# ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN AT CHICAGO

# Orations to Large Audiences.

#### ARB RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM

The Orators Representing Two Great Political Parties Review Chicago Labor Unions from the Loggia of the Auditorium Hotel and Deliver Addresses at Electric Park to Hosts of Laboring Men and Their Families-Views Upon the Question of the Hour Presented by the Speak-

Chicago, Sept. 3.-Labor Day was made an event of unusual interest in this city by the visit of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Colonel W. Jennings Bryan, who reviewed the parade of workingmen's unions and made addresses appropriate to the occasion at

Hour after hour the labor unions marched down Michigan avenue, past the Auditorium hotel, on the loggia of which stood the Democratic nominee, the Republican vice presidential candidate, and Charles A. Towne, Senator W. E. Mason and a dozen other political leaders. Both Bryan and Roosevelt were heartily greeted by the men as they marched by the hotel.

When the last man of the long line

of marchers had swung round Michigan avenue into Jackson boulevard, Colonel Bryan and Colonel Roosevelt went inside the hotel, where soon after they sat down to a luncheon given by labor representatives.

While the parade was moving a host of people, mostly the familles of workingmen, gathered in Electric Park. where the speeches of the day were

In order that he might depart for the east at an early hour Governor sevelt was allowed to speak first. Covernor Roosevelt said:

By far the greatest problem, the most far its stopendous importance, is that problem, or rather that group of problems, which to have grown to speak of as the labor question, It must be always a peculiar privilege for any thoughtful public man to address a body of men predominately composed of wage workers for the foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral well being, the intelligence, the foresight, the sanity, the sense of duty and the wholesome patriotism of the wage worker. This is doubly the case now, for, in addition to each man's individual action, you have learned the great lesson of acting in combination. It would be impossible acting in communation. It would be to overestimate the far-reaching influence of, and on the whole, the amount of good done through your association. In addressing you the one thing that I wish to avoid is any mere glit tering generality, any mere high-sounding phrase-ology, and, above all, any appeal whatsoever made in a demagogic spirit, or in a spirit of mere emotionalism. When we come to dealing our social and industrial needs, rerights and wrongs, a ton of eratory is not worth ounce of hard-headed, kindly common sense. The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great republic is that each man shall in deed and not merely in word, be treated strictly on his worth as a man; that each shall do full justice to his fellow, and in return shall exact full justice from him. Each group of men has its special interests; and yet the higher, the broader and deeper interests are those which apply to all and deeper interests are those when apply to an men alike; for the spirit of brotherhood in American citizenship, when rightly understood and rightly applied, is more important than aught else. Let us scrupplously gund the special interests of the wage worker, the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant, giving to each man his due and also seeing that he does not wrong his follows; but let us keep ever clearly before our minds the great fact that, where the deepest chords are touched, the interests of all are alike and must be guarded We must beware of any attempt to make hat-

red in any form the basis of action. Most em-phatically each of us needs to stand up for ble own rights; all men and all groups of men ar bound to retain their self-respect, and demanding the same respect from others to see that they are not injured and that they have secured t them the follost liberty of thought and action But to feed fat a gradge against others, while i may not harm them, is sure in the long run to do infinite harm to the man blmself,

# Need of Fellow Feeling.

The more a wealthy American sees of one's fellow-Americans, the greater grows his convic-tion that our chief troubles come from mutual misunderstanding, from failure to appreciate one another's point of view. In other words, the great need is follow feeling, sympathy, brotherhood; and all this naturally comes by associa-tion. It is, therefore, of vital importance that there should be such association. The most serious disadvantage to city life is the tendency of each man to keep isolated in his own fitth set, and to look open the vast unjurity of his follow-citizens indifferently so that he soon so comes to forget that they have the some we blood, the same love and hate, the name line and dislikes, the same desire for good, and the same perpetual tendency, ever needing to be checked and corrected, to hipse from good into evil. If only our people can be thrown to-gether where they act on a common ground with the same motives and have the same objects, we need not have such fear of their failing to with such respect there must mally come fair

The first time I ever labored and was thrown autonship with men who were into infinite companionship with men who were mighty men of their lands, was in the cattle country of the northwest. I soon grew to have an immense liking and respect for my associates, and as I knew there, and did not knew similar workers, in other parts of the country, it seemed to me that the ranch owner was a great des; better than any castern business man, and that cow puncher stood on a corresponding alti-

They Deliver Labor Day mind that they really formed the backhone of the hand. Then, because of certain circumstances, I was thrown into intimate contact with railroad men; and I gradually came to the conclusion that these railroad men were about the finest citizens there were anywhere around. Then, in the course of some official work, I was thrown into close contact with a member of the carpenters, blacksmith and men in the building trades—that is, skilled mechanics of a high order; and it was not long before I had them on the same pedestal with the others. By the time it began to dawn upon me that the difference was not in the men but in my point of view, and that if any man is thrown into contact with any large body of his fellow-citizens it is apt to be the man's own fault if he does not grow to feel for them a very hearty regard, and, moreover, grow to understand that on the great questions that lie at the root of human well-being, he and they feel alike.

#### Nation's Prime Need.

Our prime need as a nation is that eve

ers—Discussion of Topics from bifferent Standpoints.

Different Standpoints.

Different Standpoints.

Enter a separate groups of men just endeavoring to shirt difficulties instead of meeting them and overcoming them. You men, feet each individual man, it is just as unwise to forget the one fact as it is not by seeking to avoid work, but by doing it to forget the other. The specialization of our well; not by filmching from every directly, but complex character, means a corresponding spe-cialization in needs and interests. While we should, so long as we can safely do so, give to each individual the largest possible liberty, a liberty which necessarily includes initiative of self-helf and the lesson of giving help and responsibility, yet we must not hesitate and receiving help from our brother. There is to interfere whenever it is clearly seen that not a man of us who does not sometimes slip; harm comes from excessive individualism. We who does not sometimes need a helping hand: cannot afford to be empirical one way or the and wor to him who, when the chance other. In the country districts the surroundings fails to stretch out that helping hand. are such that a man can usually work out his own fate by himself to the best advantage. In our cities, or where men congregate in masses, it is often necessary to work in combination, that is, through associations; and here it is that we see the great good conferred by labor organi-zations, by trade unions. Of course, if man-nged unwisely, the very power of such a union carried, for if he expects to be carried he shows r organization, makes it capable of doing much that he is not worth carrying, arm; but, on the whole, it would be hard to excretimate the good these organizations have their importance and their complete. done in the past, and still harner to estimate the good they can do in the future if handled with resolution, forethought, honesty and sanity, It is not possible to lay down a bard and fast rule, logically perfect, as to when the state shall, and when the individual shall be left un-

Right to Regulate Conditions. We have exactly the same right to regulate he conditions of life and work in factories and tenement houses that we have to regulate fire escapes and the like in other houses. In certain communities the existence of a thoroughly be set to that right of individual initiative so efficient department of factory inspection is just dear to the hearts of the American people. All partment. How far we shall go in regulating on the one hand for action by the people, in the hours of labor, or the liabilities of employers, is a matter of expedience, and each many matters; that in other matters much can make must be determined on its own metits, \$1 actly as it is a matter of expediency to deter-mine what so-called "public utilities the com-munity shall itself own, and what ones it shall mains now as true as ever that final succesleave to private or corporate ownership, securing will be for the man who trusts in the struggle to itself merely the right to regulate; sometimes only to cool his head, his brave heart and his one course is expedient, sometimes the other.

In my own state during the last half dozen the state can properly not, and spheres in which cars we have made a number of notable strikes a comparatively free field must be given to inn labor herislation, and, with very few excep-lions, the laws have worked well. This is, of course, partly because we have not tried to do puzzling in their complexity, though the changes too much and have proceeded cautiously, feeling have been so wast, yet we may remain absolute our way, and, while always advancing, yet takfied that the step already taken was in the right

real is never wise, and is sometimes fatal. But we think that while rigidly insisting upon good work we should see that there is fair play school law in the contractors who do state work, and we have proceed a law requiring that the fair market posing it, and each individual American ever rate of wares shall be given. I am glad to raises the nation higher when he so conducts have that both measures have so far on the whole himself as to wrong no man, as to suffer no wrong from others, and as to show both his readiness. worked well. Of course, there have been indi-vidual difficulties, mostly where the work is intermittent, as, for instance, among lock ten-ders on the canals, where it is very difficult to dealer what eight heurs' work means. But, on the whole, the result has been good. The prachas been advantageous to the state. Poor work

ion and arbitration and through the department

#### of factory inspection. Arbitration Successful.

During the last two years the board of mediaand arbitration has been especially suc-ful. Not only have they succeeded in set-

han merely gather the statistics, for, by keepng in close touch with all the leading labor in-

y, of course, with conditions in great cities. Inc. ory important phase of its work during the New York city, had become such as to demand and dangerous ovils which have excited just action by the state. As with other reforms, popular rescriment. action by the state. As with other reforms, in order to make it stable and permanent, it had to be gradual. It proceeded by evolu-tion, not revolution. But progress has been steady and wherever needed it has been radical. tion, not revolution. But progress has been steady and wherever needed it has been radical. Much remains to be done; but the condition of the dwellers in the congested districts has been to me, and parity to set furth certain facts tude compared with his brethern in the cast.

Well, after a little walls I got thrown into markedly improved, to the great benefit not which seem to me to show the essential com-

not have to say that the law of life is work, and the work may take many different and that work in itself, so far from being any hardship, is a great blessing, provided always it is carried on under conditions which preserve a man's self-respect and which allow him to develop his own character and rear his children so that he and they, as well as the whole community of which he and they are part, may steadily move enward and upward. The idler, rich or poor, is at best a useless and is generally a noxious member of the community. To whom much has been given, from him much is ignitifully expected; and a heavy burden of residual to the work may take many different shapes, then the work may take many different shapes, then the work may take many different shapes, then the many hipself, but of this you can rest assured that this work can be done well for the nation only when each of us approached to do it, but with the knowledge that his fellow when he in his turn does his task, has treat ask not only with the determination to do it, but with the knowledge that his fellow when he in his turn does his task, has treat ask not only with the determination to do it, but with the knowledge that his fellow when he in his turn does his eparate task not only with the determination to do it, but with the knowledge that his fellow when he in his turn does his eparate task not only with the determination to do it, but with the knowledge that his fellow when he in his turn does his eparate task not only with the determination to do it, but with the knowledge that his fellow when he in his turn does his eparate task not only with the determination to do it, but with the knowledge that his very do it. The nation only when cach of the cach much the his equal to the nation only when cach of the cach much the his equal to the nation only when cach of the cach much the his equal to the nation only when cach have rendered it possible for him or his fore-fathers to accumulate and to keep the property he enjoys. He is not to be excused if he does Ordinarily, we can afford to treat them with mpatient contempt; for when they fatt to do heir duty they fall to get from life the highest

and keenest pleasure that life can give.

To do our duty; that is the summing up of the whole matter. We must do our duty by our neighbors. Every good citizen, whatever his condition, owes his first service to those who are nearest to him, who are dependent upon him, to his wife and children; next he owes his duty to his fellow-citizens, and this is the duty he must perform both to his individual neighbor American should understand and work with his pression for all his neighbors combined. He fellow-citizens, getting into touch with them must keep his self-respect and exact the respect so that by actual contact he may learn that of others. It is eminently wise and proper to fundamentally he and they have the same interests, needs and aspirations.

Of course, different sections of the community
have different needs. The gravest questions that
are before us, the questions that are for all time,
affect us all alike. But there are separate needs sodern industrial life, its high development and by triumphing over each as it arose and making

We must all learn the two lessons; the lesson of melf-helf and the lesson of giving help to that he feels that his own exertions are scond ary. Any man at times will stumble, and it is then our duty to lift him up and set him or

Before us loom industrial problems, their importance and their complexity. balf century has been one of extraordinary so-cial and industrial development. The changes have been far-reaching, some of them for good, and some of them for evil. It is not given to the wisced of us to see into the tuture with absolute clearness. No man can be certain that he has found the entire solution of the infinitely great and intricate problem, and yet ach man of us, if he would do his duty, mus strive manfully, so far as in him lies, to help bring about that solution. It is not as yet possible to say what shall be the exact limit of

og each step in advance only when we were sat- past, and as it ever will be in the future, there the step already taken was in the right can be no substitute for the elemental virtues. To invite re-action by unregulated for the elemental qualities to which we allude when we speak of a man as not only a good In New York our action has been along two man, but as emphatically a man. We can lines. In the first place we determined that as build up the standard of individual citizenship on employer of labor the state should set a good, and individual well being, we can raise the example to other employers. We do not intend national standard and make it what it can and to permit the people's money to be squandered shall be made, only by each of us stendfastly or to telerate any work that is not of the best. Recoing in mind that there can be no substitut we think that while rigidly insisting upon tute for the world-old, hundrum, common good work we should see that there is fair play in return. Accordingly, we have adopted an thrift, industry, common sense, and genuine 8-hour law for the state employes and for all sympathy with the fellow feeling for others. The

The one fact which all of us need to keep steadily before our eyes is the need that t is always dear, whether poorly paid or not, and formance should square with promise if good work is always well worth having; and as work is to be done, whether in the industrial or mere question of expediency, aside even from in the political world. Nothing does easy to the question of homanity, we find that we can prompt mental dishonesty and moral insincerity detain the best work by paying tair wages and than the habit either of promising the impossible securiting the work to go on only for a reason-ar of demanding the performance of the im-possible; or, finally, of failing to keep a prants the other side of our labor legislation has been that has been made; and it makes not the that effecting the wage workers who do not slighterence whether it is a pramise work for the state. Here we have acted in three different ways: through the bureau of labor statistics, through the hoard of media committed. There is first the wrong time too and arbitration and through the department. ing to keep a promise made, and in the next place there is the wrong of demanding the im-possible, and therefore forcing or permitting weak and unscrupulous men to make a premise which they either know, or should know, emi-not be kept. No small part of our troubles i tion and architector has seen especially successful. Not only have they succeeded in settling many strikes after they were started, but
have succeeded in preventing a much larger
number of strikes before they got fairly under
way. Where possible, it is always better to
mediate before the strike begins then to try to
mediate before the strike begins then to try to
mediate before the strike begins then to try to
mediate before the strike begins then to try to
mediate before the strike begins then to try to
mediate before the strike so, and both sides
have grown stubborn and hitter.

The bureau of labor statistics has done more
than merely gather the statisties, for, by keeptransfer to the great st social questions, such as the so-called labor question, the
times question, and others like them, arise from
these two attitudes. We can do a great deal
when we undertake the impossible we too often
fail to do anything at all. The success of the
law for the taxation of franchises recently
enacted in New York state, a measure which has
resulted in nearly of the great st social questions, such as the so-called labor question, the
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are fail to do anything at all. The success of the
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law for the taxation of franchises recently
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whom we undertake the impossible we too often
the properties of the strike begins to the properties of the strike them. resulted in putting upon the assessment books nearly \$200,000,000 worth of property which had in hereby games and solve touch with all the leading laber are for in close touch with all the leading laber are for in close touch with all the leading laber are for increased at least the formula to how much can be accomplished when effort is made along sane and solve lines, with care not made along sane and solve lines, with care not made along sane and solve lines, with care not made along sane and solve lines. hem. Incidentally, one pleasing feature of made along same and soher lines, with cure not to promise the impossible, but to make performand tendency shown during the last four years hold in the amount of wages received and in the quantity and steadiness of employment. No other man has benefited so much as the waze-both to do to them and to exact from them worker by the growth in prosperity during these will and complete justice. The success of this effort made in a resolute but also a temperate and resemble spirit shows what can be done The factory inspection department deals chief-and reasonable spirit shows what can be done y, of course, with conditions in great cities, when such a problem is approached in a sound and healthy manner. It offers a striking con-trast to the complete breakdown of the species of crude and violent anti-trust legislation which last two years has been the enforcement of anti-two years has been the enforcement of crude and violent anti-trust regulation anti-two technical and which has almost to do away with the tenement house than been so often attempted and which has almost to make any impress upon the real conditions of life in some of the violence to make any impress upon the real

All Must Work. close relations with the farmers, and it siid only of themselves, but of the whole community, munity that there is among all of us who strive ing Aug. 25. The numbers not take long before I had muved them up along. A word on the general question. In the first in good faith to do our duty as American cities are decreasing and the masks of my beloved cow men, and made up my place, in addressing an audience like this, I do zens. No man can do his duty who does not gratuitous relief are increasing.

not have to say that the law of life to work, work, and the work may take many different

rightfully expected; and a heavy burden of re-sponsibility rests upon the man of means to justify by his actions the social conditions which the rule is that all must have to share in common something of whatever adversity or wha ever prosperity is in store for the nation as whole. In the long run each section of the community will rise or fall as the community rises or talls. If hard times come to the na he enjoya. He is not to be excused if he does not render full measure of service to the state and to the community at large. There are many ways in which this service can be rendered; in art in literature in philanthropy, as a stateman or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuan or as a soldier; but in some way he attenuance in a soldier but in some way he attenuance and other loss of the result of the or because they are invited by our own folly, all of us will suffer. Certain of us will suffer a stateman or as a sodier; but in some way he is in honor bound to render it, so that benefit may accrue to his brethren who have been less favored by fortune than he has been. In short, he must work, and work not only for himself but for others. If he does not work he fails not only in his duty to the rest of the community, but he fails signally in his duty to himself. There is no need of enving the iidle.

All of us will suffer. Certain of us will suffer more, and out sends and others less, but all will share less, but all will share in that prosperity. We will not all share alike, but something each one of us will get. Let us strive to make the community, but he fails signally in his duty to hiraelf. There is no need of enving the iidle, each man shall receive the share to which he Ordinarily, we can afford to treat them with honestly entitled and no more, and let u remember at the same time that our efforts must be to build up rather than to strike down, and that we can best help curselves not at the pense of others, but by heartily working with Mr. Bryan made the closing address.

#### Colonel Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am greatly obliged to the committee for the invitation which enables me to participate n the celebration of Labor Day lat this place. This day has been wisely set apart by law temphasize the dignity of labor and for the cor deration of those subjects which especially affect the interests of the wage carner. laboring men constitute so large and so indis-pensable a proportion of the population that social, economic or political question can be treated without an investigation of their connection therewith. But there are some questons which touch them immediately while others only operate upon them in a general way. The first thing to be considered is the laborng man's ambition; what are his aims and his urposes; for what is he striving? The animal ecds only food and shelter because he has nothing but a body to care for; but man's wants are more numerous. The animal com-plains when he is lungry, and is contented when its hunger is appeased; but man, made in the image of his Creator, is a three-fold being and must develop the head and heart as well as the ody. He is not satisfied with mere physical existence; neither will be be content unless all evenues of advancement are open to him. His consibilities must be unlimited as his aspira-

have been condemned by birth to a particular occupation, place or caste; in this country each nan, however, or wherever born, can strive for the highest rewards in business, state or

hurch, and these avenues of advancement must be kept open.

No civilization can be considered perfect which oes not plant a hope in the breast of every child norn into the world: the meater we approach to this ideal, the better is our civilization. Those who complain of existing conditions cannot be who complain of existing conditions cannot be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek a remedy by every alone of government is more particule than to profit by had systems and then frown down all criticisms. There should be no antagonism between those engaged in the various occupations, and there will be none various occupations, and there will be none. ire due between citizens. Our desire should be, not to separate the people into warring factions, but to bring them into better acquaintance and and the contempt, which the rich sometimes nanifest toward the poor would be avoided if [Continued on Page 4.1]

# AN OPINION ON THE VACCINATION LAW

Judge Fanning Calls a Halt Upon the School Board of Towanda.

ning filed an opinion today in the case of the commonwealth vs. E. L. Smith, in which the compulsory education law and the act requiring vaccination came into conflict. Smith, who is a Christian Scientist, declined to have his son vaccinated, and the boy was refused admissison to the school. The school board brought a prosecution and recovered \$2, the penalty for non-attendance.

Judge Fanning's opinion reverses this judgment, holding that the vacclustion law is not mandatory, but optional, and that Smith did all the law required in sending his son school, although he was refused admissison. This is the first decision in the state where the two acts came Into conflict.

# KENTUCKY ELECTION LAW.

#### Provisions of the Bill Embody Governor Beckham's Views.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 3,-Representative Holland has introduced a bill in the house to repeal the Guebel election law and to enact a new one. It provides a state board of three members, two to be appointed by the controlling authority of the two leading political parties, the third to be appointed by the secretary of state until after 1952 and then to be elected by the legislature.

The third member is to have no vote except in case of a tie. County boards of three are provided similarly, the third being appointed by the state board. Election officers are to be equally divided between the parties. Registration is provided for, and ballots lacking in foundation. are to be provided by the secretary of state with no device or designation to mark them. The clerks of election are also used to assist illiterate persons in preparing their ballots. The bill is said to meet the views of Governor Beck-

## ARTHUR SEWALL IS ILL.

## Democratic Candidate for Vice Pres-

ident in '96 in Critical Conditon. Bath, Mc., Sept. B .- Arthur Sewall, Democratic andidate for vice president in 1896, is in a crit-cal condition at his summer home at Small Point, sixteen miles from this city. Mr. Sewall was seized with an attack of apoplexy at 10 clock last night and has been unconscious

said the chances of his recovery ar slight.

## DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

Bombay, Sept. 3 .- Official returns show that there were 7,009 deaths from enolers in the native and British states during the week end ing Aug. 25. The numbers of relief workers are decreasing and the numbers receiving

# MR. CONGER SENDS A DESPATCH

# Like All Others the Communication Is Without a Date.

#### NOT PUBLIC CONTENTS

It Cannot Be Learned That There Has Been Any Marked Advancement of Negotiations Touching the Withdrawal of the International Forces from Pekin-Powers Bringing Their Influence to Bear Upon Russia to Induce Her to Change Her Mind as to Withdrawal of Troops.

Washington, Sept. 3.-A dispatch the state department today. It was chiefly interesting in being the first word from him since his dispatch of about the 27th ult., referring to the proposed parade of troops through the imperial palace in Pekin. Like that of the running trains waited too long dispatch, this is dateless as to Pekin. contents were not made public, but it was stated that it contained nothing materially changing the situation. The lack of date led to a determination to take energetic steps by and, as the trains are reported at the which all dispatches hereafter coming to the state department from China will have the date clearly stated.

Two other dispatches received today from China referred to the state of health of the troops, which generally is satisfactory. It cannot be learned that there has been any marked advancement of the negotiations between the powers touching the with-drawal of the international forces make an all-around practical railroad from Pekin. The plain indication is that the powers are acting upon the William S. Groves one of the best hint conveyed in the last note of the state department and are bringing all their influence to bear upon Russia to induce her to change her mind as be relied upon. to withdrawing her troops. For some the acting head of the Chinese gov ernment. The suggestion is made that the progress of this wave of reorgangreater sympathy was each other. The cumity which the poor sometimes feel toward the rich are still in Pekin, promising as it does speedily to provide an actual de facts Chinese government with which the nations may treat without further doubt as to its strength, may solve the present problem and put the Chinese question in a fair way to "Shorty," was riddled with bullets by final and satisfactory settlement, a party of farmers this morning in the of Russia in this matter, and the instantly. Frohm was a desperate manner in which she treats this ap- criminal and he and two companions, peal from the Chinese notables may preve to be a test of the sincerity of ey" Streusser on Friday night shot her expressed desire to deal with the a man namer Strayer at Elizabeth-Chinese government as soon as possi-

Dr. Hill, first assistant secretary of state, returned to Washington today Towanda, Pa., Sept. 2.-Judge Fan- and assumed the duties of acting head of the state department.

#### CHURCH DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING

Presbyterian Edifice at Wyalusing, Hit by a Bolt, Burns to the

Ground-An Old Landmark.

special to the Scranton Tribune. Towanda, Sept. 3.-The Second Presbyterian church at Wyalusing was

struck by lightning and destroyed by fire this evening. It was erected in 1846 and was one

#### of the first churches erected in this county. It was one of the landmarks of the vicinity.

# THEIR POLICIES ACCORD

Secretary Adee Claims There Is No Friction Between Mr. Hay and the President.

Washington, Sept. 3.-Mr. Adee, the acting mer-retary of state, does not hesitate to set the scal of disapproval upon the stories that have en put affect to the effect that there has been disagreement of policy between the president and Secretary Hay as to China, involving possays these stories are absolutely

#### NOT A WHEEL TURNED. Memphis Railroad Idle Out of Respect for Mr. Washburne.

Kansas City, Sept. 3 .- From 11.15 to 11.20 to day every locomotive, every piece of machiner, and every employe on the Memphia railroad sys-tem, from Kanasa City to Birminghom, Ala. This action was taken as a mark of spect to the memory of the late president one system, E. S. Washburne, who died at Ry-Beach, N. Y., last Friday.

For the five minutes specified every train, car and locomotive was held a standatill no matter where they happened to be. At the end of the five minutes traffic was resumed,

## KILLED BY HIS SON.

Cedar Rapids, In., Sept. 3.—While making a brutal assault upon his wife, in a quarrel over a trivial matter today, A. Woods, a farmer, living near Martelle, was shot and instantly killed by is 18-year-old son. The son was exonerated by he coroner's jury.

## PLAGUE AT BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 3 .- A case of the bubonic plague has been officially reported here,

# HATFIELD WRECK WAS DUE TO FOG

#### Statement Made by Mr. Sweigard, General Manager of the Reading Railroad Company.

Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia and Reading railway, yesterday, in which thirteen persons were killed and more than fifty were injured, has not yet been definitely fastened upon any one. The Reading officials are investigating the whole affair, as are also District Attorney Hendricks and Coroner McGlathery, of Montgomery county, in which county the collision occurred. The only official statement made public today came from General Manager Sweigard, of the Reading company, all other officials and employes of the railroad having been foroidden to say anything at the present

Mr. Sweigard's statement is as follows: "I wish to state in detail the causes leading up to yesterday's accident so far as I have been able to learn them this morning in the absence of interviews with the more important witnesses concerned.

"The primary cause was the fog Had there been no fog there would have been no necident.

"The next cause was the telegraph wires, which worked badly. The moisfrom Minister Conger was received by ture in the atmosphere made them slow and heavy, rendering it difficult o get messages through

"The third cause may be found in the possibility that the despatcher at the Philadelphia Terminal who had charge In sending necessary orders when he knew the condition of the wires. This man is at the Terminal and has directcharge of the running of trains. He has an operator at his side constantly, various points the operator turns the time over to him. The sheet upon which me operator marks the time is marked for all trains from Bethlehem. William S. Groves, the despatcher, has been handling the trains for five years past. He was with me when I was superintendent. He has held every position-brakeman, conductor, man. I have all along considered men this road has. I had the utmost confidence in him, and when I placed him in charge, I knew that he could I think this man made a mistake-that is, he waited too long.

# DESPERATE ROBBER KILLE, BY FARMERS

Francis Frohm Is Hunted by Residents of Elizabethville and Riddled with Bullets.

known as Frank Winiski and "Whitville while trying to rob his house. The next morning Winiski was arrested at Elizabeth and is now in jail. After the affair at Strayer's house the three tried to rob other houses and a farmer, who escaped from them.

Frohm did not stop his depredations after the three separated on Friday night, but went to the vicinity of Lykens, where he went into hiding until Saturday, when he smashed the window of Bressler's store and made off with a number of revolvers and razors. This morning the entire neighborhood turned out to hunt him and caught him in the mountain. Frohm was armed, and drawing two revolvers he shot at his pursuers, who were armed with rifles, guns and revolvers. They returned the fire and literally riddled Frohm with bullets. He fell to the ground and died in half an hour.

Frohm was aged 36 and has a sister living in Shamokin, where he formerly resided.

#### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Honesdale, Pa., Sept. 3.—The Democrats of Wayne county in covention today nominated Leopold Furth, of Honesdale, and John D. Bren-nan, of Pleasant Mountain, for representatives. Hon, John H. Thompson, of Hawley, who sought a renomination, received nine votes on the liest ballot and twelve on the second out of sixty-seven votes. F. B. Packard, of Bradford coun-try, was endorsed for congress and G. M. Dib-ble was renominated for jury commissioner.

## NELSON WINS WALTHAM RACE.

Waitham, Mass., Sept. 3.-The fall race meet on the Waltham track today had its principal nt, the 25-mile motor pared race John E. Nelson, Archie McEachen and James Moran, in which Nelson won despite an accident to his wheel and also one to his pacing ma

# BARBER NOMINATED.

Manch Chunk, Pa., Sept. 3,-The Caricon-Demonse here today and declared for L. A. Baer for congress to succeed himself.

# THE NEWS THIS MORNING

## SHOWERS AND THUNDER STORMS.

Weather Indications Today,

General-Roosevelt and Bryan Address Chi cago Labor Unions. Apparent Balt in Chinese Developments, Filipines Lack Confidence in the Taft Com-

The Tribune's Educational Contest, Local-A Successful Eisteddfod. 4 Editorial.

Local-Scranton's Rig Labor Demonstration, T. V. Powderly at Lake Lodore, Local-West Scrunton and Suburban,

#### Round About the County. 8 General-Live News of the Industrial World. Labor Day Base Ball Games.

# **FILIPINOS** CONTINUE TO ACT CHILDISH

# Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Responsibility for the accident at Hatfield, on the They Repose No Confidence in the Taft Commission.

#### THE PRESENT CONDITIONS

Insurgent Activity in Luzon on the Increase, While the Situation Elsewhere Shows No Change. Prospective Withdrawal of Volunteers Having a Bad Effect on the Rebels-Eighteen Months' Work Mapped Out by the Commission.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.) Manila, Sept. 3.-The Filipinos seem neapable of realizing the scope and urpose of the legislative functions of the commission of peace. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the government, and, therefore, the commission's announcement of its assumption of power yesterday has met with childish commont at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who jealously sneer at the new arrangement, as they are apt to do at every beneficial innovation on the part of

the United States authorities. The commission enters upon the government field under the following conditions: A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under the Americans, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly re-

#### venegeful rebels. Massacre of Native Officials.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops without substituting for them an adequate defensive force, is certain to result in fearful retaliation at the ex-

pense of the friendlies. In Northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well maintained and the people in that quarter are quiet and engaged in planting, except in the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where there has been a recent outburst of rebel and ladrone activity. But in Southisfactory. Life there is not safe out-Harrisburg, Sept. 3.-Francis Frohm, side the garrisoned towns. Travelers alias Strohm, alias Jones, known as are subject to ambush by guerrillas, Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States Much may depend upon the attitude vicinity of Elizabethville, and killed troops and the insurgents or ladrones, resulting in casualties. There are 18,-000 troops in that district, General Bates commanding, and in three regiments over a third of the men are

# In the Southern Philippines.

Conditions in the Visayans continue virtually unchanged. fighting force there is limited, but it has a number of rides. The surrenders, although they have noticeably de-

creased since May, continue. The experience of Northern Luzon shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well-being. An unsettled America apolicy retards the investment of capital. Nevertheless the imports for the last quarter and a half were greater than during any equal period of the Spanish regime. No doubt the needs of the army of occupation are responsible for a very considerable fraction of the present commerce. The internal revenue collections are a third greater than those made by Spain. This is due to an honest system of accounts, to a lack of favoritism, and to impar-

tial enforcement of the law. To Be Spent on Public Improvements The military authorities will turn ver \$6,000,000 (Mexican) to the committee, and this will probably be expended in public improvements, notably in harbor developments, the need of which is today greatly hampering

the shipping industry. The commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, notably in Pampanga province. Subsequently it will turn its attention to needed reforms in the civil and criminal codes, passing in due time the other features of its instructions, with the idea of establishing a central civil government during the next eighteen

#### months. GEORGENA WINS THE CHARTER OAK PURSE.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3 .- The Charter Oak purse of \$10,000 at the grand circuit meeting to-day was won by Geergena, Almeda getting second money, Lord Derby (the favorite), third, and Nem-opera Time, 2,0044, 2,0745, 2,0045, 2,1045. Twelve

## JEFF DAVIS A CANDIDATE.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 3.,—The entire Dem-scratic ticket headed by How. Jefferson Davis, of Pope county, for governor, was elected in Arkansis today. Early returns indicate that the vote will be lighter than expected. There was no opposition to the Democrata for any office xcept the governmentip.

## KILLED BY FOUL BALL.

Dalton, Mass., Sept. 3 .- Joseph Marsh, 23 rears of age, one of the best known base ball dayers in western Massachusetts, was killed by a fool ball this afternoon. He was a former student at Holy Cross college,

#### +++++++++++++++ WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Forecast for eastern Pennsylvania; Showers and thun der storms Tuesday; Wednesday fair; fresh noutherly winds fresh noutherly winds.