MINE WORKERS IN CONFLICT

They Are Unable to Agree on the Inspectorship Bills Before the Legislature at Harrisburg.

TWO FACTIONS AT WAR

President T. J. Nicholls and His Followers Are Favoring the Garner Bill the Proposed Sixteen Inspectors Elective by the People and Reducing Salaries from $3,000 to $1,200—National Organizer James and His Friends Are Opposed to the Reduction in Salary—He Is Not in Favor of the Garner Bill or the Ferrebee Measure—Text of the Bills.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Harrisburg, Feb. 28.—There is a conflict between rival factions in the United Mine Workers over the inspectorship bills. President T. J. Nicholls, of District No. 1, and his followers are here favoring the Garner bill, making the proposed sixteen inspectors elective by the people and reducing the salary of the office from $3,000 to $1,200. National Organizer Benjamin James and his host of friends are opposed to the reduction in salary, and Mr. James came here this morning to call to task those who alleged that he brought about the expurgation from Mr. Ferrebee's bill of a clause making the inspectors elective. Mr. James refuses to choose between the Garner and Ferrebee bills. All he will permit himself to say is that he is for what the majority of miners will favor.

The Garner bill is now on first reading, having been introduced yesterday, favorably considered by the committee on mines and mining yesterday afternoon and reported favorably to the house this morning. The bill is as follows:

(Bill presented by Alfred B. Garner, of Schuylkill and referred to committee on mines and mining Feb. 27, 1901, and reported favorably Feb. 28.)

AN ACT

Amending Article II of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved the second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Article II of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE II.

Inspectors and Inspection Districts.

Section 1. The counties of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Carbon, Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, shall be divided into six inspection districts, as follows:

First district—The county of Luzerne.

Second district—The county of Lackawanna.

Third district—The county of Carbon.

Fourth district—The county of Schuylkill.

Fifth district—The county of Northumberland.

Sixth district—The county of Columbia.

Sec. 2. In order to fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of inspector of mines by reason of the expiration of term, resignation, removal by cause or from any other reason whatever, the judges of the court of Lackawanna county shall appoint an examining board for the county of Lackawanna, and the judges of the court of Luzerne county shall appoint an examining board for the counties of Carbon and Luzerne, and the judges of Schuylkill county shall appoint an examining board for the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia.

Sec. 3. The said board of examiners shall be composed of three reputable coal miners in actual practice and two reputable mining engineers, all of whom shall be appointed at the first term of court in each year, to hold their places during the year. Any vacancies that may occur in the board of examiners shall be filled by the court as they occur. The said board of examiners shall be permitted to engage the services of a clerk, and they, together with the clerk, shall receive the sum of five dollars per day for every day they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties under this appointment, and mileage at the rate of six cents per mile from their home to the place of meeting and return, by the nearest practicable railway route.

Sec. 5. Whenever candidates for the office of inspector are to be examined, the said examiner shall give public notice of the fact in not more than five papers published in the inspection district and at least two weeks before the meeting, specifying the time and place where such meeting shall be held. The said examiners shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties and at least four of them shall sign a certificate setting forth the list of the applicants having passed a successful examination and who have answered ninety per centum of the questions; the names of the applicants, the questions asked and answered thereto shall be sent to the secretary of the commonwealth and published in at least two papers, daily or weekly, and shall give each certificate to only such applicants as has passed the required examination.

Sec. 6. The said board of examiners shall hold at least one such examination during each year, at least six months before the date of the general election in the November of each year.

Sec. 7. At the next general election in November, the qualified voters of the First inspection district shall elect five qualified persons to act as mine inspectors of the commonwealth; the qualified voters of the Second inspection district shall elect four qualified persons to act as mine inspectors of this commonwealth; the qualified voters of the Third inspection district shall elect one qualified person to act as mine inspector of this commonwealth; the qualified voters of the Fourth district shall elect four qualified persons to act as mine inspectors of this commonwealth; the qualified voters of the Fifth inspection district shall elect one qualified person to act as mine inspector of this commonwealth; the qualified voters of the Sixth district shall elect one qualified person to act as mine inspector of this commonwealth. The qualified voters of the Fifth district shall elect one qualified person to act as mine inspector of this commonwealth; the qualified voters of the Sixth district shall elect one qualified person to act as mine inspector of this commonwealth; the qualified voters of the Fifth inspection district shall elect one qualified person to act as mine inspector of this commonwealth; the qualified voters of the Sixth district shall elect one qualified person to act as mine inspector of this commonwealth.

Sec. 8. Candidates for the office of mine inspector shall file with the county commissioners a certificate from the mine examining board, as above set forth, before their names shall be allowed to go upon the ballot as provided by the county commissioners for the general election, and the name of no person shall be placed upon the official ballot except such as has filed the certificate as herein required, and no person shall be qualified to act as such mine inspector unless such certificate has been previously filed with the county commissioners of his county.

Sec. 9. The person so elected must be a citizen of Pennsylvania and shall have attained the age of thirty years. He must have a knowledge of the different systems of working coal mines and he must produce satisfactory evidence to the board of examiners of having had at least five years' practical experience in anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania. He must have had experience in coal mines where workers and explosive gases are evolved.

Before entering upon the duties of his office properly qualified to administer the same, he must take oath that he will perform his duties with fidelity and impartiality; which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the county. He shall provide himself with the most modern instruments and appliances for carrying out the intentions of this act.

Sec. 10. The salary or each of the said inspectors shall be $1,200 per annum, which salary, together with the expenses incurred in entering into effect the provisions of this act shall be paid by the state treasurer out of the treasury of the commonwealth upon the warrant of the auditor general.

Sec. 11. Each of the said inspectors shall hold said office for a term of three years from the first Monday of January immediately succeeding his election to said office, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of any chief of bureau of mines and mining to direct one or more of the inspectors who shall be elected under this act, and it shall be the duty of said inspectors to obey said orders of the said chief of bureau of mines and mining; in respect to such collieries as come under the act to which this act is an amendment or counties not mentioned in this amendment to said act, in such a manner and at such times as is required by law, and the inspectors inspecting said collieries shall make and include in his return a duplicate of said inspection.

Sec. 13. In case of death, resignation, removal from office, or other vacancies in the office of mine inspector before the expiration of said term of office, the judges of the court of common pleas of the county in which said vacancy occurs shall appoint a duly qualified person to fill said vacancy for the unexpired term.

Said appointee to be one of the persons having filed with the county commissioners of said county a certificate from the board of examiners showing he passed a successful examination before the said board, and is duly qualified, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 14. In case the inspector becomes incapacitated to perform the duties of his office for a longer period than two weeks, it shall be the duty of the judges of the court of common pleas of the county from which said inspector was elected to deputize some competent person, recommended by the board of examiners to fill the office of inspector until the said inspector shall be able to fill the duties of his office, and the person so appointed shall be paid in the same manner as is provided for the inspector of mines.

Sec. 15. Each of the said inspectors shall reside in the district for which he is elected and give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He shall examine all the collieries in his district once each month and as often in addition thereto as the necessities of the case or the condition of the mines required; he shall see that every necessary precaution is taken to secure the safety of the workmen and that the provisions of this act are observed and obeyed and he shall personally visit each working place and see that the air current is carried to the place and is of sufficient quantity or volume to thoroughly ventilate the place; he shall on each bi-monthly visit make a report of the condition of each working place in each colliery on a form to be furnished to the inspectors by the chief of the bureau of mines and mining, designating the gangway in which the working is situated and breast number of said working, and their condition shall be designated by the words good, fair or bad, as the circumstances may warrant, and the said report or a duplicate, shall be placed in a weather and dust proof case with a glass front; said case to be furnished by the operator and placed in conspicuous place at each mine opening, shaft, slope, or drift, so that the workmen may have easy access thereto; he shall certify in said report that the employees are limited to the surface of the ground or given access thereto according to law; he shall attend every inquest held by the coroner or his deputy upon the bodies of persons killed in or about the collieries in his district; he shall visit the scene of the accident for the purpose of making an examination into the particulars of the same, whenever loss of life or serious injury occurs, as elsewhere herein provided for, and make an annual report of his proceedings to the secretary of internal affairs of the commonwealth at the close of every year, enumerating all the accidents in and about the collieries in his district, marking in tabular form those accidents causing death or serious personal injury, the condition of the working of the said mines with regard to the safety of the workmen therein and the ventilation thereof and the report generally shall be fully set forth, and such other duties as now are, or hereafter may be, required by law.

Sec. 16. The nomination and election of said mine inspectors shall be under the general election laws of this commonwealth.

Sec. 17. The mine inspector shall have the right and it is hereby made his duty to enter, inspect and examine any mine or colliery in the territory allotted to him and the workings and machinery belonging thereto, at all reasonable time, either by day or by night, and shall have power to take one or more of his fellow inspectors into or around any mine or colliery in the territory allotted to him, for the purpose of consultation or examination.

He shall also have the right, and it is hereby made his duty, to make inquiry into the condition of such mine or colliery workings, machinery, ventilation, drainage, method of lighting or using lights and into all matters and things connected with or relating to, as well as to make suggestions providing for the health and safety of persons employed in or about the same and especially to make inquiry whether the provisions of this act have been complied with.

The owner, operator or superintendent of such mine or colliery is hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such entry, inspection, examination, inquiry and visit.

The inspector shall make a record of the visit, noting the time and material circumstances of the inspection.

Sec. 18. No person who shall act or practice as a fire boss or as a pumper or agent of any coal mine or colliery, who is personally interested in operating any coal mine or colliery, shall, at the same time, hold the office of inspector of mines under this act.

Sec. 19. Whenever a petition signed by not less than one hundred coal miners or by fifteen or more reputable coal operators or more, or both, or by any labor organization having a membership of at least two hundred coal miners, setting forth that any inspector of mines neglects his duty or is incompetent, or is guilty of malfeasance in office, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas from which said inspector was elected to issue a citation in the name of the commonwealth to the said inspector to appear at not less than five days' notice, on a day fixed, before said court, and the court shall then proceed to inquire into and investigate the allegations of the petitioners. If the court finds that the said inspector is neglectful of his duties or is incompetent to perform the duties of his office, for any cause that existed previous to his election or that has arisen since his election or that he is guilty of malfeasance in office, the court shall declare the said inspector removed from office, and proceed to fill the vacancy. The cost of said investigation shall be borne by the removed inspector, but if the allegations in the petition are not sustained the cost shall be paid by the secretary of the treasury of this commonwealth upon warrant of the auditor general.

Sec. 20. The maps and plans of the mines and the records thereof, together with all the papers relating thereto, shall be kept by the inspector, properly arranged and preserved, in a convenient place in the territory to which the inspector has been allotted, and shall be transferred by him, with any other property of the common wealth that may be in his possession, to his successor in office.

Sec. 21. This act shall go into effect from the first day of January, A. D. 1901.

Sec. 22. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The Ferrebee bill, which differs from the Garner bill in that it reduces the pay of the inspector to $2,000 and provides for their appointments as at present, has passed second reading.

Appended are the two bills regarding the weighing of coal and the check-weighman bill, as reported favorably to the house this morning:

The Check Weighman Bill.

AN ACT to protect miners in the anthracite coal regions of the commonwealth.

Section 1. That at every anthracite coal mine in this commonwealth, where coal is mined by weight or measure, the miners, or a majority of them present at a meeting called for that purpose, shall have the right to employ a competent person as check weighman, or check measurer, as the case may require, who shall be permitted at all times to be present at the weighing or measurement of coal; also have power to weigh or measure the same, and during the regular working hours to have the privilege to balance and examine the scales or measures in use: Provided, that all such balancing or examination of scales shall only be done in such way and in such time as in no way to interfere with the regular working of the mines; and he shall not be considered a trespasser during working hours while attending to the interests of his employers; and, in no manner, shall he be interfered with or intimidated by any person, agent, owner or miner; and any person violating these provisions shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, he shall be sentenced to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment at the discretion of the court. It shall be the further duty of such weighman or check measurer to credit each miner with all coal mined by him on a proper sheet or book to be kept by him for that purpose. When differences arise between the check weighman or check measurer and the agents or owners of the mine, as to the uniformity, capacity or correctness of scales or cars used, the same shall be referred to the mine inspector of the district where the mine is located, whose duty it shall be to regulate the same at once; and, in the event of the said scales or cars proving to be correct, then the party or parties applying for the testing thereof to bear all expenses thereof; but, if not correct, then the owner or owners of said mine to pay the costs and charges of making said examination: Provided, further, that should any weighman, agent or check measurer, whether employed by operators or miners, knowingly or willfully adopt or take more or less pounds for a ton than is provided for in the first section of this act, or willfully neglect the balancing or examining of the scales or cars, or knowingly and willfully weigh coal with an incorrect scale, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail for three months.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The Drum Bill.

AN ACT requiring the weighing of anthracite coal and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That after the period of three months from the passage of this act, at all collieries where the labor for the mining of anthracite coal is paid at a rate per ton or car, the coal shall be weighed and the miner shall be paid at a rate per ton agreed upon by the miner and the owner, operator, lessee, company or corporation operating said mines at the legal rate of weight fixed by the law of this commonwealth.

Sec. 2. Any owner, operator, lessee, the agent or superintendent of any owner, operator, lessee, or of any company or corporation, operating anthracite mines, wilfully violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for each and every offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed ninety days or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court where the proceedings may be instituted.

AN ACT requiring the weighing of coal before screening and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any mine owner, lessee or operator of any anthracite coal mine in this commonwealth, employing miners to mine coal by weight, to pass the output of coal mined by said miners over any screen or other device, which shall take any part from the weight, value or quantity thereof, before the same shall have been weighed and duly credited to the employe sending the same to the surface, and accounted for at the rate of 2,240 pounds as a ton.

Sec. 2. Any owner, lessee or operator of any anthracite coal mine, violating the provisions of the act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, for each and every such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars; proceedings to be instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

T. J. Duffy.

On the Retired List.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 28.—An order was issued by the war department today placing Brigadier Generals James H. Wilson and Fitzhug Lee on the retired list of the army.

RIPPER BILL IS PASSED

(Concluded from Page 1.)

of this house, when I was assaulted, as can be attested by the members who were near by. It was not only an offense against me individually, but an affront to the whole membership of the house. Whatever claim can be made for the sergeant-at-arms having had authority to lay hands on a member, none whatever can be made for the message clerk, this sort of walking delegate. His action was without excuse or provocation and was not by direction of the chair. If he can thus conduct himself against one member, what is to prevent him from assaulting any member whenever the mood is on him? The remedy lies in his removal or in having him brought to answer before a magistrate of this city. I hold to myself the right to resort to either one or both."

Mr. Casey substantiated Mr. Hosack's claim that he was on the floor before the call for the roll and then criticised the conduct of the attaches of the house as being highly improper, claiming that the sergeant-at-arms should not have laid hands on the member until he had reported him as refusing to sit down and the chair had duly declared him in contempt before the bar of the house.

Mr. Hall's Inquiry.

Mr. Hall, rising to a question of parliamentary inquiry, asked the chair to state what was the regular procedure in an instance of this kind. Speaker Marshall outlined it as indicated in Mr. Creasy's remarks.

"Was that regular order of procedure followed last night?" queried Mr. Hall.

"It was not," the chair responded, and then, turning to the clerk, he added in the most matter-of-fact way, "the clerk will read the bill."

The bill was read in full and then Mr. Bliss, chairman of the committee on rules, moved the previous question, after referring to the four hours' debate of last night, and saying it was useless to discuss it farther. If any member wanted to go on record with his sentiments about the matter, he might print his speech in the Legislative Record, Mr. Bliss added.

While Mr. Bliss was still talking, Mr. Paul, insurgent, of Philadelphia, moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of general amendment. The chair ignored him. Mr. Bliss relinquished the floor, the chair put Mr. Bliss' motion to call the previous question. Mr. Paul jumped up and clamored for recognition. Mr. Creasy demanded in loud and angry tones that Mr. Paul be heard.

Speaker Marshall calmly explained to Mr. Creasy that Mr. Paul had made no motion, as he had not secured the floor, and that, as nothing but the vote on the previous question is in order when the previous question is called, Mr. Creasy was also out of order.

The Gentleman from Columbia.

"Mr. Speaker," shouted the gentleman from Columbia, with his hand raised aloft.

"Proceed with the rule," said the chair.

"Mr. Speaker."

"You are out of order, sir."

"Mr. Speaker, I demand my constitutional rights. I demand——"

"You are out of order. The gentleman from Columbia knows he is out of order. He knows there is nothing in order now but the previous question."

This was said in a quiet half-appealing tone. Last night the speaker's tones were not of this kind.

"I do not care whether I am out of order or not. I will not submit to this. I have a right to appeal from the decision of the chair."

"The gentleman will be in order," and with this the speaker averted his head and let Mr. Creasy shout like Mr. Hosack last night, "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," at about five-second intervals.

The clerk's announcement of the requisite twenty seconders to the motion to call for the previous question interrupted Mr. Creasy for a moment, and while his attention was given to the announcement the chair put the question on "Shall the previous question be put" which brought forth such vigorous "ayes" and "noes" and calls for a roll call that the "Farmer" concluded that he had gone stale and sat down.

The motion on the previous question was carried by a vote of 106 to 88. Then came the motion on the question shall the bill pass finally. As told above it was carried with three votes to spare.

Mutual friends brought the principals of last night's disturbance together this evening and it was agreed to forgive and forget. Mr. Coray accepted as satisfactory Mr. Marshall's explanation.

The "ripper" was signed by the officers of the senate and house this afternoon and is now in the governor's possession.

Senator Vaughan's Bill.

In the senate Wednesday, Mr. Vaughan introduced a measure which is calculated to put claimants and plaintiffs on the same footing in the matter of surety in interpleader cases. At present the claimant only is required to give bond for costs and counsel fees. Senator Vaughan's bill provides that the plaintiff, also, shall give a bail of this sort.

The provision is contained in a proposed amendment to Section 11 of the act governing interpleader cases. When amended it will read as follows:

Section 11. The bond and claimant's statement of title shall be filed within two weeks after the sheriff's rule for an issue shall be made absolute unless the court, for cause shown shall extend the time for doing so; and thereupon the plaintiff in the execution shall file a bond in favor of claimant in a sum sufficient to cover the costs in the case and such counsel fee as may be allowed by the court, said bond to be filed within the two weeks allowed for filing of claimant's bond, unless the time be extended for cause by the court or by agreement of the parties; and should plaintiff in the execution fail to file such bond the proceedings shall be nol prossed on motion of claimant's counsel.

The Wentz bill increasing the penalty for statutory burglary, which was amended at Judge Archbald's suggestion by making the maximum instead of minimum penalty ten years, was passed finally in the house this morning.

T. J. Duffy.

REGULATING ENGINEERS.

A Bill Requiring Stationery Men to Take Out a License.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Harrisburg, Feb. 28.—The act introduced by Mr. McIlhatney, of Montgomery, to require stationary engineers to pass an examination and take out a license, is the result of the convention of the State Association of Stationary Engineers held in Scranton last summer. A bill of this kind is operative in Philadelphia. It is now proposed to extend its provisions to all parts of the state.

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to have charge of or to operate a steam boiler or steam engine of over ten horse-power, except locomotive boilers used in transportation and steam boilers carrying less than fifteen pounds pressure per square inch, and steam boilers and steam engines used for agricultural purposes, unless said persons are upwards of twenty-one years of age, and hold a license as herein provided for. And it shall be unlawful for any owner or owners, user or users, of any steam boiler or steam engine over ten horse-power, other than those exempted above, to operate or cause to be operated a steam boiler or steam engine without a duly licensed engineer.

Examiners not to exceed six, salaried at $1,200 a year, to be appointed by the factory inspector and assigned by him to districts, are to have charge of the examinations and issuance of licenses.

A fee of $3 is charged for an original license and $2 for its renewal every three years. The examination is left to the discretion of the examiner. All that the law requires is that it shall be practical and thorough. Any engineer who has been employed four years next prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to a license without further examination, upon payment of a fee of two dollars.

T. J. Duffy.

FLINN WILL FIGHT RIPPER MEASURE

The Pittsburg Senator Says That the Bill Will Be Contested in the Courts.

Harrisburg, Feb. 28.—The chief features of the bill, which provides a new charter for Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton, is the "ripper" clause which abolishes the office of mayor and creates that of city recorder, who shall be appointed by the governor within thirty days after signing the bill. The recorders will serve until the first Monday of April, 1903, and are authorized to appoint chiefs of the departments of public safety, public works and others. The governor declines to indicate when the recorders will be appointed.

Senator William Flinn, of Pittsburg, who led the fight in the senate against the bill says it will be contested in the courts. Senator Quay and many of his friends over the state who came to Harrisburg to assist in the passage of the bill in the house, will leave tomorrow. Mr. Quay will go to Washington to attend the inauguration of President McKinley. A special train for legislators will be run from Harrisburg on Monday, leaving here at 6 a. m., and returning at midnight.

The senate adjourned this afternoon until 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. The house will hold a short session tomorrow morning after which an adjournment will be taken until Tuesday night.

CUBA'S DECLARATION.

Senor Capote Presents Declarations of the Convention.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Havana, Feb. 28.—Senor Capote, president of the Cuban constitutional convention, at 2 o'clock this afternoon handed to Governor General Wood the declarations of the convention on the proposed relations between Cuba and the United States, as adopted yesterday.

The presentation was informal and no remarks were made. General Wood has notified the authorities at Washington that the declarations will be translated into English and mailed to Washington.

INSURGENTS AT SUOG.

A Band of Seventy Repulsed by the Americans.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Manila, Feb. 28.—A band of seventy armed insurgents entered the town of Suog, in the province of South Ilococos, Luzon, where they killed one native and badly wounded five. At midnight of the same day they attacked the town of Santa Maria, burning fifty houses.

The insurgents were repulsed by the Americans, who had one man wounded; one native scout and two civilians were killed. The insurgents retreated to the mountains, closely pursued. Their losses were not learned.

PENNSYLVANIA PURCHASE IS APPROVED.

New York, Feb. 28.—At a special meeting of the Erie railway stockholders held here today to approve the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal company the stockholders voted to authorize the issue of $50,000,000 fifty year 4 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds, and $5,000,000 additional first preferred shares to carry out the purchase. Of the new bonds, $4,000,000 are to be reserved for future additions or betterments.

Mystery of the Sampson Papers.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 28.—In answer to an inquiry as to how the much discussed application of Gunner Morgan and the accompanying papers were made public property, Secretary Long has received a reply from Rear Admiral Sampson disclaiming all knowledge concerning the means by which the papers were obtained by the press.

England's War Expense.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Feb. 28.—The third supplementary estimate of 3,000,000 pounds for the expenses of the war were issued today. Transports and the purchase of remounts swallow up 2,000,000 pounds, and provisions and forage cost 1,000,000 pounds. This brings the total voted for the financial year up to 90,000,000 pounds.

GREAT FIRE SALE

—OF—

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