Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1901. TWO CENTS.

REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR AT DAYTON

Interesting Beginnings of a Labor Conflict Now Become Historic.

LABOR UNIONS GRASPING

Hampered the Earning Capacity of the Men by Limiting the Amount of a Day's Output Under the Piece Work System and Then Failed to Keep Agreements Solemnly Made with the Company—Statements from Both Sides—Is Philanthropy a Failure Where Walking Delegates Are Concerned.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Dayton, O., June 16.—The recent report of a settlement of the differences between the National Cash Register company and its employes was premature. The men are still out and the company is making no effort to fill their places. In view of the interest which this strike has occasioned, the following statement by the company of the points in controversy is given, together with a statement by one of the foremost representatives of the strikers. John H. Patterson, president of the company, says:

The National Cash Register company has never been opposed to labor unions. It is not now. It does not wish to oppose them. Its officers believe that labor has often been abused and neglected and underpaid; and that some organization or union among laboring men has been an aid and necessity to them. This company has been willing that its employes should join or organize unions, and has been willing that they should manage them in their own way. Most, or nearly all, of the departments in its factory have employes who belong to labor unions. This company has aimed to lead the way among all others to better the conditions of all its employes. In doing so, it has expended each year large sums of money—as much as 2 per cent. of its pay roll, and occupied much of the valuable time of its officers. About four years ago the company voluntarily reduced the number of working hours of all its men from ten to nine and one-half hours, without reducing pay. This company has ever since given all its men ten hours' pay for nine and one-half hours' work. This was the condition of things when some of its men went out on strike on May 3. This concession reduced the productive capacity of the company's plant and cost it 5 per cent. of its factory pay roll, which 5 per cent. amounted to $20,000 during the last fiscal year. The more exact dates as to time of this reduction are as follows:

Men—During all of 1894 and 1895 and up to July, 1896, ten hours. After July, 1896, to the end of that year, nine and three-fourth hours. Beginning 1897 and since, nine and one-half hours.

Women—During 1894, ten hours; during 1895, nine and one-half hours; 1896 and since, eight hours.

The foregoing are no reasons why we should not pay our men good wages. We did; in no case paying less, and we have been, in most cases, paying more than the union scale. If we have been all along asking less hours why have we not been voluntarily fulfilling the very conditions which unionism claims it seeks to establish?

1. There were 27 molders in the foundry when they were ordered to quit work. The molders, when they quit, were all earning from $4 to $4.50 per day of nine hours. They were all working on piece work. They were all putting up their limit of work. Their union forbade them to do more work or earn more money.

2. There were 109 men in the polishing department when they quit. The polishers, when they struck, were getting $[illegible] or were getting $[illegible] per day, the prices their union fixed for the different classes of work. They were nearly all working on piece work. They were all putting up their limit of work. Their union forbade them to do more work or earn more money.

Nearly one-third of all the registers now made by our company in Dayton are shipped abroad and sold in foreign countries. Patent protection to us is limited in Canada and in many foreign countries, because we do not make our goods or employ our labor there. We pay besides heavy tariff to get our manufactured goods into these foreign countries. We have continued thus far, at this great disadvantage, only in order to employ all our labor here.

Complaints.

1. When, on May 3, the men in our foundry and polishing rooms struck, we had that day, and previously, met their committee and discussed their grievance, which is shown below. They said they would strike if their demand was not granted at 2 o'clock on that day. Our company answered them in writing as follows: "We are willing to arbitrate. We appoint two, your organization two, they the fifth.

"R. Patterson, jr., General Manager."

Their answer by Mr. Dulle was as follows: "The organization say they have nothing to arbitrate. The men will go out at 2 o'clock."

They went out ten minutes later. Our company then posted the following:

NOTICE.

"Owing to our inability to get material enough for our output because of certain labor troubles with our employes in the foundry and polishing room (which we have been and are still willing to arbitrate), this factory necessarily will be closed this evening until further notice. By order of the

"Board of Directors,
"Of National Cash Register Company.
"May 3, 1901."

2. Part of this company's system has been to offer prizes to its workmen for suggestions as to how the quality of its work could be improved and its cost lessened. The Metal Polishers' union, which struck have sent in practically no suggestions. They have discouraged any of their number doing so. The Assemblers and Adjusters' union has formally received and is hearing complaints against its members for sending in valuable suggestions of this kind.

3. The Amalgamated Wood Workers discriminate against us in prices in this city. Making boxes for us, they require us to pay $2 per day. Doing the same work at the same time for others in the city, and for our use, they allow $1.50 per day to be paid. That is, to get our work done by others employing union labor in the city, costs us less than the union requires us to pay it we did the work ourselves in our own factory.

Involved in Quarrels.

4. One union in our factory is the Amalgamated Wood Workers, comprising our bench men, mill men and box makers, about 70 in number. Another union is the Carpenters and Joiners, who work around the factory maintaining buildings and fixtures, comprising about 18 men. These two unions quarreled between themselves about their control of certain work, each claiming to control it. It was none of our affair, but theirs alone; but it took much of our time and obstructed our work. Mr. Kidd, the higher official, was called in from Chicago by one of the unions at our request, and an agreement was made which he approved. We complied with it. Thereupon, the other of these unions whom the decision had gone against, struck on Tuesday, April 16 last, and have been out ever since. This strike was not because of any complaint against us. It delayed and injured our business. These men have been striking and out of our employment, and only for the reason stated, for the last five weeks. They are now out. They claim to hold their places in our factory, but many of them are working for other people while they hold our work tied up.

5. Within the last year our drivers were formed into a union. Already they have struck twice and quit work, and delayed and obstructed us, without any previous complaint to us or opportunity to hear and remedy any grievance. This union also stopped the delivery of our coal by an outside contractor; and nearly closed our works, not because of any affair of ours or complaints against us, but because they wanted us to compel the party from whom we bought our coal on contract, to get his drivers unionized before they delivered coal here.

6. This striking Molders and Polishers' union last year compelled this company, in order to escape re-instating men whom it did not require, and to prevent a strike, to pay them their wages for three months for work they did not do at all, and covering time that they did not come to the factory, except to draw their weekly pay.

Other Annoyances.

7. The Molders' union demanded that this company reinstate in its employ four molders, two of whom had been discharged January last for want of work; and two of whom were discharged in April last, one for excessive losses in his product, which means bad and incompetent work, and the other for the use of filthy and abusive language in the shop and for insubordination. Before the foreman discharged either of these last two men, he reported the facts fully to the general manager, who investigated and satisfied himself that the foreman's complaints were justified, and approved and ordered the discharge to be made by the foreman.

8. A large part of the valuable time of the officers here, needed for business, has been taken up with the complaints and differences among 25 of these union organizations in our factory and in getting elaborate agreements with some of them in the hope of preventing trouble. Some of them wholly disregard all agreements which they make. The Amalgamated Wood Workers repeatedly violated their agreements until a great deal of time was given to getting a distinct understanding and written contract with them. Our officers declined to do this until their higher official, Mr. Kidd, of Chicago, was present and concurred in what the men did and signed the written agreement and contract with our company, which they made. This written contract was dated March 28, 1901. It was to take effect "April 1, and be effective for one year." It was formally signed as follows:

"D. P. Farrell.
"Signed for the Union.
"Robert Patterson, jr.,
"Signed for the company.
"Thomas I. Kidd,
"For International Union.
"Selma Whitcomb,
"For the Shop Committee."

By its terms the men of this union obtained a number of valuable concessions which our company carried out. Its clause 10 expressly provided:

"That in case of any difference between the National Cash Register company and the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, no strike shall be declared until the general officers of the Amalgamated union have investigated and endeavored to adjust the question in dispute."

The men of this union violated this provision for the purpose of obstructing and injuring us.

Contract One-Sided.

The difference arose on slackness of work. They stated the difference to us, and their sole right and duty in consequence was, as this clause provided, to refrain from striking until their own general officers investigated and tried to adjust the question in dispute. In the middle of the morning, those men laid down their tools and walked out in a body from the shop. In order to prevent a strike, the company conceded what it ought not to have conceded and induced the men to return. A week later, the men in this union did the same thing over again. They walked out in a body in the middle of the morning and stayed out until the following Monday morning. The company conceded, as it should not have done, the point in question, and the men resumed work.

These men in this union this, by the terms of a written contract, approved by their superior officers, obtained from us valuable concessions in consideration of refraining from injuring us by strikes, until a proper and fixed method of adjustment of differences should be arrived at. This method was their own agreement and such as their union required. They never paid any attention to their agreement with us nor to the requirements of their own organization. We filed a complaint with their superior officials in Chicago, who heard the matter afterwards. Their sole excuse was that they did not strike, but merely quit work in a body and stayed out. Their own official pronounced their excuse and reason unjustifiable, but they have kept and propose to keep the benefit of their abuses, when their own organization has found them to be in the wrong.

Ready to Confer.

9. Since our factory was closed we told the committee of the molders and polishers that we were ready to confer with them about our differences and would confer with any or our striking unions. We met the molders, and polishers' committee, Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Kidd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, who came with this committee. The conference was protracted two days. Various suggestions for arbitration of the one complaint of the molders' union against us, and of our many complaints against them and other unions, were discussed, but no agreement arrived at. President Patterson finally offered to reopen our factory on Monday, June 3, with the understanding that neither party should now press their complaints against the other, but waive them for the present. The union asked time to consider this over night. They then returned and stated they were unwilling to accept it unless these four men were reinstated.

The president and vice president always did, and do yet, own the controlling stock of this company. They want to say to all its employes:

We have built up this great industry in sixteen years by hard work. We have been able to erect buildings and extend our business by obtaining one million dollars from the sale of preferred stock. Our success has been won under our own system that you know, and under which we have lived in harmony and mutual respect. Its essentials are liberal pay, shortened hours, mutual acquaintance, considerate treatment, cooperation with loyalty to our business and all who are members of it. No less essential has been its rule that the company should select and discharge its employes, who are to be consulted about, but not to finally determine the instructions they receive. To demand that a subordinate shall control this company is to introduce into our system a foreign and a hostile element.

We regret that a few men have caused over 2,000 factory employes to lose a pay roll of $5,000 per day, which has already amounted to $150,000. We are at present ready and willing to open our factory with the same employes we had on our pay roll when it closed.

The Other Side.

E. H. Theis, organizer and first vice president of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, and one of the most influential of the strike leaders, presents the men's version as follows:

The present trouble dates back to 1897. It originated when the men in the brass mounting

[Continued on Page 7.]

COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY

The Remarkable Openings in Foreign Countries for American Goods and Machinery.

REPORT OF THE CONSULS

A Feature of Trade with Russia Is the Demand for American Agricultural Machinery—Consul General Winslow Urges American Exporters Not to Overlook Sweden. The People of That Country Are the Yankees of Europe—Success of Our Locomotives.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, June 16.—A comprehensive resume of the commerce of the United States with Russia and with Sweden during last year is contained in the latest extract from the work entitled "The Commercial Relations of the United States for 1900," to be made public by Mr. Fredrick Emery, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department. Mr. Emery has adopted the plan of making public the valuable information to be contained in the volume in short chapters, which are given to the press at intervals.

Consul Heenan, of Odessa, says that an interesting feature of the trade with Russia in 1900 was the demand for American agricultural machinery, such as harvesters, binders, reapers, mowers, horse rakes, etc., in sections of the country where these machines had previously been but little used. This was notably the case in Poland. The reason given was the scarcity of labor, owing to the heavy immigration from that district during late years. The introduction of horse-power threshers by an enterprising American probably is the advance guard of an enormous trade in these machines.

Consul General Winslow, of Stockholm, urges American exporters not to overlook the opportunities for trade in Sweden. The Swedes, he says, are the Yankees of Europe, and if their commercial friendship is cultivated our merchants will find there is a growing market for their supplies.

The consul general noted that the thirty American locomotives that have been put on the states railways are meeting with great praise and that the new engines under construction in the kingdom are patterned after them. More orders will probably be placed in the United States.

THE GRAND PRIX WON BY CHERI

Winning Horse Is Ridden by an American Jockey Named Rigby. Olympian Badly Beaten.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Paris, June 16.—The grand prix de Paris was won by Cheri. Tibero was second and Lady Killer third.

Olympian, the favorite, was badly beaten, finishing next to last.

Although Olympian failed to secure the grand prix today, Americans here gather much satisfaction from the fact that for the first time in the history of this race the winning horse was ridden by an American jockey. His name is Rigby.

The big American contingent present in the paddock today lost a considerable sum on Olympian, as well as on Henry's other three mounts, as the success of Henry yesterday tempted Americans and a large number of Frenchmen to back him today.

William K. Vanderbilt's Dolphin did not get a place. The prix D'Ispahan was won by Mr. Vanderbilt's Dido.

Longchamps presented a brilliant scene during today's racing, and more pretty toilettes were visible than for several years past. The weather was overcast most of the time, but there was no rain, and the contest for the grand prix was favored by a brief spell of sunshine. President Loubet, accompanied by his wife, drove to the racecourse with the traditional ceremony in a four-horse landau with outriders and escorted by Cuirassiers. King Leopold of Belgium, who is on a special visit to Paris to attend the race, was also present, as were most of the cabinet ministers. The Count and Countess de Castellane were also present.

The victory of Cheri was popular, as he was a French horse, but was a disappointment to a majority of the betters, who backed Saxon as a certain winner. The betting on the favorite was even. On Cheri it was 14 to 1 against, 30 to 1 against on Tibero, 20 to 1 against on Lady Killer and 14 to 1 against on Olympian.

As president and Mme. Loubet left the Elysee palace two youths, to satisfy a craving for momentary notoriety, shouted "Vive Derouleue." They were arrested, but subsequently released.

Dead in a Cesspool.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lancaster, June 16.—Ira Weitzel, aged two years, son of Ira Weitzel, was playing in the yard of his home this afternoon when he was missed by his young companions. A search was instituted and the child's dead body was found in a cesspool into which he had fallen, only a hand protruding.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—Arrived: Rotterdam, Rotterdam and Boulogne. Beachyhead—Passed: Barbarossa, Bremen for Cherbourg and New York. Liverpool—Arrived: Etruria, New York via Queenstown. Queenstown—Sailed: Lucania, from Liverpool for New York.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIRE FIGHTERS

Three Men Caught Behind a Heavy Fall of Rock While Fighting a Blaze.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, June 16.—The fire in the Jersey mine at Plymouth, which has been raging for some weeks past, has been finally gotten under control. Three of the fire-fighters, William Woods, James McGeer and Simon Gowallis, had a narrow escape from death last night. They were caught behind a heavy fall of rock, which shut off the air supply. They crawled over the fall and reached a small opening, which enabled them to reach the surface.

They were almost overcome with fire-damp by the time they reached the open air.

ALLEGED SCHEME TO ARM NEGROES

Considerable Excitement Has Been Created at Leavenworth—Soldiers Sell Revolvers.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Leavenworth, Kansas, June 16.—Considerable excitement has been created by the unearthing of what appears to be a scheme of the negroes of Leavenworth to arm themselves with revolvers purchased from soldiers at Fort Leavenworth. Ever since the burning of Fort Alexander the negroes of Leavenworth have been in an ugly mood, and conservative men say that the race feeling stirred up at that time may break out at any time. The police are doing everything possible to kill this feeling, and are assisting the officers at Fort Leavenworth to recover the revolvers.

It seems that the negroes had circulated the report among the soldiers at the fort that they would buy up all the government revolvers offered and several of the soldiers took the opportunity of disposing of the government's goods. Lieutenant F. L. Deer, of Troop K, finally set a trap for the negroes, instructing certain privates to offer the weapons for sale. Three negroes who bought them were arrested and are being held.

MRS. M'KINLEY IS STILL IMPROVING

She Sits Up in a Rolling Chair. Will Go to Canton in a Few Days.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, June 16.—The improvement in Mrs. McKinley's health continues, and Dr. Rixey said tonight, after leaving the white-house, that he was satisfied with her condition. She sat up in her rolling chair during the day, and chatted and laughed with the president and others at her bedside. As night came on, Mrs. McKinley again took to her bed, after passing a fairly comfortable day. During the past three days the weather has been cloudy and rainy, and today was especially gloomy. This had a somewhat depressing effect on the patient, but with the return of good weather more satisfactory results are expected. The day was a very quiet one at the white house. The president spent most of the time with his sick wife. Captain and Mrs. McWilliams, of Chicago, accompanied by their son, called during the evening, and others left their cards.

Word comes from Canton, Ohio, that the improvements on the president's home there are about completed and that everything will be in readiness for occupancy by the first of July. If Mrs. McKinley's condition permits her removal by that time she will be taken to her Ohio home, where it is believed the chances for permanent improvement will be greater than in Washington. Hope is expressed that she may be able to travel by the first of July, if the present rate of progress toward recovery is maintained.

CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY MAY NEVER BE KNOWN

William Meinhoffer Kills Mary Bolte and Then Commits Suicide.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—William Meinhoffer, the young man who last night shot Mary Bolte, died early today at Fordham hospital, where a few hours earlier Miss Bolte also died. The immediate cause of the tragedy may never be known, though the motive is believed to have been jealousy. In Meinhoffer's clothing was found the following letter:

"I sit here and calmly smoke my pipe. After great deliberation, I propose to kill her. She deceived me. I killed her for revenge. She wrecked my life. I have nothing more to live for.

"(Signed) William Meinhoffer."

Meinhoffer, who was twenty-three years old, is the son of a retired baker. He was in love with Miss Bolte, but the two had a quarrel recently. She formerly lived in Las Angeles, California, and is said to have lately come into a small fortune.

KENNEDY JURY DISAGREES.

Stood Four For Conviction and Eight For Acquittal.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—The jury which listened to the evidence against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, accused of the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds, reported to Judge Newburger at 10:25 o'clock this morning that they could not agree on a verdict. The judge at once discharged the jury. It is said the final ballot stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal.

This is Dr. Kennedy's third trial for this crime.

CYCLONE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Much Property Is Destroyed and Ten Persons Seriously Injured.

BLOWN AGAINST A FENCE

Mr. McCormack and His Seven Year Old Son Horribly Cut and Bruised by Barbed Wire and Will Probably Die—Every Building on the Farm Demolished—Tremendous Down-Pour of Rain.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Huron, S. D., June 16.—A cyclone passed over the extreme southeast corner of Beadle county Saturday afternoon, injuring ten people and destroying much property. The two-story house on the McCormack farm was demolished and Mr. McCormack, his wife and three children were seriously injured. The father and his 7-year-old son may day. All were blown against a barbed wire fence and horribly cut and bruised. Every building on the farm was demolished.

A school house was also destroyed nearby. The Gardner residence, five miles distant, was destroyed, and Mrs. Gardner was badly hurt. On the Palmer farm, the house was unroofed, and one person injured. Mr. Gillespie's house was wrecked and two persons injured, one having his leg broken. The storm came suddenly and was accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain and intense darkness. When the McCormack family was found, all were covered with mud and were either dazed or wholly unconscious. Dr. Foxton, of this city, was called to attend the injured. So complete was the destruction of the McCormack house that not a vestige of furniture can be found.

COMMENCEMENT AT BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

Baccalaureate Sermon by President Harris—Other Sermons Yesterday.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lewisburg, Pa., June 16.—The baccalaureate sermon on the fifty-first commencement of Bucknell university, was delivered today by President Harris in the First Baptist church, Lewisburg. The college faculty, in their scholastic robes, and the senior class, fifty-two in number, dressed in caps and gowns, occupied the front part of the church, which was filled to the doors. The substance of the sermon was as follows:

"The idea of a kingdom of heaven is peculiar to Christianity. It is a kingdom of service. Its king gave his life a ransom for many. He that is highest of all is servant for all. While the kingdom of God is a kingdom of service, it is not a kingdom of servants. It is a kingdom of sons. Each citizen is of the royal family, a prince and priest to God, reigning in the earth and with free access to the king. The service is usually accomplished with suffering. Even in the sphere of the economic, the people of vicarious service and suffering prevails. One generation with labor that causes shortened lives clears off the forests and changes the wilderness into cultivated farms and gardens. First, you have the log cabin, then the farm house, then the mansion. But the dug-out or the cabin had to precede and the narrow lives of the dwellers therein made smooth and broad the pathway of their children.

"The same people can be seen in the history of inventions. The patent office at Washington is a pathetic sight. Hundreds of thousands of models of inventions are there which proved only dust and ashes to the inventor. At length, after the unsuccessful toil of the multitudes, the time will come when some one will hit upon the right device, and his will be the honor that was earned by all. The vantage ground from which each great discoverer or inventor has achieved success has been formed by a pyramid of broken hearts."

The annual educational sermon was preached this evening in the First Baptist church by the Rev. W. T. Hanna, D. D., of Bradford. Rev. Leroy Stephens, D. D., secretary of the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational society, had charge of the services. Dr. Hanna took for his theme, "Living Unto Christ, the Great Christian Motive." The speaker discussed the various motives by which men are actuated and showed the superior power and excellence of "Christianism," or living unto Christ, especially in that it counteracts selfishness, prevents satiety with life, furnishes a practicable rule of casuistry and gives an inspiration to the noblest being.

Disastrous Freight Wreck.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 16.—Traffic on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad was suspended for several hours this afternoon on account of a disastrous freight wreck which occurred here and which blocked the four main through tracks. A limited east bound beef train ran into an unattended engine standing on the east bound main track, demolishing both engines and wrecking eight beef cars. There were no casualties.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

SHOWERS.

1. General—Real Cause of the Labor Trouble at Dayton.
Prominent Filipino Rebel Surrenders.
South Dakota Has a Cyclone.
Openings in Europe for American Capital.
2. General—Carbondale Department.
3. Local—Special Services at Penn Avenue Church.
Editor Little Has Apologized.
4. Editorial.
National Comment.
5. Local—Opening of the Old and New Armory Compared.
Resume of Last Week in the Educational Contest.
6. Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7. General—Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Financial and Commercial.
8. Local—Mrs. Bevilacqua Not Guilty.
Industrial Jottings.

SENATOR PLATT WILL RETIRE

He Will Not Seek a Re-Nomination to the United States Senate.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—Senator Platt will retire from the United States senate at the end of his term, in March, 1903. The information was obtained last night at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Mr. Platt returned on Friday night from the Pan-American exposition. The senator is feeling even better and stronger than usual, and his determination has not been hastened, it is understood, on account of poor health. As a matter of fact, Mr. Platt is feeling unusually strong, and he is able to attend to all his business affairs. It is expected by his friends that he will make public some day this week his reasons for laying down his office at the end of the term. He was not ready to talk about the subject last night.

His retirement from the senate will not necessarily carry with it the relinquishing of leadership in the Republican organization of this state. That he will retain, doubtless, in deference to the wishes of the leaders, who have been made aware of the senator's desire to retire from the senatorship. It is violating no confidence to say that Senator Platt is somewhat tired of his senate duties. The frequent long trips to Washington have of late been more of a burden than a delight. Those enjoying the senator's confidence say that he is determined to take life a little easier as soon as he is out of the senate, and perhaps spend some time in travel. Political affairs have kept Mr. Platt from enjoying many vacations, and his friends say that he looks forward with pleasant anticipations to the time when he can have a little more time to himself.

The announcement of Mr. Platt's determination to quit the senate caused a lively discussion among people at the hotel last night, and the news will no doubt mark the opening of a discussion which will not reach its climax until his successor is named. Some of those mentioned last night in connection with the succession were Governor Odell, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, ex-Governor Black, Elihu Root, secretary of war; Joseph H. Choate, Vice-President Roosevelt, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Colonel George W. Dunn, Congressman James S. Sherman, Congressman James W. Wadsworth and President Seth Low, of Columbia.

It was recalled last night, when Senator Platt's determination became known, that Governor Odell was strenuously opposed to the idea of his withdrawing from the senate when the suggestion came up informally in conversation in the course of the campaign. Governor Odell at that time said that the state leaders would not listen to any such plan.

Thomas C. Platt, senior United States senator from New York state, was born in Owego, Tioga county, on July 15, 1833. His father was William Platt, a lawyer, of that village. Mr. Platt entered the class of 1853 at Yale, but left college after about a year to engage in mercantile pursuits in Owego. He was elected to congress in 1872 and again in 1874. In 1879 he was elected general manager of the United States Express company, and is now president of that corporation. Mr. Platt was elected United States senator on January 18, 1881, and on May 16, on account of the memorable quarrel over the appointment of William H. Robertson to be collector of the port of New York, he and Senator Conkling resigned their seats. Warner Miller was elected to succeed Mr. Platt, and Elbridge G. Lapham to succeed Mr. Conkling. Mr. Platt was elected to the senate again by the legislature of 1897 by a vote of 142 to 7, the other Republican candidate being Joseph H. Choate.

ANOTHER VICTIM FOUND.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—A second body has been taken from the sunken Staten Island ferry-boat Northfield. It was recovered at noon and proved to be that of Juan A. Benites, a clerk in the steamship office of French, Edye & Co., of this city. He was a young Porto Rican, who came here to learn the shipping business.

The raising of the Northfield will probably be undertaken tomorrow afternoon.

The Constitution's Crew.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Bristol, R. I., June 16.—The force of riggers with several members of the Constitution's crew practically completed the rigging of the Constitution this evening, enabling the crew once more hoist the yachting ensign, the New York Yacht club pennant. It is now a matter of possibly a couple of hours [illegible] ready for sailing in the morning.

GEN. CAILLES SURRENDERS

Colonels Infant and Guivara Sign the Name of Their Commander to the Agreement.

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT

Cailles Will Assemble His Men at Santa Cruz as Quickly as Possible and There Surrender to the American Authorities—Organizing the Courts—Seventeen Judges Are Appointed—Eleven of the Number Are Americans.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Manila, June 16.—Colonels Infant and Guivara, representatives of General Cailles, to-day signed the name of their principal to an agreement to surrender.

Under the terms of this agreement General Calles is to assemble his men at Santa Cruz, Laguna province, as quickly as possible and there surrender himself and his command to the American authorities. The exact number of his force is uncertain, but there will probably be more than 500.

Officials of the war department are very well pleased with the prospective surrender of General Cailles, the Filipino insurgent leader. Advices received at the department indicated that this would occur soon. Cailles is a man of considerable influence and with his backing of some hundreds of men has been a menace to the efforts of military authorities to stamp out the rebellion in Luzon. His capitulation, therefore, is regarded with much satisfaction by the authorities here, who say they see in it another evidence of the general disintegration of the insurgent forces.

Seventeen judges have been appointed to the courts of first instance. Among these appointments there are eleven Americans, who have been given the most important places, as follows:

Manila—Kincaid, of Texas, and Odlin, of New Hampshire. Aparri—Blount, of Georgia; Dagupan, Johnson, of Michigan; Batangas, Linebarger, of Illinois; Nueva Caceres, Carson, of Virginia; Iloilo, Bates, of Vermont; Negros, Norris, of Nebraska; Cebu, Carlock, of Illinois; Zamboanga, Ickis, of Iowa, and Jolo, Whitsett, of Missouri.

OPERATORS DRUGGED.

Two Boys in Charge of a Block Signal Tower Found Unconscious.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Shamokin, Pa., June 16.—Lawrence Hannan, a young telegraph operator, and Thomas Horan, a student in telegraphy, report that they were drugged last night in a block signal tower at Big Mountain, one mile east of here, by two well dressed strangers, who slipped chloral hydrate into a glass of water of which they drank. The boys became stupefied and say the men took Horan's watch and disappeared.

The boys were found in an unconscious condition two hours later by a freight crew, who brought them here. Physicians revived both with heart stimulants.

Two suspicious tramps arrested last night were released upon failure of the operator to identify them to-day.

LEDGER COAL REVIEW.

Anthracite Trade Is Feeling the Effects of Warm Weather.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 16.—The Ledger in its coal article to-morrow will say:

The anthracite coal trade is feeling the effects of the warmer weather and is pervaded by a condition of dullness. Prices are fully maintained, however, and will be advanced ten cents per ton at the close of this month. The companies are mining an output in excess of the actual market requirements just at present, but they are not averse to stocking up for the brisker fall demand, which is sure to come. The retailers are also pretty well stocked up, and hence are not ordering freely, though consumers have been filling their bins more promptly than has been noted in any previous June. Tidewater shipments are moderate and elsewhere the trade is reported as quiet.

Marconi System Tested.

London, June 16.—The steamer Lucania, the first of the Cunard vessels to be fitted with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, made communication with the shore when twenty miles from Liverpool.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for June 16, 1901:
Highest temperature [illegible] 77 degrees
Lowest temperature [illegible] 55 degrees
Relative Humidity:
8 a. m. [illegible] per cent.
8 p. m. [illegible] per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., trace; weather partly cloudy.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 16.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Eastern Pennsylvania—[illegible]