

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1901.

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## STRIKE ORDER TO BE OBEYED

### Struggle Between Amalgamated Association and Steel Company Is On.

### BOTH SIDES STUBBORN

### In the Union Mills It Is Predicted That Not a Wheel Will Turn Tomorrow—Amalgamated People Are Very Sanguine of Success—The Strike Intended Merely as a Show of Strength—Address of President Arms, of the Steel Hoop Company.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburgh, July 14.—From present indications the outlook for the Amalgamated strike order, issued last night to the Amalgamated members in the employ of the American Steel Hoop company, the American Sheet Steel company and the American Tinplate company, will be obeyed, and the great struggle between the Amalgamated association and the steel companies will be on in earnest tomorrow.

In the union mills of the three companies, against which a strike has been declared, it is predicted that not a wheel will turn tomorrow. An effort will be made also to close down some of the non-union mills of the companies and to cripple the rest. The Amalgamated people are very sanguine of success.

"The strike was not of our seeking," said President Shaffer today. "It was forced upon us. We were not contending for wages, but for principle—for self-preservation. The tin and sheet people will not be able to turn a single wheel tomorrow. We have our forces thoroughly organized, and there will be some surprises in store. I have never heard today from a single lodge in answer to my strike order, but an answer is not necessary. The order will be promptly obeyed by all our men. But there will be no trouble. Labor organizations have always been in the past. A strike is not the association it was twenty years ago, not even five years ago. The men are more readily controlled; in fact, we have our men under control."

Developments today indicate that Pittsburgh is going to be a pretty lively strike center.

The most interest attaches to the painters' mill on the South Side, and to that of Lindsay & McCutcheon, in Allegheny. Both mills are controlled by the American Sheet Hoop company, and have hitherto been aggressively non-union, and much depended upon the action taken by the men in these plants. The employees of both mills held open meetings today and both decided to strike tomorrow. The Painters' mill employ about 100 men, and the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill about 200. I. W. Jenkins, manager of the American Steel Hoop company, said tonight that he had heard of the attempt to be made to tie up the two mills, but he had heard such strike talk for several months past.

### Both Sides Are Stubborn.

Mr. Jenkins said both mills would resume tomorrow morning as usual. The fight at the Painters' mill is to be made the night of the strike. Both sides will make stubborn resistance. If the Amalgamated people can close this mill they believe they will have the greater part of the strike. The mill is not only an important one, but the Steel Hoop company has for years succeeded in thwarting the efforts made to unionize it.

President Shaffer was asked today if he had set a time when, if no settlement having been effected, he would extend the strike to the subsidiary steel companies of the Steel Hoop company. He said he must decline to make his plans known at present.

It may be said, however, on the strength of reliable information, that the strike within its present limits is intended merely as a show of strength.

At the conference last week the representatives of the steel corporation were repeatedly warned that the association was much stronger than they knew. They were even told of the organization of mills of which they had no knowledge. But the steel men would not believe that the association was as strong as it was claimed to be.

Thus it is believed the first purpose of the association is to show its strength by confining the strike to the three companies. When that show of strength has been made, whatever it may prove to be, the association expects the companies to ask for another conference. If the companies show no inclination to make a settlement, the strike will be extended to those other companies. If the trust will not yield then, the strike will be extended to such independent companies as sell their finished products or raw materials to companies against which a strike has been declared. Should the strike attain such proportions, it would be likely to go still further. The Amalgamated association and the Federation of Labor two years ago formed a secret alliance. It is claimed, when it was agreed that the association, when on strike, could also call out the steel men of the Federation.

The latter has organizations in many mills whose workmen are not eligible to membership in the association.

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strike will be declared among them, as they are deeply in sympathy with the Amalgamated association.

At Johnstown, Pa., the strike will not affect the 12,000 men working in the mills in that city, except that the United States Steel corporation may induce great numbers of them to leave Johnstown to take the places of strikers. The mills there are non-union.

### HANNA'S FORMER WIFE OUTWITS DETECTIVES

#### She Sails for Europe with Her Three Children After Evading Renewed Efforts to Serve a Writ.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, July 14.—Mrs. Mary Harrington Hanna, who obtained a divorce from Dan R. Hanna, of Cleveland, three years ago, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Campania, with her three children.

The young woman succeeded in boarding the Campania and in remaining hidden until it was too late to serve a writ of habeas corpus requiring her to produce the children in court on Monday next. This writ was obtained after service of similar one had been avoided in Ohio. Both writs were issued on the application of Mr. Hanna, who did not wish his children taken to Europe.

Mr. Hanna, who is a son of Senator M. A. Hanna, arrived in New York this morning and after a consultation with Taylor & Seymour, attorneys, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus commanding Mrs. Hanna to produce the children in court on Monday.

As soon as the writ was obtained Mr. Hanna and a detective went to the Savoy Hotel, where Mrs. Hanna and several friends had been stopping, to serve it. There it was learned that the entire party had left the hotel early in the morning and it was reported they had sailed on the Monomachus.

On hearing this Mr. Hanna went to the Atlantic Transport dock, where he was told that his wife had not sailed on the Monomachus. Then he went to the Grand Hotel, where the Campania was being made ready to sail.

On the Campania, Mr. Hanna met the Baroness de Palandt, and they had a long conversation. Then Mr. Hanna and several detectives searched the ship and found that rooms 4, 5, and 6 had been engaged by Mrs. Hanna, but also that her name had been struck from the passenger list. Her maid was aboard, however, and all her baggage was on the steamer's deck.

Upon arrival at room 6 the detectives found that it was locked and guarded by a member of the ship's crew. As no criminal offense was charged, the detectives did not dare break in the cabin.

About half an hour before the Campania sailed, Mr. Hanna left the ship and the dock in a cab accompanied by a Cleveland attorney.

A reporter who knows Mrs. Hanna said that she was in room 6 and a detective corroborated this assertion.

### PENNSYLVANIA GLASS INDUSTRIES

#### Glass Industry Employs 9806 Skilled Workmen and 9464 Unskilled.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, July 14.—James M. Clark, chief of the bureau of statistics, has completed the compilation of his report on the glass industries of the state for the year ending June 30, 1900, and presents an interesting array of figures showing the vastness of the glass industry in Pennsylvania.

The entire glass industry employed 9,806 skilled workmen and 9,464 unskilled; 1,663 females and 2,139 children. The average earnings of the skilled workmen were \$71.07, of the unskilled, \$31.27; of women, \$19.29; of the children, \$13.75. This average daily wage of all was \$1.95. The average daily wage of the skilled workmen was \$3.93, of the unskilled men and boys, \$1.32; of the females, \$1.01, and of the children, 60c.

In the window glass works, the wages ran from \$1.20 for engineers, \$1.10 for blowers, flatteners and cutters made from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per day. In plate glass factories, the daily wage for skilled workmen was from \$1.75 to \$4. Flint bottle blowers made from \$1 to \$7 per day. Green and amber bottle blowers and mufflers earned from \$2.50 to \$7 per day. Blowers in lamp shade and chimney factories made from \$4 to \$7.10 per day. Tableware, pressed and blown glassware blowers made from \$2 to \$6 per day. Unskilled workmen and laborers made from \$1.25 to \$3.75 per day. The condition of the glass industry is said to be at present the best in its history.

### MOURNING ERRAZURIZ

#### Body of the Late President of Chili Lies in State.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Santiago de Chili, July 14.—The body of President Errazuriz, who died Friday, was brought to this city today and received with solemn public ceremonial, no fewer than one hundred thousand people participating in the procession and as spectators. It will lie in the hall of the chamber of deputies until Tuesday, when interment will take place.

All the theaters are closed and the occasion is one of general mourning.

### Wilbur Found Dead.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, July 14.—Charles Wilbur, of Luzerne county, was found dead on a road near Frankfort today. He shall be buried. There is a suspicion that he met with foul play.

### TO TEST SUNDAY LAW.

#### About One Half of the Saloon Keepers of Atlantic City Keep Open.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 14.—About one-half the hotel proprietors and saloonkeepers of this resort today carried out their intention to test the Sunday closing law, and as a result this resort was "dry." The taverns, grocerias, cafes and saloons that were open did their usual big Sunday business. No arrests were made for violation of the law. The mayor says that uniformed policemen are prohibited from entering drinking places except to quell a riot or serve a warrant, and therefore the police have no direct evidence that the law was violated.

### SIX BATHERS DROWNED

#### Sad Ending of a Picnic at Dausfi Beach Near Savannah, Georgia.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Savannah, Ga., July 14.—The Hebrew Canaan had held its annual picnic at Dausfi beach today and a number of the picnickers went into the ocean for a surf bath. The tide suddenly rose and out of twelve bathers six were drowned.

The dead are: Mrs. Abe Dickstein, aged 23; Annie Krostadt, aged 19; Ida Krostadt, aged 16; Leah Silverstein, aged 17; Annie Horowitz, aged 13; Isaac Zacht, aged 22.

The bodies of the unfortunates were swept out to sea and only the body of Mrs. Dickstein was recovered.

### PLEASURES OF PAN-AMERICAN

#### Present Week Promises to Be One of the Most Delightful Yet Planned.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Ruffalo, July 14.—The present week at the Pan-American exposition promises to be one of the most delightful yet planned. Military features abound. Three companies of the Seventieth regiment, National Guard of Virginia, and Armory's cadets, of Chicago, are also here. The Eighth Ohio, which is popularly known as "the president's own," and the Twenty-second New York will go into camp at Camp Phillips.

Tuesday, July 16, will be "Chauteau day," with speakers from all parts of the country. Frank Chapin Bray, editor of the "Chauteau," and Prof. S. H. Clark, among others. The musical part of the programme includes numbers by William S. Howard, of Boston, the pianist; Sol Marcusson, violinist, and I. V. Flaxler, organist. In addition to vocal numbers, Wednesday will be electric contractors' day.

A large number of invitations have been sent out by the Ohio Pan-American commission for the exercises of Thursday, July 18. A big attendance is anticipated, as there are to be imposing ceremonies and excursions at low rates will be run by the railroads. In addition to the exercises in the Temple of Music at 11 a. m., Thursday, several more distinguished statements will appear on the platform, an informal musical is planned for the afternoon at the Ohio building. There will also be a reception in the Ohio building in the evening and a display of fireworks will conclude the celebration.

Friday will be Eagle day. Several thousand members of the different armies will be present.

### KLONDIKE GOLD ARRIVES

#### The Steamer Humbolt Brings Four Hundred Passengers and Quarter of a Million in Yellow Dust.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Seattle, July 14.—The steamer Humbolt, chartered from Skagway today with 400 passengers and a large amount of Klondike gold, estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. News is brought of the partial wrecking of steamers on the Yukon between Dawson and White Horse rapids.

### BUTTE STRIKE SETTLED.

#### Colorado Smelter Employees Will Work on Eight Hour Basis.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Butte, Mont., July 14.—After being idle six weeks on account of the differences with employees over the eight-hour question, the Colorado smelters will start up tomorrow with a full force of men. The trouble arose over the demand from the smelter men that the outside men, including machinists, should receive the benefit of the eight-hour law.

The men will go to work on the old arrangement, by all men actually employed in the work of smelting getting eight hours a day at the same wages as formerly paid for ten.

### Murder or Suicide.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, July 14.—Leo Bodish, of Williamsport, was found dead today in a field near Rockville bridge, one mile east of Marvill. His throat was cut in four places and by his side lay a bloody razor. The authorities are not positive whether Bodish committed suicide or was murdered. He was 24 years old and was a wood worker.

## SPANISH WAR UNNECESSARY

### Could Have Been Averted Had Not Congress Pressed the President to Action.

### WOODFORD'S REQUEST

### The American Minister to Spain Asked for a Delay, Declaring That He Could Get Peace and Justice for Cuba if Not Hurried—Development of the Government's Policy. Facts Brought Out in the Foreign Relations Volume for 1898—The Philippines Question—Mr. Day Disagreed with the Other Commissioners.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, July 14.—The Herald's Washington correspondents furnish today the following interesting review of the events of the beginning of the war with Spain, which shows that the conflict could have been averted but for the action of congress:

"If conditions at Washington still enable me to give me the necessary time I am sure that before next October 1 will get peace in Cuba, with justice to Cuba and protection to our great American interests."

This statement was made by Stewart L. Woodford, minister of the United States to Spain, in a cablegram which he sent to the president on April 3, 1900. Of itself it indicates that the conflict could have been averted had not congress been pressing the president for action. Replying to General Woodford's dispatch, Assistant Secretary Day cabled: "Would the peace you are so confident securing mean the independence of Cuba?"

Two days later General Woodford called the president, asking whether if the queen should proclaim immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities in the island of Cuba, hostile action by congress could be prevented.

"I believe," added General Woodford, "that this means peace, which the sober judgment of our people will approve long before next November and which must be approved at the final bar of history."

Responding, the president stated that he highly appreciated the queen's desire for peace, but could not assume to influence the action of congress beyond a discharge of his constitutional duty in transmitting the whole matter to it, with such recommendations as he deemed necessary. General Woodford went to so far as to suggest the purchase of Cuba, a suggestion which was not, however, entertained by the president.

### Development of Government's Policy

These facts are brought out in the foreign relations volume for 1898, recently published by the state department. The correspondence also throws much interesting light on the evolution of the policy of the administration, which finally led to the demand for the cession of the Philippine archipelago.

The protocol signed by William E. Day, then secretary of state of the United States, and M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador, on behalf of Spain, which terminated hostilities, provided for the occupation by the United States of the city and Bay of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which should determine the control, disposition and government of the islands. This protocol was signed on August 12, 1898. On September 16, in his instructions to the commissioner appointed to negotiate the treaty of peace, the president said:

"The United States cannot accept less than the cession in full right and sovereignty of the Island of Luzon. It is desirable, however, that the United States shall acquire the right of entry for vessels and merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States to such parts of the Philippines as are not ceded to the United States upon terms of equal favor with Spanish ships and merchandise, both in relation to port and customs charges, and rates of trade and commerce, together with other rights of protection and trade accorded to the citizens of one country within the territory of the other."

Mr. Day Objected.

Consideration of the Philippine question aroused differences of opinion among the commissioners. Mr. Day declared he was unable to agree with commissioners Davis, Fry and Reid that the United States should peremptorily demand the Philippine group. He held that the islands were likely to prove a burden rather than a benefit to the United States, and stated that he would "minimize our holdings there to the lowest point consistent with our obligations." Our advantage is a naval and commercial base in the East. More obligations seem to require us to take Luzon and islands so near as to be essential thereto."

The president, however, stood firm, and Secretary Day, on October 25, cabled to the commissioner that "the information which has come to the president since your departure, convinces him that the acceptance of the cession of Luzon alone, leaving the rest of the islands subject to Spanish rule, cannot be justified on political, commercial or humanitarian grounds. The cession must be of the whole archipelago or none."

There was a sharp difference of opinion between the president and Mr. Day and Ambassador Cambon regarding the purposes of the president with respect to the Philippines, as described in the conversations which resulted in the signing of the protocol. The diplomatic correspondence shows that M. Cambon, in his reports to the Spanish government, stated that he asked the presi-

### THE NEWS THIS MORNING

#### Weather Indications Today:

FAIR; WARMER.

- 1 General—Steel Strike Order to Be Obedied. Dissatisfaction with Kitchener in South Africa. Could the Spanish War Have Been Averted.
- 2 General—Carbonade Department. Northeastern Pennsylvania.
- 3 Local—Lawyers Looking for Flaws in Law Affecting Corporations. Sermon by Rev. H. G. Buchler. Some Men of the Hour.
- 4 Editorial. Note and Comment.
- 5 Local—Court Grants Injunction Restraining Strikers. Summary of Week's Work in the Educational Contest.
- 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. T. A. B. Societies in Convention.
- 7 Story—"Chasin' Bill." Financial and Commercial.
- 8 Local—Industrial and Labor.

dent to state as precisely as possible his intentions in relation to the Philippine islands. Mr. McKinley answered:

"I do not want any misunderstanding to remain upon this subject, and neither of the two countries shall be the ones to be called upon to decide what are the permanent advantages we shall ask for in the archipelago, and finally to decide the intervention, disposition and government of the Philippine islands. The government of Madrid can rest assured that up to the present nothing against Spain has been settled a priori in my own mind."

Mr. Day's memorandum showed that the president replied to M. Cambon that the disposition of the Philippines must depend upon the treaty to be negotiated.

## EPWORTH LEAGUERS ARE STRANDED

### Twenty Excursionists Are Victim of a Gang of Pickpockets Who Take Money and Railroad Tickets.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Glenwood Springs, Col., July 14.—The thoroughly organized gang of pickpockets operating at Colorado Springs is responsible for a party of about twenty Epworth Leaguers becoming stranded here. Men and women alike have been robbed, not only of every cent they had with them, but of railroad tickets as well, and unless the railroad will issue tickets back home on their proof of having purchased and paid for rides to San Francisco and back, they will be compelled to ask aid from the county authorities.

In at least ten cases, thieves even scoured the victims' trunks on the stolen baggage checks.

Among those robbed are: Dr. J. H. Wilson, wife and daughter, and Mrs. H. H. Harrington, of Dover, Del.; Dr. Wilson's wife carrying tickets for the party, drafts on San Francisco banks and baggage checks, being stolen in the crush at the depot at Colorado Springs.

Major S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, authorized the Glenwood Springs agent to furnish passes to Ogden to stranded passengers who desired to continue their journey west.

## GRAHAM'S FIFTH FOOLHARDY ACT

### His Last Voyage Through Niagara Whirl Pool Rapids in a Barrel Witnessed by 3,000 People.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Niagara Falls, July 14.—About 2,000 saw Carlisle D. Graham make his fifth successive voyage through the whirlpool rapids in a barrel this afternoon. The start was made from the old Maid of the Mist landing below the falls.

The barrel was under an eddy and never bridge for a quarter of an hour. The strong current in the middle of the stream finally jerked it out of the eddy into the foaming waters of the rapids.

The passage through the rapids was swift. It took the barrel five minutes to reach the eddy from the starting point and twenty minutes to get out of it, but it took only three and a half minutes to pass through the rapids and the whirlpool, a distance of about a mile. It was taken from the water after it had circled about in the whirlpool for a few minutes. Graham was slightly bruised about the elbows and knees, but he was otherwise unhurt.

### ANOTHER BRYAN PARTY BORN

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cleveland, July 14.—On July 31 Ohio Democrats who believe in Bryan, the issues which he represents, and which the recent Democratic convention ignored, will assemble in Columbus and make up a state ticket. Ten men met today in this city and decided that a ball should be made and that a new party should enter the field of Ohio politics.

### McKinley's at Canton.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Canton, O., July 14.—President and Mrs. McKinley passed a quiet Sunday, spending most of the day at home. During the early morning they took a drive to the cemetery and on the return the president left the carriage at the First Methodist Episcopal church and remained for morning services. There were almost no callers at the house during the day. Several relatives took dinner with the family this evening.

### Gibbons Will Soon Sail.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Paris, July 14.—Cardinal Gibbons is expected to arrive in Paris shortly, but it is understood that he will proceed almost immediately and embark for the United States.

### Steamship Arrivals.

New York, July 14.—Arrived: Umbria, Liverpool and Queenstown; L'Aquitaine, Havre; Lisarpois, Arrived: Liria, New York via Queenstown. Sailed: Logania (from Liverpool), New York.

## KITCHENER MAY BE RECALLED

### Dissatisfaction with His Conduct of the War Appears to Be on the Increase.

### PUBLIC CONFIDENCE LOST

### The Differences with Lord Milner Liab to Lead to the Appointment of a New Commander of the South African Forces—Blame for the Censorship—But Liberal Party So Divided That It Cannot Take Advantage of the Situation.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, July 14.—The Vlakfontein incident has come near to spelling "Waterloo" for the government. An apparently unimportant incident, the censorship of one newspaper dispatch, has had the effect of crystallizing all the deeply differing sorts of public dissatisfaction concerning the conduct of the war in South Africa. This dissatisfaction had long been pent up, and now finds free vent, not strangely enough, through the columns of the opposition newspapers, but in the government journals.

For months past the public belief and admiration of Lord Kitchener had been waning; now he is openly and severely criticized. A rumor, which cannot be substantiated, is current that he will shortly be succeeded in the command of the British forces in South Africa by General Sir Binden Blood, who has been operating in Eastern Transvaal. Should this change occur, it would probably be chiefly due to the difference of opinion existing between Lord Milner, of Cape Town, and Lord Kitchener, and it would be announced in the form of a promotion, accompanied by the statement that the operations in South Africa no longer justified the presence there of an officer of the seniority of Lord Kitchener.

### Disagrees with Milner.

There is little doubt that Lord Milner and Kitchener have had several disagreements, and the high commissioner does not want to return to South Africa as long as the hard, high-handed General Kitchener remains in control there.

Amid the storm of disapproval resulting from the Vlakfontein affair which the government's supporters are pouring out upon the war office, the Times and other government, though less radical, organs say the feeling aroused in the general public, which has up to this time blindly and enthusiastically supported the government's war policy, can scarcely be estimated.

Officials of the war office are more worried now than at any previous time during the war, and they are working strenuously to atone for and explain the mistake. The incident has awakened in the public mind an eagerness, most unfortunate for the government, to know the details of operations, and an ever increasing dissatisfaction with the progress of the British arms in South Africa.

Prominent members of the Conservative party believe that if their party had to go to the country now it would be defeated, provided a semblance of opposition could be mustered.

### New Liberal Organization.

In this connection there is some talk of the possibility of a new Liberal organization, consisting of a combination of the old Liberal-Unionists and the Liberal-Imperialists, many of whom would like to see a cabinet including Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire (president of the council), Joseph Chamberlain (colonial secretary) and H. H. Asquith (leader of the Liberal-Imperialists), which some men believe may eventually be feasible.

Sir Charles Dilke, advanced Radical member of parliament, speaking at Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, this evening, said:

"Mr. Chamberlain must indeed be an optimist. Having entered parliament as an advanced Radical twenty-five years ago, he has been advancing ever since. It is a difficult task for a patriot to be an optimist at present, when the failure of the government to finish the war is so disastrous to the interests of the country. I have never recognized party obligations in considering the interests of the army, and it will be necessary to conquer both parties in solving the reorganization of the military system, and I am convinced that this will sooner or later be done."

### Pensions Granted.

Washington, July 14.—A \$6 pension has been granted Alvin T. Marshall, of Plymouth, Luzerne county.

### YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for July 14, 1901.

Highest temperature	84 degrees
Lowest temperature	69 degrees
Relative humidity	81 per cent.
S. W. wind	81 per cent.
S. by E. wind	71 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.	