

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1901.

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THE HOT WAVE CONTINUES

From Every Point Comes Reports of Deaths and Prostrations from the Heat.

HIGH TEMPERATURE IN PHILADELPHIA

All Records Are Broken by the State of Mercury—In New York City Mercury Reaches Ninety Eight Degrees—Has Not Been Equalled but Twice in Thirty Years—Baltimore the Hottest City.

Philadelphia, July 1.—Philadelphia and vicinity today experienced the highest temperature ever recorded in this city. The government thermometer on the top of the postoffice building, 170 feet from the street, registered 102 degrees even. The previous highest temperature recorded was on September 1, 1881, when the bureau thermometer touched 101.5 degrees. The minimum temperature today was at 5 a. m., when it was 82 degrees. From that time it steadily climbed. At noon it reached 88.2 degrees. At 2 p. m. it was 90.5 and at 3 p. m. it was 92. From that point it slowly fell, and at 6 o'clock it was down to 86, and at 8 p. m., 86. The velocity of the wind throughout the day was six miles an hour, practically a dead calm. All records regarding the number of deaths and prostrations, due to the hot blast, were broken. Every one of Philadelphia's many hospitals were taxed to their capacity. The extreme heat had a most demoralizing effect on the manufacturing establishments of the city. The great industrial district of Kensington was badly crippled, many of the establishments having to close down. At Cramp's shipyard the prostrations were so numerous that the 5,000 men employed there were relieved from further duty at noon. At Baldwin's Locomotive works, the Midvale Steel works, and numerous places scores of heat sufferers had to quit. Reports from all sections of the state show that the temperature was exceedingly high, in some places the record was broken, and in other places it was equalled.

Deaths and Prostrations.

Reports of deaths and prostrations, due to the heat, are constantly being received at police headquarters from the station houses and hospitals. Up to midnight fourteen deaths were reported, and upwards of 100 persons were treated at hospitals for heat exhaustion. The dead are: William Thornton, George Pering, Frederick Schaefer, Robert Anderson, Uriah Wheatley, Frank Calabrese, Margaret Larkin, Robert Andrew, Emma Hoffman, Helen Delaney, Thomas Hamilton, Annie Dolan, Christine Fallow, unknown man. In Camden, N. J., across the Delaware river from this city, two deaths from the heat were reported.

Terrible Suffering in New York.

New York, July 1.—Today was the hottest July 1 on record. At 2.10 p. m. the thermometer at the weather office registered 98 degrees, one degree hotter than yesterday. The records show that in the 39 years preceding on only two days in all that period has a higher temperature been reached. Those were July 9, 1875, and July 2, 1890. On these days the thermometer reached 96 degrees. The percentage of humidity today was only 48. At 9.30 p. m. a decline began, until at 9 p. m. the thermometer registered 92. The suffering in the city, particularly in the crowded tenement house districts, was most intense. As the day grew the deaths and prostrations increased, and although provision was made in all the hospitals for this emergency, the authorities were scarcely able to cope with the great tax made on their resources. Between the hours of 2 a. m. today and midnight there were reported fifty-seven deaths and 141 prostrations in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. From midnight last night to 6 o'clock tonight twenty-one deaths and thirty-six prostrations had been reported in Brooklyn.

There were so many ambulance calls that the police were called on to supply by four wagons and every ambulance did double duty in responding to calls. Many patients were carried to the hospitals in cabs and carriages and several went to Bellevue and the Harbortown hospitals in moving vans. Although the weather bureau shows that that maximum was 95 degrees, the fact does not indicate the heat on the streets. Many thermometers registered 108 at 3.10 and all of them over 100 on the street level. If the heat was killing on Manhattan, it was worse on the Bronx. They dropped right and left. At one time there were eight dead horses lying on Broadway between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets. There were fourteen horses prostrated in the vicinity of Madison square. The rush of the crowds to the parks and to the nearby seashore resorts tonight was unprecedented in the history of the city. It was noted at the Brooklyn bridge that numbers of men who boarded the cars for Coney Island and other beaches carried blankets in which they intended to roll themselves and sleep on the banks.

At Washington.

Washington, July 1.—The hot weather continued here today with unabated fierceness, the climax coming in the afternoon when the local record for

BIG STEEL STRIKE ON

Desperate Efforts to Control Labor in the Plants of the Amalgamated Association.

35,000 MEN ORDERED OUT

Trouble Nominally Fight to Force Signing of Union Wage Scale, Said to Be Really an Attempt to Unionize All United States Steel Corporation's Works.

Baltimore the Warmest City. Baltimore, July 1.—According to weather bureau reports Baltimore was the hottest city in the United States today. The weather bureau thermometer registered 80 degrees at 5 a. m., and from that hour the mercury steadily mounted upward until 102 was reached at noon. At 1 p. m. it dropped to 92, but started upward again and reached the maximum temperature of 102 degrees at 3 o'clock. From that hour there was a gradual drop to 92 degrees at 8 p. m.

Up to midnight fourteen deaths and twenty-six prostrations had been reported. Many factory hands had to stop work during the day because of the heat. At present time more than 35,000 men are involved. They are distributed as follows: Union Sheet Mills, Aetna-Standard Steel Mills, Bridgeport, O., 2,500; Midland Steel Mills, Muncie, Ind., 1,000; Old Meadow Rolling Mill, Scottsdale, Pa., 400; Saltsburg Rolling Mills, Saltsburg, Pa., 300; W. Dewey's Wood Mills, McCosport, Pa., 1,000; Cambridge Iron and Steel Mills, Cambridge, O., 499; Canton Rolling Mills, Canton, O., 258; Charters Iron and Steel Mill, Carnegie, Pa., 300; Dennison Rolling Mills, Dennison, O., 250; Dresden Iron and Steel Mills, Dresden, O., 300; Falcon Iron and Steel Mills, New Philadelphia, O., 700; Piqua Rolling Mills, Piqua, O., 600; Reeves Iron Mills, Canal Dover, O., 400; Struthers Iron Mills, Struthers, O., 400; Coaling Steel Mills, Hammond, Ind., 1,200; Lauffman Steel Mills, Paulton, Ind., 1,100; Park Iron Works, Hyde Park, 350. Total, 11,650. Non-union Sheet Mills—Apollo Iron and Steel Mills, Vanderkirk, 3,300; Kirkpatrick Mills, Leechburg, 550; Wellsville Plate and Sheet Iron Mills, Wellsville, O., 400; Scottsdale Iron and Steel Mills, Scottsdale, Pa., 1,000. American Steel Hoop company, 11,000; independent plants, twenty-seven in number, 5,000. Total number of men involved in strike, 35,750.

Men Idle at Canton.

A telegram from Canton, O., reports that the Canton mill of the American Sheet Steel company closed down. Two hundred men are idle. The plant usually shuts down at this time for repairs. At Scottsdale, Pa., the old Meadows plant is idle, on account of repairs to the engine, but the Scottsdale plant of the same company is working full. So far as can be learned, no orders have been received to stop work, and union and non-union men are working side by side.

At Leechburg, Pa., the mills of the American Sheet Steel company are running full. The mills have been running non-union for a number of years, and the call of President Shaffer does not affect them. Zug & Co., this city, announced today that they would sign the contract with the men working there. The mill will be closed down. The bar mill on July 15. No trouble is anticipated. Added interest was given the strike situation today, when it became known that two mills in dispute, which were the cause of disagreement between the Amalgamated association and the American Sheet Steel company, were claimed by both parties. These mills are the old Meadows at Scottsdale and the Saltsburg mill. The officials who refused to sign the union scales seemed so much surprised that the workers of President Shaffer that the mills were union as the president seemed to be that they should take a view opposite from his. The sheet steel officials appeared to have a trifle the better of the argument today, when word came from Scottsdale that the men working there refused to quit, scale or no scale, association or no association.

Mr. Jarrett's Statement.

Speaking of conditions at Scottsdale, John Jarrett, secretary of the labor bureau of the Sheet Steel company, said today: "The Amalgamated people have no claim to the Meadows and Saltsburg mills. The men, particularly in Scottsdale, are working under personal agreement with us. These agreements have been extended January, 1902. I am well satisfied that the workers there don't desire any change. They left the Amalgamated association of their own volition. They came to us many times and plead to have the mills started up. They would agree to cut the Amalgamated scale for all time if we would but start the mills. They are making money now, something which they did not do when quarrelling all the time for the association. "When the test comes it will not take long to show just what sort of a mill the Meadows is. President Shaffer can order out his men, but the question is can he stop the mill? With regard to the Saltsburg mill, I can prove that prominent members of the Amalgamated association said there was no lodge there, and they wanted an independent agreement, like that at Vanderkirk. The whole thing in a nutshell is that the Amalgamated association seems anxious to have us force these men at Scottsdale and Saltsburg to come into their fold again. This we will not do. I do not think it will come to a strike. Mr. Shaffer will cool down a little, and when the men have had their little vacation during the hot spell all will be well again. One thing is cer-

TEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING

A Single Bolt Shatters a Pier Under Which They Were Seeking Shelter.

DEMOLISHED IN A TRICE

Six Boys and Four Men Killed and One Probably Fatally Injured. They Had Sought Shelter from a Storm on the Pier When the Bolt Came—The Fatal Stroke the Most Powerful Experienced Here in Many Years.

Chicago, July 1.—Six boys and four men were killed and one boy was probably fatally injured this afternoon by a single bolt of lightning. Oppressed by the extreme heat, the victims had gone in bathing in Lake Michigan at the foot of Montrose boulevard, on the north side. When the rain began to fall, and it became evident a severe electrical storm was coming, they rushed to a shelter they had built on the pier. A policeman, attracted to the pier by the crashing timbers, found it impossible to rescue any of the victims. The heavy timbers of the pier had been shattered and the whole structure toppled into the water. He hurried to a patrol box and called for assistance. The work of recovering the bodies was extremely difficult, but finally all were carried ashore. Willie Anderson, 12 years of age, was the only survivor of the shock which followed a moment later. To the police he gave a bare idea of the horrible event to an hour's sport, and then fainted. He was carried to a nearby house, where medical assistance was rendered. It is understood that if any new scale is agreed upon it shall, whenever adopted, be effective as of July 1, 1901.

Transportation will be given to the committee to visit any of the shops with a view of ascertaining the scale of wages in force in each shop. (Signed) George F. Baer, President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

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Strange Freak of Lightning at Latrobe.

Latrobe, Pa., July 1.—A furious electrical storm, with wind, rain and hail accompaniments, passed over Latrobe today, doing much damage to property. Lightning struck a house owned by John Pescatore, a coal dealer. The house was literally torn to pieces, but neither the inmates nor a party of children, who had sought shelter, were injured. The loss is \$2,000, fully covered by insurance. Preceding the storm it suddenly became almost as dark as night. Then the storm broke at 11.30 a. m. The thermometer registered 98, but during the hour that it raged most furiously the temperature dropped 25 degrees.

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Crew of Five Men Are Lost—Lies in Thirty Feet of Water.

Detroit, July 1.—A special to the News from Eagle river, via Houghton, Mich., says: "The tug Fern, of Algonac, Mich., foundered off here Saturday morning. She carried a crew of five men, all of whom are lost. Three were from Algonac and the other two were Frank Johnson, of this place, and Will Anderson, of Eagle Harbor. "The bodies are supposed to be in the boat, which lies in thirty feet of water. A diver will examine the wreck as soon as the weather moderates. The wreck of the yacht Marguerite, of Hancock, was also found between here and Eagle Harbor. Two men are supposed to have been lost on her.

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Harrisburg, July 1.—Charters were issued today as follows: Also Apartment Hotel company, Franklin, Venango county; capital, \$10,000; Pittsburg Steel company, Pittsburg, capital, \$1,200; Keystone Bedding company, Altoona; capital, \$100,000; Oswayo Water company, Oswayo; capital, \$20,000; Nanticoke Water company, Nanticoke; capital, \$10,000; Conemaugh Steel company, Philadelphia; capital, \$5,000; Evening Journal Publishing company, Pittsburg; capital, \$15,000; Hyde-Murphy company, Hyde; capital, \$100,000; Black Run Coal company, of Robesville; capital, \$20,000; Greenbush Water company, of South Bethlehem; capital, \$10,000; Eastern Coal company, Kansas; capital, \$20,000; Saxon Coal and Gas company, Leetrot; capital, \$100,000; Pittsburg Time and Sign company, of Pittsburg; capital, \$1,000; Bradford County Tobacco growers' association, of Towanda; capital, \$10,000; Grover Water company, of Fine Creek, Clinton county; capital, \$5,000.

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POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The Speakers Discuss Social and Economic Reforms.

STRIKE TO BE ADJUSTED.

The Trouble at Cincinnati Will Soon Be Settled.

Cincinnati, July 1.—A conference was held here today between representatives of the Laidlaw-Dunn-Hordson company and the striking machinists in an endeavor to reach a settlement of the trouble at that plant. President August Herriman, of the board of new water works commissioners, was a party to the conference as an arbitrator. A proposition was submitted by the manufacturers and after several hours session it was so amended that the strikers agreed to submit it to their executive board for approval. The nature of the proposition was not made public. About 350 machinists are employed at this plant. It is understood that the trouble at this plant is satisfactorily settled, and other settlements will speedily follow.

DIVORCE BILL VETOED.

Governor Stone Believes It Would Open a Wide Door in Obtaining Divorces.

Harrisburg, July 1.—Governor Stone today vetoed the bill to qualify a libelant in an action for divorce to be a competent witness to all matters material to the issue where there had been personal service of the subpoena, as well as in cases pending where there have been two returns of subpoenas of non est inventus by the sheriff and due notice to the respondent by publication is required by law and the rules of the court. The governor's objection to the bill is that it would open a wide door in the obtaining of divorces.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS CONSTITUTION.

Newport, R. I., July 1.—The Columbia defeated the Constitution in the New York Yacht club special races of late today by about three-quarters of a minute in a thirty mile run to windward and return. There was a fine, wholesale breeze from the southeast. On the heat to windward an accident to the Constitution's job caused her to drop nearly a mile behind, but we pulled up as soon as her canvas was reefed. On the run in under spinnakers the Constitution gained rapidly and was close on the heels of her rival at the finish line.

PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT

Thursdays Next Will Be Moving Day for the Military Authorities on the Island.

MEMORABLE 4TH OF JULY

Civil Officials Under Judge Taft Will Be in Control of the Affairs of the Islands—General Chaffee Who Assumes Command of the Military Forces, Is Preparing to Advance Upon Malvar the Insurgent Chief of Southern Luzon.

Manila, July 1.—Thursday next, July 4, will be inauguration day for the civil government and moving day for the military authorities. The latter's headquarters will be transferred to the former Spanish headquarters, outside the walled city. The palace is to be occupied exclusively by the civil government. General Chaffee, who assumes the military command on Thursday, will occupy Judge Taft's residence, and Judge Taft will remove to the Malacanang palace. General Chaffee is preparing to push Malvar, the insurgent chief in southern Luzon. He has ordered the transfer of the Fifth Infantry from northern Luzon to Batangas province. The general has been informed that Malvar's principal headquarters are in a mountain town in northern Tayabas, whose inhabitants are contributing to Malvar's support. Several insurgent officers and 350 bolomen have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance at Cainta, province of Bulacan. Captain Adams, with ten men scouting in Albay province, has killed ten insurgents and captured a Filipino captain and ten men. A detachment of the Fourth Infantry scouting on a volcano island in Lake Taal, has captured Gonzales, an insurgent leader, his adjutant and several others. Another detachment of the same regiment has had a running engagement at Marikina, near a Filipino stronghold. Sergeant Brown and Privates Rigby and Gatfield, of the coast artillery, were wounded. General Chaffee has not formulated plans for the occupation of the Island of Mindoro.

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STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, July 1.—Arrived: Alder, Genoa; Nanticoke, Zerkland; Antwerp, Bremen; Arrived: Grosser Kurftur, New York via Cherbourg, Southampton—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, New York via Cherbourg and preceded by Bremen; Lizard-Passed: Rotterdam, New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Washington, July 1.—The statement of the public debt issued today shows that at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1901, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,044,782,819, a decrease during June of \$17,275,254. The cash balance in the treasury is \$29,835,124.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: FAIR AND WARM.

- 1 General—Ten Persons Killed by One Bolt of Lightning.
- 2 Big Strike in the Steel Industry by Ten Government of the Philippines.
- 3 Local—Carbonate Department.
- 4 Local—Happenings of Interest About City Hall.
- 5 County Controller Jones Assumes Office.
- 6 Editorial.
- 7 News and Comment.
- 8 Local—Smallpox Up the Valley.
- 9 Tenth Anniversary of South Side Y. W. C. A.
- 10 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
- 11 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania, Financial and Commercial.
- 12 Local—The Stroudsburg State Normal School and Educational Contest.
- 13 Industrial and Labor.

READING STRIKE IS SETTLED

The Men Will Report for Work on Friday—No Distinction Between Union and Non-Union Men.

Philadelphia, July 1.—President George F. Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, tonight gave out the following statement: "The Reading railroad strike has been settled upon the following basis: The men to return to work at once just as they were before they went out. The men to be restored to the Philadelphia and Reading railroad association with like effect as if they had not left the employ of the company. The labor organizations not to be recognized. We will employ any one we please and no distinction will be made between union and non-union men. After the men have returned to work a committee of the shops, representing all the workmen, can be appointed by the employer. We will appoint a committee composed of superintendents and foremen of the shops to meet the workmen's committee and the whole subject of wages to be considered by the joint committee, which shall be fair and just both to the men and the company. These committees are to begin work as quickly as they are elected. In case after a reasonable effort the joint committee cannot agree, I will, promptly, after September 1, 1901, meet with the joint committee and endeavor to adjust the differences. It is understood that if any new scale is agreed upon it shall, whenever adopted, be effective as of July 1, 1901. Transportation will be given to the committee to visit any of the shops with a view of ascertaining the scale of wages in force in each shop. (Signed) George F. Baer, President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

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