# DEATH ROLL IS TWENTY

[Concluded from Page 1.1

turned up Laurel street to the church All along the line hundreds of people skirted the road at the little hamlets, through which the procession passed, large groups were congregated. the men viewing their brothers, grief with sullen silence that was to the funeral what rapturous applause would be to a parade, while the women at the sight of their sisters weeping in the carriages broke forth with loud lamentations, and at times threw kisses to those for whom their sympathy was

#### NO DEMONSTRATION.

The men marched quietly and slowly in good aligment and time and scarcely ever were any of them seen to converse. There was no trouble and no attempt at even the slightest demonstration other than that made by their processional appearance. The services at the church were brief, on account of the lateness of the hour.

Rev. Richard Aust, formerly of Scranton, was the principal priest officiating. Interment was made in the Polish Catholic cemetery, within the city lines. After the sad heartrending scenes at the cemetery were over the men dispersed and went their several ways paceably, as they had come. In passing the Valley hotel the funeral cortege was viewed by General Gobin. He expressed surprise at the societies carrving arms and forthwith dispatched Captain Schultz to notify the leaders among the Polanders that they should not carry any weapons in tomorrow's funeral cortege. Today the other sixteen of the dead strikers will be buried. It is not thought that there will be a general procession. And the fact that seven will be buried from Protestant churches and eleven from the Catholic church makes it quite likely that there will be no general cortege. At any event General Gobin may interfere to prevent it. It is greatly against the wishes of General Gobin that there should be any big turnout and efforts were being made all day yesterday to prevent this by strategy. The mine companies which have come to an agreement with their men were urged to use every effort to resume work Monday morning and it is possible that will succeed, but it is not probable though as the men in making the agreement Saturday would not hear to going back to work until after the funeral. The only reason that it is undesirable to have a general turn-out is that the miners of the individual companies who are still on strike will meet and commingle with these who have reached a settlement, and the consequences may be that the good work of the conferences of Saturday may be all overturned. The general sentiment here is still as strong as ever against the sheriff's posse. Even the most conservative say that while it might have been necessary to shed blood there was absolutely no necessity of shedding so much blood, T. J. D.

# WAY SUNDAY WAS SPENT.

Funerals of Victims of Friday's Conflict with the Deputies.

By Associated Press. Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 12.-The situation here tonight is graver than it has been at any time since the bloody affray of Friday afternoon. There is strong reason to fear a conflict between the strikers and the military tomorrow, and there is an indication that from five to seven thousand more miners will join the malcontents. The feeling continues high against Sheriff Martin and his deputies, and the intensity of the situation is such that a sudden turn of the head or a word spoken above the ordinary tone brings running crowd. The soldiers are watchful and ready for any emergency, and the people of the town are in a state which may easily become

An incident of ugly omen occurred during the funeral of three of the victims this afternoon. While services were being held inside St. Joseph's church, about 2,000 of the foreigners were congregated about the doors. A number of them raised their voices, and it is declared by eye witnesses that a policeman stationed near the door became unduly officious. Instantly an ominous muttering followed. mingled with scowling looks and clinched fists. Word was immediately carried in doors to the Rev. Father Aust. He hurried out to the door and bundled the men, who seemed most words of counsel to the others prevented further demonstrations.

## DEMONSTRATION OPPOSED.

Trouble is in the air, and if it is to come the time will be tomorrow morning. This is clear from the words used tonight by General Gobin, commander of the Third brigade. The striking miners have made elaborate preparations for a demonstration at the funeral of ten of the victims, which is fixed for 10.30 o'clock in the morning. The military authorities are determined that nothing of the kind shall be permitted and that from this time on there shall no marching of any character, whatsoever, whether during funerals or otherwise. This resolution is not generally known, and the miners are going on with their arrangements.

General Gobin talked over the telephone to Governor Hastings for an hour or more this afternoon. He said he had merely made a formal report to the governor of the situation. It is apparent, however, that he commander is not cheered by the immediate outlook although he says he thinks there will be no further turbulence, he would not say when the troops are likely to be with drawn and he has resolved to act with

the utmost rigor. Furthermore he made a revolation which put a startling aspect upon the the engineer of No. 3 colliery had been ed men and the engineer, who is a cripple, unmercifully beaten. There is no

lately is the pumping necessary to free

the mine from water.

The general had also received a formal report of the Audenried outrage of last Friday night when the strikers broke ino the house of Gomer Jones, superinendent of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company. Jones, whose unpopularity with the miners, was one of the first causes of the strike. There was no one in the house, but the men literally wrecked the interior of the building and then attacked a mine powder house nearby and stole therefrom a quantity of dynamite. As soon as he heard of this, General Gobin assigned a regiment to remain

The addition to the strikers' ranks, if made, will be the men at Coxe's mines and should they go out the last big anthracite company in the region will be idle. It was not known until today that the two thousand men employed at colliery No. 7 held a meeting at Stockton last night and drew up a p-tition to the operators demanding an increase of ten per cent. This will be presented tomorrow and the action in the event of refusal is "strike." It is accepted as a fact that if these men go out all the others employd by th company will join them, making the total something between 5,000 and 7,000 from these mines The Coxe men had already been oered an increase but rejected it on the ground that it was still lower than the scale paid by the other operators in the region.

#### UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

These men have been working steadlly up to this time and of late up to 10 o'clock at night. To all intent and urposes Hazleton is under martial law. General Gobin declared tonight that in srite of the warrants issued, no constables nor any civic authority will be permitted to arrest the deputies. He said that the sheriff is an executive ofpeace and that he, Gobin, and the tropes are really subordinate to the sheriff at this time, being engaged in helping him to perform the duty. Under these circumstances he will not permit interference with the sheriff's officials so long as the militin is here.

The events of today were the death of another of the wounded, Jacob Tomashantos, the 18-year-old boy who was shot through the head, making nineteen deaths to date, the announcement this afternoon by the hospital doctors that six more will die, several perhaps before morning, and the funeral of four of the victims, These were Andrew Yureck, Steve Urich, John Futa and Mike Cheslok. Ten more will be buried tomorrow, and here the trouble is likely to occur. It has been arranged that the ten coffins shall be carried on the shoulders of the strikers from the undertaker's shop to the front of St. Joseph's church. In front of the church a platform is to be erected. upon which it is the purpose to place the ten coffins so that they can be viewed by the crowd.

#### PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

Then addresses in Polish, Lithunian

and others; the bodies will be carried inside and pontifical high mass will be celebrated. After the services, the procession will go to the Polish cemetery, where eight of the coffins, those containing Poles, will be placed in one large grave. It is the purpose to acquire by subscription sufficient funds to erect over this a monument bearing the names of the victims and a brief history of the event. Seventeen societies, all but one made up of Poles, Hungarians, and others of the Slav race and one of Irish, are to march in men will resent any interference with had only done his duty as sheriff. the disposition of their dead.

Dr. H. P. Lewandoski, of New York representing the Polish societies of that city, arrived here today. He is empowered to assist the strikers in every possible way; to help them to gain their demands from the operators and to arrange for the prosecution of the sheriff and deputies. Later in the day he said he had received word that a check for \$1,000 from the National Polish alliance, which recently met in Philadelphia, has been sent on for the aid of the miners, and that he has promises of additional large subscriptions from New York and other cities. Dr. Thodorovitch, secretary at the Austrian consulate at Philadelphia, is participating in a meeting tonight, considering methods of prosecuting the deputies.

# AFFIDAVITS OBTAINED.

He obtained affidavits from a number of the miners who were in Friday afternoon's affair, which throw some new light on the shooting. They declare in substance that on the morning of quarrelsome into the church. A few that day a messenger arrived at Harwood and asked the foreigners to come to Lattimer, as the employes of colliery No. 1 at that place were about to strike, Later, a second message to the same effect arrived and warned them not to go through Hazleton, but to go around

They did so, but arriving at the fatal bend in the road near Lattimer they again found themselves confronted by the sheriff, this time backed by the army of deputies. As soon as they eached the spot, it is declared, Sheriff Martin stepped out and roughly grabbed the foremost man by his coat collar. With his other hand he thrust a revolver into his face and used abusive language. The miner knocked the sheriff's revolver arm from in front of him and tried to wrench himself from the official's grasp. Almost instantly, the affidavit says, the order to fire was given. The deputies were lined up in a hollow square, the fourth side of which was formed by the body of strikers. This would possibly account for the fact that so many were shot in the back and side

STORIES OF VIOLENCE. Stories of violence on the part of the strikers long before the outbreak of Friday are coming to light. It is said that in their marches from mine to mine they used brute force to make individual workers join their ranks. Rev. situation. This was that the house of Dr. David H. Shields, an unassigned appointee of President McKinley to a broken into late last night by six mask- chaplainship in the army, said that as early as Tuesday of last week this had gone so far that the people became clue to the identity of the assailants. frightened. By Thursday terror was

ouying firearms and hiding ammunition n their houses. Dr. Shields himself ne of the most conspicuous advocates of peaceful measures in the emergency, said he advised asking for state troops

in the early part of the week. He spoke in a big tent at Hazle park. where some of the militia are stationed this afternoon. He took no issue but declared that the tragedy has been appreaching for four years. Both sides were to blame in his opinion, the operaors in steadily reducing wages and re fusing to meet miners' committees, thus leaving nothing for the men but marching; and the miners, in going on strike, as they often had over trivial causes, such as the discharge of a mule driver

for neglect of his work. In the office of the Lohigh Traction ompany is a brown cutaway coat, which one of the men, now dead, wore on Friday last. There are three bullet holes in it, one through the front, one through the arm and the third through the tails. In en inside pocket was found a cheap nickel 32-calibre "bulldog" revolver.

CHAMBERS WERE EMPTY. This had not been used in the rist because the chambers contained neither empty nor loaded shells, and it could not have been fired before the man was shot because he would have had no time to unload it. It is established that this is the only weapon contained in the whole mob of miners, and the could not have come from their side. There were three companies of deputies, and one of these made up of men who have served as mine police in the past had much trouble with strikers on previous occasions, and were said to be in a revengeful mood against them.

Rumors flew thick and fast today. There was one in the morning that s deputy's body had been found in the woods and another in the afternoon that a soldier had been shot. It was also whispered that Governor Hastings had arrived by special train and was closeted with General Gobin.

All proved baseless, the latter arising from the arrival of Colonel Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, who conferred with brigade commander, but to what effect could not be learned. All was quiet in the camp throughout the day, several of the bodies, including the city troop, of Philadelphia, and the Governor's troop, taking practice drills. The Polish citizens tonight held a long meeting, at which it was decided to begin prosecutions tomorrow.

Clements Plopislack, aged 33, another of the strikers who was injured in Friday's riot, died late tonight, making the twentieth death so far. There are upwards of thirty-five wounded under treatment.

GENERAL GOBIN'S GUIDE. Harrisburg, Sept. 12.-General Gobin.

in his interpretation of the law relating to labor troubles, will be guided by the charge made to the grand jury in Pittsburg by Chief Justice Paxson n 1892 in the famous Homestead case of the state vs. Hugh O'Donnell, the and English are to be made by priests labor leader and others, in which he said that the company had the undoubted right to prevent invasion of property. The attorney general has instructed General Gobin to that effect,

#### WARRANT NOT SERVED.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 12.-Sheriff Martin was seen late tonight at his home in Plains by an Associated Press reporter. When asked if he had any warrants served upon him he replied in the negative. The reporter then asked him if he would submit to arrest. He said he would submit to arrest after iff was treated by the strikers. He the funeral procession. If General a fair and square investigation, and if Gobin executes the intention he and the proper official appeared with the away from him, shoved him about and

## TROOPS ARE IN CHARGE.

Three Thousand Members of Guard Preserving Order.

Special to the Scranton Tribur Hazleton, Pa Sept. 1? -- The region is w in complete subservience to the National Guard of Pannsylvania, the entire Third brigade of which is here. Whatever disquiet there may be is smothered in the presence of the army in blue. The effect is something im-General P. S. Gobin, commander of the Third brigade, who was ricently made commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, arrived here with his staff at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and at once established his headquarters in the Lehigh Valley company's office in Hazleton. The Ninth regiment was the first to arive. They reached here at 10.3) a. m., Saturday. One hour afterward the Thirteenth, in magnificent form, reached the city.

During the afternoon the Twelfth, Eighth and Fourth regiments, in the order named, arrived; also the City Troop, cavalry, of Philadelphia, th Governor's troop, of Harrisburg, and a battery of artillery from Phoenixville. The Thirteenth has been given the distinctive station at Lattimer. The camp is on the ground of Friday's bloodshed. The Ninth and Twelfth regiments are located at Hazleton and the Foutrh and Eighth have been assigned to Audenried and vicinity. The troops and battery are at Hazleton, the former having been formed into a mounted patrol of the region.

With the battery are two gatling guns and two rifle field pieces, which will be aportioned the regiments. There are about 3,000 guardsmen in the city

## THE CAMP BAGGAGE.

Was Being Packed for Shipment at

Armory Yesterday. Quartermaster Sergeant Watkins, with a detail composed of Sergeant Johnson, Company A: Sergeant Bircher, Company C; Privates S. E. Sackett, ompany B; Charles Moredock, Company D, and Jones, of Company H were busily engaged yesterday at the Armory getting out the camp equip-ments of the Thirteenth rigiment.

Part of the baggage has already been forwarded and the rest will be taken today. The baggage of Company E of Honesdale, will arrive here this morning at 9.35 o'clock, and Sergeant Watkins and detail will leave with the remaining camp equipments on the Delaware and Hudson at 12 o'clock, arriving at Hazleton at 3 o'clock

# EYE WITNESSES

Testimony Is All to the Effect That No

Then He Was Jostled About by the Strikers and One of His Deputies Ran to His Assistance and Fired a Shot--Immediately Afterwards a voltey Was Fired and the Shooting hind the fence in front of one of the Was Kept Up While the Strikers Were on the Run.

pecial to the Scranton Tribune.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 12.-Friday's trouble between the deputies of Sheriff Martin and the strikers, which promises to result in between twenty five or thirty deaths, has made Latti mer famous in a day. It is a small, little hamlet, where three or four hundred mine workers reside, and consists of Trolley street, about four blocks long and lined with small company houses on either side. There are other houses scattered around to the East conditions indicate that the first shot and west of Trolley street-named after the trolley road, which connects the hamlet with this city-but to all intents and purposes Trolley street is Lattimer. Just over the bill is the mining village of Harleigh. At the point where the public high-

vay curves a little and loses its identity in Trolley street, Friday's slaughter took place. The turf thereabouts is still stained with dark red patches that tell where the dead and dying lay after the shooting was over. Few battle fields have presented the scene that the half-acre of land about the curve in the turnpike did after Friday afternoon's trouble. The ground was literally covered with the dead and wounded. Yesterday the ground was littered with pieces of blood-soaked cloth, torn from the garments of the injured or given by people of the neighborhood, which were used in stopping the flow of blood before the wounds were bound up and the men removed to the hospitals. Today nearly all of these gruesome reminders of the fighting have disappeared; relic hunters appropriated them. The people of Lattimer talk of nothing but the shooting, One old lady, who was an eye witness to the trouble, said: "I will never be the same again; this shooting has had a terrible effect upon me," and she cemed to grow weak as memory recalled the terrible scenes to her.

STORIES OF EYE WITNESSES, Yesterday I heard the story of the shooting from nearly a dozen eye witnesses, among them Dr. Harvey, who attended many of the men after the shooting. The deputies stood in front of his place when mey fired. Few of the witnesses agree in the matter of detail as to what took place between the strikers and Sheriff Martin just before the shooting, but all agree that the killing was unwarranted. One English-speaking mine worker, who saw the trouble from beginning to end, told what he observed to me. give it because it is the most comprehensive story of the occurence. The

other eye witnesses I interviewed corroborated his version of the parts of the trouble they saw, with the exception of the manner in which the sherwas quite sure they took his revolver ly taking his revolver away from him nounced them for their conduct. The

eve witness referred to above said: "I was coming up the street (Trolley street) when an electric car came dashng down the road and stopped vert you see there at the bend of the A lot of men with guns got off ounded line from the end of the fence side of the street to about the center of the road. Most of the men had their backs toward the fence, and many of them stood quite close to it. To me it appeared as if there were seventy or eighty of the men with guns. They were two and three deep in some places. About the time the line was being formed the strikers came into view on the turnpike, about 600 or 700 yards from where the deputies were. They were making little noise, but seemed to be in a merry, rather than dangerous, mood. They had some kind of an old flag that was carried in front of them, and close to that and a few yards ahead of the column were youngsters who were probably breaker boys. They were swaggering along and evidently deriving much fun out of the whole affair. Only a few of

## SHERIFF STOPPED THEM.

"As the mer came down the road the sheriff stopped them at that wooden deputies were in line) and spoke to hem. I could not hear what was said ed on both sides. The sheriff had his revolver in his hand and raised it as if his arm, tore the weapon from his hand and threw it to the ground. They did scuffle and the sheriff was thrown to the ground. I don't know that he noment my attention was attracted by movement among the deputies. One who went towards the sheriff. I obsomewhat couching attitude run toward the end of the fence which marked the end of his line of deputies. I did | One of the eye-witnesses of the shootnot hear him give a command to fire | ing at Lattimer was William Conners, out saw the guns discharged before he a shoe salesman, who resides at Scranreached his men and saw a number of ton. His version of the affair agrees

#### volley the loss of life would not have been so great. When the first shots rang out the strikers seemed rooted to DESCRIBE SHOOTING the spot for the instant; then those who were able turned and fled, some

One Gave the Order to Fire.

SHERIFF MARTIN WAS DISARMED

the first volley was fired the deputies were facing the south but soon they were shooting east and west and bringig down a man here and there. When the trouble began I was behind the deputies, but when they began to turn I feared for my own safety and fled cross the street and took refuge be-About this time the firing houses. stopped and I came out on the road again and as the deputies moved away ran down the road to the culvert where a number of men were lying and

> men also gave assistance in binding up the wounds of the unfortunate men. WOULD GLADLY FORGET. "The scene along the road and on the hill across the car track I will never forget. To describe it would for me be apossible. I hope that I will never see a similar one. After a time assistance arrived and the dead and wounded

the electric car.

gave what assistance I could in caring

for those who were alive. Many wo-

road and ran up along that hill on the

left. The deputies kept shooting turn-

ing to cover the men as they fled. When

No one could be found who remembered having heard Sheriff Martin give the order to fire. The deputies discharged their pieces, evidently, immediately after the man who ran toward the sheriff fired. He was identified as Samuel Price, of Hazleton. Some of the bullets lodged in the walls of a school house which stands on the hill about one hundred yards from Trolley street. A straight line drawn from the school building would strike Trolley street about one hundred yards behind the point where the deputies were lined up when they faced the oncoming strik-This proves that there was more shooting than the first point blank volley, for the men must have turned at least half way round in firing at the fleeing strikers to get within range of the school house. The weapons used by the deputies

were Winchester rifles and riot guns. The former sent bullets clear through the bodies of those they struck and in some instances the same bullet probably injured two or three men. The riot guns did even more terrible work, A special cartridge of buckshot is used in them and they are intended only for use at long range. At a reasonable distance the results that follow the use of the riot gun are not serious, for the charge of buckshot separates and only a few particles are apt to enter a person's body. At short range their work is frightful. Be close were the deputies to the strikers when the first volley was fired that the entire charge of buckshot entered the body of the person aimed at, tearing great bleeding gaps in the flesh. The men now in the Hazleton hospital who are certain to die were nearly all wounded with the riot guns. The only weapons found on the bodies of the dead and wounded were a few penknives. The two boys who walked ahead of the strikers were found dead after the firing had ceased. They were side by side and evidently fell when the first volley was fired.

A NIGHT OF TERROR. After the shooting and the departure of the victims, Lattimer was in a fever of excitement. When the trouble oc curred the strikers were on their way to the colliery of Clavin Pardee, at the north end of Trolley street, to try and induce the men to join them. They organized at Harwood and vicinity, nounced tonight, this whole programme warrant. He also said that his confinally got him on the ground. All the ing the morning and went to one of Calvin Pardee's collieries at Wes iff Martin was not knocked down, and Hazleton, where Sheriff Martin talked some went so far as to say that he to them and urged them to disperse, was not even struck, the strikers mereand one shot was fired by a deputy when he threatened to shoot them, and No one was injured, however. When then shoved him about as he de- the strikers left West Hazleton they refused to heed the warnings of the sheriff and continued on their march to Lattimer. Hearing this, Sheriff Martin put his men on a trolley car and started for that place, also reachrather sudenly near that box cul- ing there some time before the men. After nightfall the rumor reached the hamlet that a mob of 1,600 men had and, after standing in a group for started from Audenried and Harwood moment or two, formed a sort of a and Lattimer for their destination, the object being to burn the houses and of that last house on the right hand breaker and kill the inhabitants of the place out of revenge for the afternoon's terrible work. So authentic seemed the rumor that the officials of the Pardee

collieries told the people to fice and furnished wagons to transport the old and infirm to places of safety. Most of the foreign-speaking population spent the night hiding in the mountains, while the English-speaking residents walked to Freeland, six miles away, to Harleigh or over in Buller Valley. One house in Freeland sheltered nearly fifty of the refugees. Some of the women were so terror-stricken that they could not be induced to re main in Lattimer Saturday night either, although they, had the Thirteenth regiment camped at their doors. AFTER GOMER JONES.

At Audenried the mob was much more in earnest. It broke into the the men had sticks in their hands and house of Gomer Jones, superintendent there was not a deadly weapon visible. company, who is held responsible gensmashing his furniture, turned his picture towards the wall as an evidence of culvert (about 150 feet from where the their dislike for him. Jones left Aud- door of each car and kept the memenried with his family several days ago. Those who made up the mob said | ed to them. but a good deal of feeling was display- they were looking for rifles that were supposed to be stored in Jones' house, The presence of the mob at Audento fire. The men around him grabbed ried and Harwood caused much fear Fairview begun. There was a short in Hazleton Friday night. Harwood is the home of nearly all of the men who not attempt to use it. Then there was | were killed and the people of that place were frantic for revenge. Cool heads among the leaders of the strike prewas hit while he was down for at that | vented them from leaving the vicinity of their homes. At Hazleton junction man ran out from the line and then a | na and Schuylkill railroad was broken shot was fired, I believe by the man into by rioters and reduced to a wreck. was these occurrences, coupled served the sheriff get to his feet and in | with the wild rumors afloat that caused such urgent messages for troops to be sent on from Hazleton Friday night.

substantially with that given above.

# THIRTEENTH IS AT LATTIMER

back along the road, others through the Camped Within a Short Distance of the underbrush and trees to the right there. but the most of them crossed the trolley Scene of Friday's Conflict.

THE JOURNEY FROM SCRANTON

After Bear Creek Was Passed the Amunition Was Opened and Twenty Rounds Served Out to Each Man. Sharpshooters Placed on the Engine the Regiment.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 12.-The Thireenth regiment arrived at Lattimer, three miles north of this place, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after long and tedious ride. The officers of the regiment were greeted by Mr. Drake, who is superintendent of Calvin l'ardee's Lattimer colliery. He showed the available camp grounds of the vicinity and, after a few moments' consultation between Lieutenant Colonel were taken to Hazleton on wagons and Mattes, Major Stillwell, Major Whitney and Major W. S. Millar, who was directed by General Gobin to see the Thirteenth in camp and then report to him, a site on a gently sloping hill-side, overlooking the greater part of the hamlet of Lattimer, was decided upon. Close to the ground, where the headquarters tents are pitched, is a small grove, used for picnic purposes by the people of the vicinity, and there also an artesian well 400 feet deep which furnishes an inexhaustable supple of excellent water. It was this well that decided the officers in favor of the camp ground, although that is not its only recommendation. Directly below the camp are the Lat-

timer breakers, and surrounding them on all sides the deep cavities, resulting from the extensive coal strippings carried on there. The camp decided upon the officers returned to the cars, gave the word of command for the men to disembark, and headed by the regimental drum corps the regiment picked its way over the uneven ground until their temporary home was reached. There was no canvass on the ground and it was feared none could be obtained until today, so the boys egan to arrange the camp ground with a view to spending the night in the open air. Late in the afternoon a moderate supply of canvass was received and soon a village of tents made its appearance, and the boys ate supper with a relish in a white walled city of

THE TRIP TO HAZLETON. As told exclusively in The Tribun Saturday the orders to move the regiment at once were received by Lieuterant Colonel Mattes at 1.15 Saturday morning. The progress of the work of getting the boys together and arranging for a train up to 3.30 in the morning were also described. Owing to the difficulty of apprising the men in the suburbs of the call the regiment was not prepared to leave the armory until 7 a. m. A few minutes before that hour Company E, of Honesdale, Captain George E. Smith, commanding, with thirty-nine men in line, arrived at the armory, having Major George H. Whitney and Battallon Adjutant W. A. Wood with them. The Honesdale soldiers received the call to arms at 2.30, and a little over two hours later were on a special Erie and Wyoming train flying toward this city. Before were enlisted, put into uniforms and

are here in camp. While the officers were getting the nen together Commissary General E. H. Ripple, who had been ordered to Hazleton by Governor Hastings, arranging for feeding the brigade after it reached camp. Quartermaster W. J. Tracy was engaged in work of a similar nature. He set Caterer Hanley to work making sandwiches and coffee, and thanks to his thoughtfulness the boys were not hungry on the trip. Many of the guardsmen left home without breakfast and the rations supplied by the quartermaster in the train were very much relished. Two freight cars attached to the train that took the soldiers down contained the first installment of provisions for the bri-These cars were in charge of Commissary Sergeant W. T. Simpson. ON THE ROAD.

A few minutes after seven the regiment marched to the Delaware and Hudson station on Lackawanna avenue. Even at that early hour large crowds lined the streets and there was a good sized crowd at the station to see the regiment depart. At 7.30 Lieutenant Colonel Mattes gave the word to start and the train of ten passenger aches and two freight cars pulled out of that station. The acting colonel before he left telegraphed to Colonel H. A. Coursen at Cottage City, Mass., notifying him that the regiment was Messages were also about to move. sent to Captain McCausland, of Company G, Montrose, urging him to assemble his men and get them to Hazleton as quickly as possible. The first order erally for the whole trouble, and after | Lieutenant Colonel Mattes made was to appoint Captain E. D. Fellows officer of the day. He posted guards at the bers of each company in the car assign-At Duryea the train was transferred

to the Lehigh Valley cut off and the toilsome ascent of the mountain to stop at Avoca and another at the top of the mountain, after which the train proceeded over the Lehigh Valley's main line to Penn Haven Junction. After passing Bear Creek, Lieutenant Colonel Mattes gave the order to pass the amunition and Quarter Master Recse Watkins and several assistants began to open the heavy wooden boxes which contained the regiment's emergency supply of nine thousand cartridges. Each man was supplied with twenty rounds and the officers proceeded to examine and load their revolvers From the appearance of the interior of the cars at this time the onlooker might infer that serious trouble was expect-

The reports received on the train by

each company showed the following of fleers and men on board: Colonel C. C. Mattes, Adj Mattes, Major W. G. Fulton, suggests of the regiment; Lieutenaut C. A. Packs and Lieutenan' W. E. Keller, assistant surgeons: Quartermaster W. J. Tracy, Major George H. Whitney, Major F. Stillwell, Inspector of Rifle Practice H. B. Cox, Battalion Adjutants W. A. Wood, of Honesdale, and R. M. Stratton, of Scranton: Sergeant Major H. B. oursen, Quartermaster Sermant Rocce Watkins, Commissary Sergeant H. B. Andrews, Color Sergeant W. S. Reed, Hospital Stewart, Joseph F. Baumeister; Principal Musician Ted Richards; Company A, commanded by Captain James O. Dimmick, had 47 men; comby Order of General Gobin -- Colonel pany B. Captain, J. W. Kambeck, 41 men; Company C. Captain Frank Robling, 49 men; Company D, Captain T. E. Gilman, 46 men; Company E. Hones-dale, Captain George Smith, 33 men; Company F. West Scrafton, Captain E. D. Fellows, 42 men; Company H. North Scranton, Captain S. Welles Corwin, 42 men. The total number of members of

> the membership of the companies represented. Lieutenant Colonel Mattes had not been able to get in communication with Captain McCausland, of Company G, of Montrose, before he left the city, but he left messages for him on file n the Western Union office, directng him to make all possible haste. Lieutenant Harry Decker, of Company F, and Sergeant Benore were detailed to remain in the city and bring along those who could not go with the regi-ment. With the regiment on its trip to Hazleton were Colonel E. H. Ripple, commissary general on the staff of Governor Hastings, and Commissary Sergeant W. T. Simpson, also of the governor's staff, Major W. S. Millar and Major J. W. Oakford, the former inspector, and the latter judge advocate of the Third brigade, and members of General Gobin's staff.

the regiment was 334 or 76 per cent. of

GOING INTO HAZLETON.

Four miles from here, in pursuance to General Gobin's instructions, Lieutenant Colonel Mattes directed a detail of sharp-shooters to be placed on the engine, to prevent an attack being made on the train. The men were taken from Company C, and were under command of Captain Robling. They were: Sergeant Paschalis, Corporals Cooper and Gould and Privates Swingle, Drake and Cook, They were stationed on the engine and tender with their loaded guns beside thero.

When the train stopped here fletails of flankers from each company spread out on both sides of the train. All of these precautions were taken to prevent a surprise attack on the soldiers. They proved unnecessary, for there was no demonstration of any kind against the wearers of the blue; on the contrary many of the people of Hazleton seemed extremely glad to bave the guardsmen with them

The acting commander of the Thirteenth reported to General Gobin, who had established his headquarters temperarily in the office of the superinterdent of that division of the Lehigh Valley company, and the Thirteenth was ordered to Lattimer, the scene of Friday's bloody occurrence. The hamlet is only three miles from here, but to get there it is necessary to make a detour of over ten miles through as black and desolate a country as exists in Pennsylvania, where vegetation of all kinds has been covered or killed by the practice of washing the culm from the collieries over a vast expunse of territory, instead of piling in a great heap as is done in the Lackawanna

Lattimer is on the edge of this uninviting territory, but within a mile of it, just over the crest of the hill, is the famed Butler valley, one of the fairest and most picturesque seen any-Along the route from this city to Lattimer the advent of the soldiers caused much excitement, the sharpshooters on the engine causing no little excitement and wonderment. In some places hats and handkerchiefs were waved and in others doubled fists were shook defiantly as the guardsmen. There was a large crowd gathered at Lattimer when the train stopped. It was made up mostly of Italians, who were extremely quiet and peaceful looking. They watched with a good deal of interest the flanking squads that jumped off the cars as soon as stopped and spread themselves out along the train.

## BAGGAGE SENT FOR.

Before the train left this city Quarermaster Sergeant Reese Watkins and a detail of one man from each company was sent back to Scranton to get all the camp baggage of the regiment. This was taken as an indication that the boys will be camped hereabouts for several days at least. It is a tribute to the known efficiency of the Thirteenth that they were assigned by General Gobin to the point where trouble was most likely to occur, if mischief of any kind was contemplated by the strikers. Fortunately there has en no trouble of any kind and none is likely to occur.

At 6.30 last night Captain McCausland and forty members of Company G, of Montrose, arrived in camp. With them were members of other companies who could not go down with the regiment. Tonight the Thirteenth has about 400 men in camp. Colonel E. H. Ripple left for home last night, The arrival of the Third brigade commissary officer allowed the colonel to transfer to him the work of providing

for the maintenance of the brigade, In some way a rumor was put in cirrulation Saturday to the effect that the members of the Thirteenth while passing through Wilkes-Barre had looted a number of stores. Governor Hastings called up General Gobin by telephone from Harrisburg and inquired about the matter. He was masured that there was no truth in it, for the Thirteenth at no time during its jourey to Hazleton was within five miles

of Wilkes-Barre. Colonel H. A. Coursen arrived here at noon today from Cottage City, Mass., and took charge of his regiment. A light, drizzling rain fell this afternoon which made life in camp anything but

## London's Klondike Craze.

London, Sept. 12.-Fifteen public companies for exploiting the Klondike have been floated in Lendon. Their total capital is \$10,000,000, of which \$5,650,000 in stock

The only work the man has been doing in the air, and many persons were "If the firing had ended with that Regimental Adjutant L. T. Mattes from TWO Staff Correspondents of The Tribune Accompanied the Thirteenth Regiment to Hazleton, and Are Now at the Scene of Trouble. Read The Tribune for Best Reports and Latest News.