Smiley, of the senate. The oath of office was then administered to the governor by Supreme Court Judge D. Newton Fell, of Philadelphia. A salute of 17 guns was next fired.

Governor Pennypacker then read his inaugural address. Speaking of newspapers, he said:

"The doctrine of the liberty of the press, conceived at a time when it was necessary to disclose the movements of arbitrary power, has become in recent days too often a cover for base and ignoble purposes, and, like the sanctuaries of old, a place of retreat where any wrong-doer may secure immunity from punishment.

"Sensational journals have arisen all over the land, the owners in concealment and the writers and purveyors undesignated, and they have thriven by propagating crime and disseminating falsehood and scandal, by promulgating dissension and anarchy, by attacks upon individuals and by assaults upon government and the agencies of the people. They are a terror to the household, a detriment to the public service, and an impediment to the courts of justice. It would be helpful and profitable to reputable journalism if they could be suppressed. The time is near at hand and may have already come when society will find means to prevent this development of vicious life which constitutes the most conspicuous instance of existing ills.

"I know of no reason why Pennsylvania, which has been foremost in so many directions in the past, should not take the lead in a needed effort to improve manners and morals by such a reform.

"Our constitution imposes responsibility for the abuse of the liberty of the press, and I suggest for the consideration of the legislature whether or not it would be well to extend to such cases the law of negligence as developed by the decisions of our courts, so that there should be liability in damages for the physical and mental suffering caused by publications made without 'reasonable care.'

"I further suggest an inquiry as to the propriety of requiring the names and residences of the owners of newspapers to be published with each issue. It may be that on consideration the legislature in its wisdom will be able to devise other means which, while protecting journals of good repute, will tend to eliminate the unworthy."

Commissioner Ide Coming Home.

Washington, Jan. 24. — Secretary Root yesterday received a cablegram from Governor Taft, at Manila, requesting a six months' leave of absence for Commissioner Ide, dating from February 15. Commissioner Ide is in ill health, owing to his two and a half years of continuous service in the islands, and his condition requires that he should recuperate in a temperate climate. The leave requested will be granted.

Underwear at prices that bears no comparisons. J. W. McCready & Co.

Gum boots and shoes at poor man's prices at Shaw, Robbins & Moore.

RIGHTS OF UNION MEN

Mr. Darrow Tells Strike Commission His Views.

DISCRIMINATION LIFE OF UNIONS

Miners' Attorney Claims They Have a Right to Prevent Non-Union Men From Working By Moral Suasion. D. L. & W's. Wage Statement.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—When the anthracite coal strike commission adjourned yesterday the 400th witness summoned before the arbitrators was being examined. Of the 400, 174 were called by the striking mine workers, 155 by the non-union men, 63 by the operators, and eight by the commission. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company concluded its case, and the Temple Iron Company began the presentation of its side of the controversy. The companies yet to be heard are the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Markle Brothers and about 60 other independent operators, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. After the coal companies end their case the miners will take up some time in examining witnesses in rebuttal.

Yesterday's testimony did not bring out anything that was particularly new. There was a lively interchange of opinion between Chairman Gray and Attorney C. S. Darrow, for the miners, on the question of the rights of the union men. Mr. Darrow said:

"The right to discriminate and to say that its members will not work with non-union men is the strength of a labor union, and it in part represents the strength of the United Mine Workers of America, and I content that the exercise of this right is not incompatible with the greatest good to the greatest number.

"Why, the union has the right to object to working with a red-headed man if it so elects," added Mr. Darrow, addressing his remarks alternately to the commission and to Major Warren, of counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

"But has the union the right to prevent a red-headed man from working if he so desires?" interjected Commissioner Wright.

"It has the right to prevent him by moral suasion. Of course, it hasn't the right to kill him, or assault him, or even to assail him with abusive language. The civil courts are open to the slandered man, whether he be a union or a non-union man."

During the examination in chief of Superintendent Williams, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, he said the steam men do not work very hard at night, and that they get a chance to sleep. On cross-examination he testified that the company does not permit its men to sleep while on duty. The day engineers hoist cars from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, a distance of 500 feet, at the rate of 70 cars a minute. Engineers have 15 minutes for lunch. They work 10 hours a day, and when they are on duty at night they work 14 hours.

A. S. Baker, of Scranton, auditor of the mining department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, presented to the commission the wages statement showing the wages paid to all of its employes. A summary of the wage statement of the contract miners for 1901 is as follows:

Two hundred and forty-three men earned less than $100; 99 between $100 and $150; 130 between $150 and $200; 69 between $200 and $250; 90 between $250 and $300; 112 between $300 and $350; 140 between $350 and $400; 163 between $400 and $450; 198 between $450 and $500; 200 between $500 and $550; 329 between $550 and $600; 336 between $600 and $650; 284 between $650 and $700; 226 between $700 and $750; 140 between $750 and $800; 75 between $800 and $850; 50 between $850 and $900, and 121 over $900.

A statement giving the wages of all classified company men, that is men who work by the day or week, was also presented. These men have demanded a 20 per cent. reduction in the hours of labor, with no reduction in pay. The average wages paid these men in 1901 ranged from $154.80 for slate pickers (boys) to $931.04 for boiler inspectors.

The Lackawanna Company here rested its case, and the Temple Iron Company began calling its witnesses. The attorneys called five men on behalf of the Temple Company, all of them mine foremen, who testified to conditions in and about the collieries over which they have charge. Much of their testimony was in contradiction of evidence adduced when the mine workers were presenting their side of the controversy to the commission at Scranton.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN PANIC

Three Factory Girls Killed Beneath Heels of Frenzied Men.

New York, Jan. 24.—Jennie Messino, Fannie Kerstberg and Mrs. Mary Sparbera were killed and five other women and one man severely injured in a panic in Leopold Miller & Son's cigar factory yesterday as a result of a fire in an adjoining building.

The flames from the burning building beat against the walls of the cigar factory, causing a panic among the 500 men, women and boys at work. There was a wild rush for the fire escapes at the front and rear ends of the building, in which the weaker were crushed and trampled by the stronger. The men did not hesitate to push the women aside, and when they reached the second story, instead of waiting for the ladders to be raised, pushed the women off to the ground, about 15 feet, and leaped themselves. In this many women were more or less injured. The worst scenes, however, were on the stairways, by which crowds of the panic-stricken employes tried to escape from the building. The men shrieked as if mad, and, knocking the women down, trampled them under foot. At the third story there was a blockade, and had it not been for the timely arrival of the police the death list would have been much longer.

HOUSE LEADERS BEATEN

Substitute For Philippine Coinage Bill Passed by Small Majority.

WILL ESTABLISH MINT AT MANILA

Substitute Declares the Coinage Laws of the United States To Be In Full Force In Philippines, and Makes Our Money Legal Tender There.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The house leaders went down to signal defeat yesterday when the house by a vote of 146 to 128 rejected the Philippine coinage bill reported by the insular affairs committee and adopted the substitute offered by the minority for the introduction of American currency and the American coinage system in the islands. The insular committee includes in its membership the chairmen of the most powerful committees of the house: Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations; Mr. Hitt, chairman of foreign affairs; Mr. Payne, chairman of ways and means; Mr. Hepburn, chairman of interstate commerce and Mr. Tawney, chairman of the committee on expositions. They reported a bill to establish the gold standard in the islands and to authorize the coinage of silver pesos of 416 grains, to be made legal tender at the rate of two pesos for one gold dollar. The majority members made a gallant fight for their bill, but a considerable number of Republicans, 28 on the final vote, under the leadership of Mr. Hill, of Connecticut; Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, and Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, joined with the Democrats and carried the substitute.

The fact that Secretary Shaw and other high treasury officials were quoted on the floor as favoring the substitute aided in the overthrow of the committee bill. Their opinions were advanced as against those of Governor Taft and other members of the Philippine commission.

The substitute passed provides that the lawful money of the United States shall be legal tender in the Philippines and declares the coinage laws of the United States to be in full force there. It provides for the redemption of the Mexican and Spanish silver, not including any Mexican pesos imported into the islands after March 15, 1903, at their bullion value as declared from time to time by the Philippine commission, the silver coin authorized by the Philippine government to be redeemed at the rate of two pesos for $1 of United States currency.

The bill provides that the coins coined under the Philippine government act and the Mexican and Spanish coin when redeemed or received for public dues on the above basis shall be coined in United States coin at the mint authorized to be established at Manila.

PROBING BRIBERY CHARGE

House Committee Investigating Submarine Boat Scandal.

Washington, Jan. 23. — The house committee on naval affairs yesterday obtained authority from the house to prosecute a formal investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler, of New York, that attempts had been made by corrupt means to influence his action with respect to appropriations for submarine torpedo boats. The investigation began today, several witnesses being heard.

It is now known that there was another witness beside Mr. Lessler before the sub-committee on Wednesday. He was a deputy in the office of the superintendent of elections in New York, and told his story voluntarily. In effect it was that an ex-representative had told him to see Lessler, and that there was "$6,000 in it, $1,000 for him and $5,000 for Mr. Lessler."

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not you will do no harm.

The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it don't, it don't cure. It never does harm.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Wright's health underwear that sold at $1.50, $1.00, now $1.00 and 75c.
3t Shaw, Robbins & Moore.

ASKS FOR $100,000,000

Aguinaldo Petitions United States to Loan Filipinos That Amount.

TO BE USED TO DEVELOP ISLANDS

Was Prompted to Send Petition by Sufferings of the People—Advocates a Banking System For the Archipelago.

Washington, Jan. 21. — Secretary Root yesterday transmitted to the senate and house copies of a petition received by him through Governor Taft, from Aguinaldo, the late insurgent leader in the Philippines. The petition is a remarkable presentation of the conditions now existing in the Philippines and also demonstrates the necessity for prompt and exhaustive action on the part of congress to prevent disaster and distress in the archipelago. The secretary attached particular importance to Aguinaldo's profession of a desire to do everything in his power to aid the Americans in carrying out relief measures and developing the islands.

The petition in part says: "I propose to the honorable civil service commission to obtain from congress a United States treasury loan of $20,000,000 gold, in cash, and also a credit of $80,000,000 gold, which will guarantee the issue of paper to serve as money in the islands. This sum shall be used for the development and improvement of Philippine agriculture, and shall be paid within 20 years, the payments being made in three installments at the end of 10, 15 and 20 years respectively.

"When the loan and credit were approved and the above mentioned sum here in the Philippines, a bank would be opened, which could be called 'United States of America Agricultural Philippine Bank,' and which should be under the inspection and supervision of the insular government. After the civil commission had dictated the proper regulations and established all the necessary safeguards for the security and stability of the bank, the bank would begin to operate, making available for the agriculturists such sums as they should ask for, in compliance with the necessary formalities, at an annual maximum of 4 per cent., payable semi-annually.

"From the $100,000,000 capital will be subtracted $2,000,000 for the construction of buildings for branch banks throughout the archipelago, and for other necessary preliminary expenses.

"By the time that the United States treasury has been repaid at the end of the stated period of 20 years, the Philippine treasury should have at least $50,000,000, which would serve to guarantee the issue of paper money to that amount.

"It may be that when this project is known I shall be called an enthusiast and a dreamer, and it will be said that I ought not to involve myself in matters that force me out of the retired life which I have intended to follow since my imprisonment, and which, as I believe, nothing that I have done has broken into until the present time. But the contemplation of the bitter misfortunes which oppress this suffering people, exhausted by evils and calamities without number, obliges me to leave my retirement to fulfill what I believe to be my duty.

"EMILIA AGUINALDO FAMY."

NINE DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK

Work Train Crashed Into Engine and Rotary Snow Plow.

Seattle, Jan. 21.—Nine men are dead and eight or ten injured as a result of a rear-end collision on the Great Northern yesterday at a point known as Happy Hollow, just above Chiwaukum. A bridge gang train ran into an engine standing on a rotary snow plow. A car containing 50 men belonging to the bridge crew was thrown from the track. The dead and injured were all members of the work gang. Neither engineer, fireman nor brakeman were injured.

Pennsylvania Editors Elect Officers.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 21. — The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association was held yesterday in this city. The following officers were elected: President, B. F. Vogel, Greensburg; 1st vice president, Detrick Lamade, Williamsport; 2d vice president, A. Nevin Pomeroy, Chambersburg; 3d vice president, T. H. Harter, Bellefonte; secretary and treasurer, R. N. Thomas, Mechanicsburg; corresponding secretary, J. W. Stober, Elizabethtown; assistant secretary, R. N. Thomas, Jr., Mechanicsburg; executive committee, J. L. Stewart, Washington; E. Conrad, McVeytown; R. B. McKee, Freeport; J. W. Merley, Lansford, and J. W. C. Austin, York.

Big Gun Exploded.

Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 23.—During a test with shells loaded with high explosives a 12-inch gun exploded yesterday at the experimental grounds here. No one was hurt, as just such an accident as occurred was thought possible, and every one was under cover. The gun had been hauled two miles down the range, so as to reduce the danger to other guns in case of an explosion. The first shell was fired successfully, but the second, containing a more powerful charge, tore the gun to pieces. The explosion tossed the railroad track nearby and destroyed the telegraph wires.

Soufriere Again In Eruption.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Jan. 23.—A brisk eruption of the Soufriere volcano, on this island, occurred at noon yesterday. Into the clear sky shot up a swirling, incandescent cloud, followed by black smoke, which rapidly ascended to a great height. It furnished a highly interesting spectacle and was visible throughout the island. Sand is falling at Chateau Belair.

Carried Safe Out of House.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—Robbers broke into the house of J. W. Slowather, of Riverton, Wednesday night and carried a 600-pound safe into the rear of the house, where they blew it open and stole valuable papers and $35 in money.

KILLED BY FALLING MAST

Shipwrecked Sailors Met Death Near Atlantic City.

FIVE DEAD; FOUR MAY BE DYING

Four of Crew of Abiel Abbott Killed by Falling Wreckage—Others Washed Overboard and Picked Up in a Dying Condition.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 22.—The bark Abiel Abbott, Captain Hawkins, went aground one mile north of Ship Bottom Light Tuesday night and is fast going to pieces. Five of her crew of nine men were picked up yesterday by the life savers in a dying condition, but it is believed that the other four members were killed by falling wreckage.

Following is the list of those saved from the schooner: Captain Isaac B. Hawkins, Seamen James Butler, Otto Berg, James Burns and Frank Leaven. The latter died after being rescued.

The missing are: Mate J. H. Pierce, Seamen Asher Palmer, Henry Carter and Tim Brandt.

The Abbott was bound from Turks Island for New York, laden with salt. Late Tuesday night during the heavy weather she lost her bearings and ran aground. When she struck the strain caused one of her masts to fall, and it is thought that four of her crew were either killed by the wreckage and stunned and fell overboard and were drowned.

The Abbott immediately sent up signals of distress, which were seen and answered by the life saving crew of Ship Botttom Light, who put out in a surf boat, but owing to the high seas they were unable to board the boat. The lines were shot from a mortar over the boat's bow, but it could not be reached by the men on board. All of the small boats were washed away or broken when the spars fell, and the men had to cling to the wreckage and were soon drifting out to sea.

When the fog lifted yesterday morning the life savers saw the men on a raft about two miles out at sea. They went to the rescue and succeeded in bringing five men ashore.

Frank Leaven, one of the rescued men, died from exposure in the Ship Bottom life saving station. The condition of the other four men is critical. They are unconscious. This is the third vessel within the past three weeks wrecked near this station.

NAVAL TUG WRECKED

The Layden Struck Rock Off Block Island—Crew Saved.

Block Island, R. I., Jan. 22.—The United States tug Leyden, bound from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Newport, ran ashore on the south side of this island yesterday and is a total wreck. She is fast going to pieces. Six of her crew left the wrecked tug in a small boat, which was dashed to pieces on the rocks a short distance from the shore. They were rescued by the life savers. The remaining 28 men and Lieutenant Chester Wells, the commander, were taken off in the breeches buoy with great difficulty by the new Shoreham life saving crew. Seaman Leylam, who was in the small boat when it was demolished, swam until he was rescued, but he is not expected to live as a result of the injuries he received in the heavy sea.

The call for help reached Captain Littlefield at the life saving station at 1 o'clock and he immediately set out with his crew and apparatus. A persistent effort was made to cast a line aboard the tug and it was finally successful, the end of a hawser 1,700 feet long being made fast to the foremast and the breeches buoy was put into operation. One by one the sailors were drawn through the surf and shortly after 3 o'clock the last man was hauled safely upon the shore.

Lieutenant Wells intended to go two miles south of Shinnecock light and, as his patent log indicated that his position was correct, he proceeded. He was running at the rate of six knots an hour when with a crash the Leyden brought upon the rocks.

Steamer Ran on Rocks.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 22.—The steamer Seaboard, of the Joy line, while on her regular trip from New York to Boston, put into Dutch Island harbor yesterday owing to thick and heavy weather, and in trying to make an anchorage ran upon the rocks on the south end of the island. The steamer was so badly damaged that she will probably be a total loss. Her bow lies high out of the water, with her stern less than 30 feet from the lighthouse. As she is well inside of Narragansett Bay her captain and crew decided to remain on board and assist in lightering the cargo. The Seaboard did not carry passengers.

Preacher Had Seven Wives.

Port Gibson, Miss., Jan. 22.—The jury in the case of the Rev. Marion Lane, alias Jean Skyles, charged with bigamy, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday. Skyles was one of the most learned theologians and eloquent orators in the state. The evidence tended to show that Skyles had been married seven times. After his last marriage Skyles fled to Texas, and was captured at San Antonio. The defense was insanity.

Millionaire Dies of Blood Poisoning.

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 22.—After only a few days' illness of blood-poisoning, caused while handling a Christmas toy during the holidays, Robert Packer Linderman, former president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, trustee of Lehigh University, president of the Lehigh Valley National Bank and a widely known multi-millionaire, died yesterday, aged 40 years.

Would that we could SHOUT FROM EVERY HOUSE-TOP with the strength of a million voices that

Dr. King's New Discovery

CURES Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Grip, Sore Throat.

MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

Price 50c and $1.00. Trial Bottle Free.

PAY FOR ALL COAL SOLD

Mr. Darrow Suggests Plan to Settle Dispute About Weight.

GRAY SCORES PRESIDENT FAHY

Denounced as Tyranny Mr. Fahy's Refusal to Grant "Permission" to Contractor to Erect Boiler House During the Strike.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—The sessions of the coal strike commission yesterday were enlivened by some interesting testimony. The feature of the sessions was Chairman Gray's rather strong remarks in commenting on an incident where District President Fahy, of the Miners' Union, would not grant "permission" during the strike to a contractor to erect a boiler house at a colliery which was necessary to preserve the mine from damage. The president of the commission said he hated tyranny, no matter whether it was practiced by an operator, a miner or anyone else.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company opened its case, and the first witness called, John F. Murray, a union miner, proved a good witness for the striking miners. When the commission made its tour of observation last fall it visited the Dorrance mine and met Murray, who was at that time president of a local union. He told the commissioners at that time that he worked about seven hours a day. Subsequently allegations were made against him by certain union men that he had not told the truth to the commission. Nothing, however, came of the matter.

On cross-examination, Marray said the company did not deliver enough cars to the men, and that the union had no rule restricting the number of cars to be delivered to each miner. The witness said there would be trouble in the anthracite regions so long as some of the companies insist upon paying the men by the car instead of paying them by weight. He asserted that the cars are more like freight cars than mine cars. The miners, he continued, think they hold much more than the two and one-half tons the company claims they hold.

At this point counsel for both sides and the commissioners got into a discussion on the advisability of changing the system of pay from car to weight.

Mr. Darrow said: "I think that some amicable understanding can be reached as to this matter of weight. The witness says that he is convinced that there will never be a lasting peace in the coal fields until miners are paid by weight instead of by the car. Operators tell us that they would be put to great expense to change from the car to the weight system of payment, and that it would even be impossible to make a change at some of the breakers. Now, it seems to me, that if, when the coal is weighed for shipment, the miners could be represented by a check weighing boss, and payment should be made pro rata to miners for all coal in excess of the breaker figures, justice would be done to everybody concerned.

"I make this as a suggestion merely, as I have not consulted my clients," added Mr. Darrow.

Judge Gray replied: "I may say that some such suggestion was made a long time ago and has been considered by the commission.

The commission then decided to devote an entire day to the consideration of the car and weight system.

R. S. Mercur, a district superintendent of the Lehigh Valley's collieries in the Mahanoy and Shamokin district, gave some interesting testimony, which livened the proceedings considerably. The men in his collieries worked on an average, he said, of about seven hours a day. The miners, he continued, will not produce any more coal as a result of President Mitchell's "hurry-up" order. They claim there is no coal shortage, and that it was a scheme of the operators to show the men are earning large wages.

Mr. Mercur told of the troubles in keeping the water from accumulating in the mines during the strike. He said the company had contracted with a man to build a boiler house for Packer Colliery, No. 5. The strikers refused to permit this to be done; they would not even permit the material to be taken from the railroad cars. Finally the contractor wrote to District President Fahy, asking permission to erect the boiler house, and the labor leader replied: "On account of existing conditions I cannot grant you the permission which, as I understand from your letter, that you request."

The letter further stated that Mr. Fahy was willing to meet him and discuss the matter.

Chairman Gray asked the witness if he did not apply to Mr. Fahy, and he replied he did not. The president of the commission sarcastically asked the witness why he did not, with due submission, go to see Mr. Fahy, and appeal to him to permit the building of the boiler house. He might have softened a little, added the commissioner.

Mr. Darrow protested that the matter should not go any further until Mr. Fahy was heard. Mr. Fahy was not present, therefore nothing could be done. The chairman and Mr. Darrow then had an animated colloquy over the matter, during which Judge Gray said he did not like the word "permission," as used by Mr. Fahy. This was a free country, and he was not educated up to using it in the way Mr. Fahy had employed it. He added he hated tyranny, no matter whether it was practiced by an operator, a miner or any one else. The chairman delivered his remarks with much force, and the incident created considerable of a stir in the court room.

Mr. Mercur closed his direct examination by saying that during the strike the miners compelled a man to cease hauling feed to mine mules. Judge Gray did not believe this until a letter, showing that such a thing was ordered by a local union, was shown him.

The snow is falling fast, and you want rubber boots and shoes. We sell them. Shaw, Robbins & Moore.

GERMANS DESTROY FORT

Commodore Scheder Makes Official Report of Bombardment.

VENEZUELANS FIRED FIRST SHOT

Shelling of San Carlos Was to Exact Punishment For Attack On the Panther — German Foreign Minister "Explains."

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Commodore Scheder, commander of the German fleet in Venezuelan waters, officially reports the bombardment of Fort San Carlos from Maracaibo under date of January 21, as follows:

"On the 17th instant, while the Panther was passing the Maracaibo bar, she was unexpectedly attacked by Fort San Carlos, which opened a heavy fire on her. To this the Panther replied, and a cannonade was exchanged for half an hour. Owing to the difficulties of navigation the Panther then desisted.

"In order to exact an immediate punishment for this attack, the more so as the Venezuelan government had proclaimed it a victory, I bombarded the fort with the Vineta on the 21st instant, and destroyed it."

In the reichstag yesterday Baron von Richtofen, minister of foreign affairs, declared that the bombardment occurred to secure respect for the blockade. He continued:

"During the blockade a state of war reigns. Our warships have the right to confiscate Venezuelan ships. We have already pressed President Castro, fore the Hague arbitration court. Castro at that time refused to do so."

"We made complaint of these matters through diplomatic channels, but did not succeed in making progress upon this basis. The Venezuelan government declared that it must exclude all these cases from diplomatic treatment. In one memorandum, communicated to us through a note, it characterized our intended course in the affair as insulting, inadmissible, outrageous, and preposterous. We made proposals to settle the controversy by arbitration as early as July, 1901, at a time when, by way of exception, no civil war prevailed in Venezuela, and when the president was fully able to satisfy our claims."

Continuing, Baron von Richtofen said: "The present diplomatic situation is as follows: A plenipotentiary selected by Venezuela, Mr. Bowen, the United States minister to the republic of Venezuela, arrived three days ago at Washington from Caracas. He has had conferences with the representatives of Germany, England, and Italy. We can only hope that these negotiations will soon reach a result, that we shall soon get satisfaction, and that we can raise the blockade. Gentlemen, it must not be forgotten that blockading forces, so long as the blockade lasts, absolutely must compel respect for the blockade in the territory assigned them."

BOMBARDMENT STILL GOING ON

Fort San Carlos Said to Be In Possession of Venezuelan Forces.

Maracaibo, Jan. 24.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Fort San Carlos was in the possession of the government forces and the bombardment by the German warships was still going on.

There has been no material change in the situation. The gunboat Panther was the only vessel to pass the fort and come inside the bar. Communication with the fort is very difficult.

Great excitement prevails in Maracaibo.

President Aranguren, of the state of Maracaibo, has, by a decree published Thursday night, called to arms all citizens from 16 to 60 years of age belonging to the militia, in order to resist the possible landing of German forces at Lake Maracaibo. About 5,200 men immediately answered the call.

GERMANY ITCHING FOR A FIGHT

Senator Morgan Says She Is Dangerously Near Getting It.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Morgan, the leading Democrat on the senate foreign committee, is outspoken in denunciation of the bombardments.

"It is a manifestation of unfriendliness to the United States," he said; "on a par with Admiral Dietrich's performances in Manila Bay, the troubles in Samoa, and the sinking of the Haytien gunboat at San Domingo. It is my opinion that Germany is itching for a fight with the United States, and that we are dangerously near to giving it to her."

$40,000 Worth of Stolen Furs Seized.

New York, Jan. 24.—Detectives yesterday made a raid on a loft in Prince street, arrested Hyman Filarsky, the reputed head of a fur company, and seized fur garments to the value of $40,000. Following soon on the raid came a number of fur dealers, who identified the garments as having been stolen from their establishments. The police say that almost every piece in the loft has been identified. Filarsky's plan, according to the police, was first to ship the goods to Chicago and have them re-shipped to New York to avoid suspicion. He sold only to out-of-town dealers.

Earthquake In South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 24.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 8.11 o'clock last night. There was one distinct shock, which was not sufficient to cause any damage to property nor even to occasion serious alarm. Reports from points near the city indicate that the shock was felt throughout lower South Carolina.

Another Seaman's Body Found.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 24.—A body found by the life saving crew yesterday at Harvey Cedars was later identified by Captain Hawkins, of the wrecked bark Abiel Abbott, as that of Henry Carter, of New York, one of the seamen drowned when the vessel was wrecked on Wednesday morning. Four men were drowned, and one seaman died after being rescued. The bodies of three of the drowned men have been recovered, that of Timothy Brandt being still missing. He is said to have resided near Asbury Park, N. J. The Abiel Abbott has been completely broken up.

LAWYERS IN HOT DISPUTE

Mr. Darrow Attacks Veracity of Witness Before Strike Commission.

HE REFUSED TO GIVE NAMES

Claims That Miners Restrict Coal Output Vigorously Denied By Mr. Darrow, Who Says the Operators Are Responsible.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—The question of who is responsible for the apparent shortage in the supply of anthracite coal was the subject of considerable debate yesterday by the attorneys representing the parties before the strike commission. It was testified to that the miners are not obeying President Mitchell's request to make extra effort to produce more coal to relieve the situation. This was followed up by James H. Torrey and Everett Warren, both of Scranton, who represent several of the large companies, challenging the correctness of Mr. Mitchell's statement that 3,000 men are idle and ready to go to work.

Superintendent Mercur, of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, was called to the stand for cross-examination.

Mr. Darrow, resorting to his sweetest tones, said: "Mr. Mercur, you told this commission that you had attempted to mine more coal during the past two months, and that the union miners refused to work a longer time each day?"

"Yes, sir."

"Give me the names of the men who refused."

"I won't give them," replied the witness bluntly.

"I demand them. Give me the name of one man. I want the names, for, to be perfectly frank, we don't believe you."

At this juncture Attorney Francis I. Gowen, counsel for the Lehigh Valley company, protested.

"Your Honor," said Mr. Darrow, addressing Judge Gray, "there isn't any use to mince words. We don't believe him. We object to this man giving irresponsible and false testimony here and then refusing to give names."

"We can't compel him to give the names," Judge Gray remarked, after witness had said he didn't want to divulge the names because the men might be persecuted by the union.

Mr. Torrey, of the Delaware and Hudson company, then said he was not present when Mr. Mitchell made the statement that 3,000 miners are now without work. "His remarks," concluded Mr. Torrey, "were certainly more irresponsible than any that our witnesses have made."

"I wasn't here either when Mr. Mitchell made the remarks alluded to," retorted Mr. Darrow, "and it is just possible that Mr. Mitchell's long associations with Mr. Markle and Mr. Baer may have impaired his responsibility."

"Neither Mr. Markle nor Mr. Baer made any unwarranted statement," interjected Major Warren.

"They made a statement to the president of the United States that was absolutely false," replied the miners' counsel, pitching his voice high.

Major Warren further said: "I challenged Mr. Darrow to give me the names of 200 miners refused employment by the company I represent, and I repeat the challenge."

"I have here the names of 100 men who were refused work," Mr. Darrow replied, waving a paper.

Mr. Darrow responded again: "I am tired to death hearing the stories of the operators that their poor human slaves drowned out the mines and are responsible for the restrictions upon the output of coal. If I don't prove by their own reports and figures presented to this commission that the operators who are parties to these proceedings have restricted the output of coal, and that their unwarranted attempts to put the blame on the miners' unions are for the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the American public, then I shall go back to Chicago and request this commission to render a verdict against us."

The Lehigh Valley Coal company then closed its case and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company consumed a few hours in presenting its evidence. This company closed shortly before adjournment, and the independent operators of the upper region then took up the operators' side of the controversy.

It is expected the hearings will last ten more days. The commission informed the attorneys on both sides yesterday that it would like them to confine their final arguments to about four or five days. The lawyers will agree among themselves as to the division of time. The miners want half the time allowed by the commission.

Big Brick Works Burned.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 23. — Yesterday fire broke out in the plant of the Montello Brick Company, at Wyomissing, a suburb. In a short time it was damaged to the extent of $175,000. The insurance is $50,000. The plant was erected over two years ago and cost between $250,000 and $300,000. Several workmen stated that a lighted torch was standing near one of the tanks of oil. It is believed that this torch exploded and the fire followed. Officers of the company stated that the plant will have to be almost entirely rebuilt. It had orders for its entire output, and was furnishing bricks for the state capitol buildings at Harrisburg.

Another Brick Combine.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—A combine of all the manufacturers of refractory brick who are outside of the Harbison-Walker combine has been arranged, with a capital of $15,000,000. It is the purpose of the company to buy the plants outright and to operate them as one concern, with Pittsburg as the headquarters. The output of the plants will be 2,250,000,000 bricks yearly.

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