TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

TWO CENTS.

BAER REPLIES TO QUAY AND PENROSE

A Complete Presentation of the Operators' Position Upon the Anthracite Goal Strike.

INTRICATE PROBLEMS BEFORE THE OPERATOR

Is Impossible to Adopt a Uniform ing Region-A Few Things That Cannot Be the Subject of Arbitration-The Showing of the Balance Sheets-Final Conclusions Are to the Effect That When Men Go Back to Work They Shall Be Paid the Same Wages as Received Prior to the Strike-The Company Will Not Discriminate Against Union Men.

by Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Sept. 3. - President George F. Baer, of the Reading company, and United States Senators Quay and Penrose held a long conference this afternoon in the executive offices of the Reading company in this city, at which the anthracite strike was thoroughly discussed. At the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Baer issued the following reply to Senators Quay and Penrose:

I recognize that it is your right and your duty, as senators representing the great state of Pennsylvania to do whatever can legitimately be done to end a strike that so seriously affects business and brings so much suffering to the women and children of the coal regions. The newspaper stories that I said, "The strike was a private affair which did not concern the public," is, like much of the stuff they make me say, a reckless fabri-cation. The issues involved are matters of great public concern. The price of coal to the manufacturers and the many thousand workingmen in the cities is just as important as the tariff, and there can be nothing of greater be nothing of greater consequence to the people of this commonwealth than the establishment of law and order in the coal regions, so that every man desiring to work shall be free and safe, "none daring to molest him or make him afraid."

Now, what I have said is that the of the Civic Federation. management of business belongs to the We spent two whole of management of business belongs to the owners. In the case of the coal companies, the law casts the management papers, and offered to produce all the and control on the directors and officer whose responsibility is to their stock-holders, to the state and to the public. The right of the stockholders is to have good management and a fair return on his investment. The obligation to the state is to conduct the business in strict conformity to the laws it has established The duty of the public is, so far as prac-The duty of the public is, so far as prac-ticable, to conduct the business so as to lieries), from the first of April, 1901, to add to the common welfare.

Problem Before the Operator.

To make the application: The coal erators say that they canont mine coal because the miners make demands which render it impossible to mine coal profitably, and that the state has enacted laws prohibiting the employment of men in the mines unless they have worked two years in anthracite mines, and therefore they cannot, for the time being, mine coal How, then, under these circumstances can there be any violation of public duty If we yield to the extravagant demand of the miners, we will lose money. If we attempt to increase the price of coal, we destroy the industries depending upon the anthracite fuel. If we increase the price on the domestic sizes, we will be called robber-barons, oppressors of the paor, monopolists and enemies of man-kind. We have concluded, therefore, that our duty to ourselves and to the public will best be served by standing firmly on

First-That the wages paid in the an thracite coal regions are, compared with the wages paid in like employment, fair and just, and that men willing to work can carn more money on the present basis of wages than in any other industry engaged in producing common articles of necessity in the United States Second—The wages cannot be increased pany's cost. The greater part of its outwithout increasing the price of coal, and put is from its own lands, held in fee; to increase the price of coal will restrict and the question of royalty paid on the market and drive the public to use bituminous coal, a cheaper and more abundant fuel, and that a restricted murket will curtail production and result in

Third-That we are not fighting labo organizations, We fully recognize the right of men to organize and protect themselves from oppression and to bene-fit themselves in any legitimate way. But we do oppose their unreasonable interference with the discipline and ordinary management of our business. We will not permit them to select our emyes. Neither politics, religion, nation-ty or membership in labor organia-

to adopt a uniform scale of wages whole region. But that at each every complaint and grievance will be taken up and investigated by the superintendents and adjusted whenever it is just. I personally offered to Mitchell his district presidents to go with tie

them and investigate any grievance. Cannot Be Settled by Arbitration.

You see, senators, none of these things an be the subject of arbitration. You cannot arbitrate a question where increase will destroy the business and

etive by killing and in-by workmen who re-vir lawlessness. When fuse to join i John Mitchell John Mitchell sted the engineers, fire-men and pump. to desert their posts, he knew that to the operators could supply their places the mines would be destroyed and with their destruction, 140. 000 men with their wives and children deupon their labor would be deprived of work for a long time.

The operators were compelled to employ police at their own expense to guard he new men employed to man the pumps to save their mines. The whole power of Mitchell's organization was used to pre-By Reason of Varying Conditions It vent pumping. The men at the mines are fed and lodged there, protected by armer guards. Each colliery is in a Scale of Wages for the Whole Minstate of siege. The guards and the law authorizing them are denounced, and when private citizens like Beddall are murdered the state authorities are denounced for sending troops to preserve the peace. Today that gallant soldier, General Gobin, who fought with such distinction in our civil war, and than whom no 'ster man lives, is bitterly maligned for protecting the property and lives of Pennsylvania citizens

Can such questions be arbitrated? In fact, we had a series of conferences before the strike began, which were prac-tically efforts to arbitrate.

Declaration of Shamokin Convention. You will recall that the Shamokin convention, which declared none but union men should be permitted to work in the mines, invoked the aid of the Civic Federation. At the request of the Civic Federation, the representatives of the coal operators met a committee of the Civic Federation, Mr. Mitchell, who is the head of the anthracite miners and his three district presidents. One whole day was consumed in free and open discussion, and after this meeting we adjourned for thirty days, Mitchell agree-ing to withdraw the order which had been issued to the men not to work more than three days per week after April 1. At the expiration of thirty days, we again met the Civic Federation and Mr. Mitchell and his committee together with a delegation representing the local mine organizations, at which meeting there were twenty or more miners or mine workers. Every phase of the situation was fully and fairly discussed, and at the end of the discussion, at the request of the Civic Federation, a committee was appointed, consisting of Mitchell and his three district presidents (Messrs, Fahy, Duffy and Nicholls), and Messrs. Trues-dale. Thomas and myself on the part of the operators.

distinct understanding, expresse in the resolution, passed by the Civic Federation, was that the committee should report to the Civic Federation at a meeting thereafter to be called, and that no one should make public the result

We told them that the conditions in the coal regions during the past year, since the union had been organized there, were intolerable; that notwithstanding the adjustment of 1900, in which a general advance of 10 per cent. (which actually bethe first of April, 1902, there had been companies alone, and we did not know how many among the private operators. We showed them that for some mysterious reason the miners only worked from four to six hours per day, and that when they had produced at the mines sufficient coal to earn about \$2.50 per day, they would quit work; that the product of the collieries had been reduced about 121/2 per cent, and that in the case of the Reading company it amounted to a loss of 1,000,000 tons. We produced the payployed, the average paid per day, and the classification of the men. These payrolls showed that the lowest scale of wages was 85 cents for boy slate pickers. The average pay per day of all the men and boys-26,270 in all-employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron com pany amounted to \$1.89. We showed that that in 1899 the cost of labor in mining a ton of coal was \$1.06, and the total cost of a ton of coal at the mines was \$1.58; that in 1890 the labor increased to \$1.12 per ton, and the total cost at the mines to \$1.66, and that in 1891 the labor cost was \$1.26 and the total cost at the miner was \$1.82. For the ten months ending April 30, 1902, the labor was \$1.38 and the total cost \$1.99 per ton. It must be un-derstood that this is the Reading com-

leased lines is, relatively, a small item The Balance Sheets.

We also showed them the balance sheets of the different companies.

To meet their assertion, that whilst the coal companies were not making money the transportation companies were, we showed that the three principal anthra cite coal carrying companies, the Read-ing, Lehigh Valley and Erie had not paid dividends on their stock for years, and we went into full details on this subject. We produced the records showing the sales of coal.

We showed them how that forty per cent, of the anthracite coal is sold in the market below the cost of mining, be-cause of the competition of bituminous tions shall debar any competent man from working for us. We are fighting the battle of freedom for the individual, and his right to labor on his own terms.

Fourth—That it is by reason of varying conditions at each mine, impractication of coke. That rice and smaller sizes of coke. That rice and smaller sizes of coke. most exclusively in pig iron furnaces, the price of which is regulated by the price of coke. That rice and smaller sizes of coal are sold as low as 41 cents per ton. Buckwheat and pea are sold at low prices—the highest price being \$1.65 for pea. This puts the whole burden of any advance in price on the sixty per cent. of our production, which consists of down. our production, which consists of domes-tic sizes. All the other sizes must be sold in competition with bluminous coal, and they must be sold to enable us to compete with bituminous coal, or they cannot be sold. Any rise in the price of these sizes falls upon the working men, and everybody who uses this coal, which is used primarily only for household pur decrease will be unacceptable to the orkmen. A free man cannot be com-led to work, and an owner by the same of coal the cry would be raised that the rule cannot be made to do busines at a coal barons were oppressing the poor.

We explained to him, how, in prior years, by reason of the overproduction

We cannot arbitrate a question as to whether mining operation and business generally shall be managed under the common sense rule of law and equity, by the owners and the servants they have selected, or by labor organization.

You cannot arbitrate the right to select your own workmen.

You cannot arbitrate the right to protect your property and your workmen from the mob rule of labor organizations who boldly proclaim a purpose to destroy

could be readily mined in a reasonable day's work, and thereby increase their daily pay.

For reasons satisfactory to the mana-gers of the Civic Federation, another meeting was never called to hear the report of the sub-committee appointed, and after we adjourned the United Mine Workers started the machinery of their organization in motion, and the strike followed.

followed.

I have been informed on reliable authority that Mitchell and his committee earnestly opposed this strike, but that he had made so many promises that when the convention finally acted, Mr. Mitchell's advice was not taken and by a small majority a strike was ordered. small majority a strike was ordered.

The Final Conclusion.

Our final conclusion, gentlemen, is to repeat what has been said from the be ginning—that when the men go back to work they will be paid the wages which were paid prior to the strike and will be continued in accordance with the notice heretofore given, and if the men at each colliery go to work, every grievance or complaint which they may have shall be honestly and fairly considered and de-cided. We will not discharge any of the men who have taken the places of the strikers, neither will we discriminate against the men who have been in the strike, unless they have participated in the violence and crime which has pre-valled since the strike began.

To make any other terms would be to surrender the management to an organ-ization which has been lawless and would lead to continued persecution by them of he men who have stood faithfully by

You see, senators, we have discussed this whole subject fully, and I have en-deavored to show you that sound busiess management makes it impossible to increase wages. We know that the wages are fair and relatively high, and that if the leaders of the bituminous mine workers had not, for selfish purposes inbituminous mine the anthracite fields, our men would have continued to work peaceably and contentedly.

I regret that no other solution can be found, but you will see how impossible it is to overlook the controlling business onditions already pointed out.

Mr. Mitchell Silent.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 3 .- President Mitchell was shown a copy of the statement issued by President Baer this evening, but he positively declined to make any comment on it.

REPORT OF MR. WRIGHT

He Suggests an Organization of Operators and Workers to Avert Strike.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. sues a 10,000 word report on the an-

careful recommendation said that the president had no power to take action in the matter. The report is accordingly made public.

After reviewing at considerable length the origin of the strike and his methods of investigation and presenting the complaints and arguments made by both sides it concludes:

First-That the anthracite employed should organize an anthracite coal miners union, in its autonomy to be independent, but affiliated with the United Mine Workers. In the conduct of the affairs relat ing to the anthracite coal regions, the new union should preserve its own an-tonomy and be financially responsible for

its agreement.
Second—That it would be reasonable and just for the operators to concede at once a nine-hour day, but that this gue should be done for the period of six tion. months as an experiment. In order to test the influence on the production with the guaranty of production is not materially reduced there the agreement shall be made for a more permanent reduction of time.

Third-To have a new organization. composed of representatives of operators and of the new union, to try all griev-ances as they arise shall be referred for investigation, and when two-thirds of the ommittee reach a decision that decision shall be final and binding upon both par

Fourth-That the first duty of such joint board of conciliation shall be to nter upon a thorough examination and nvestigation of all conditions relative o mining anthracite coal; such investior examination through employment of experts to be se-

ected by the joint commisison. Fifth-That whenever practicable and where mining is paid for by the ton, and until the joint committee referred to shall have made its report, coal shall be paid for by the ton and be weighed by two inspectors, one representing the operators and one the men.

Sixth-That there shall be no interference with non-union men. Seventh-That wherever practicable ollective bargains shall be made relative to wages, time and other conditions nder rules to be established by the joint

committee referred to The conclusions stated above, Mr. President, seem to me in the light of all the evidence that has been furnished me to e reasonable and just, and should they be adopted with some modifications per-haps here and there would lead to a more peaceful and satisfactory condition in the anthracite coal fields.

They may not lead eventually to per fect peace, nor to the millenium, but I believe they will help to allay irritation and reach the day when the anthracite coal regions shall be governed with great-er and higher moral principles than now enerally prevail on either side

Nomination Papers Filed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Sept. 3 .- The certificate nomination of the candidates nominate by the anti-Pattison faction of the Unio party today at Philadelphia was filed tonight in the state department. The candidates are Samuel W. Pennypacker, for governor; William M. Brown, for lieutenant governor, and Isaac B. Brown, for secretary of internal affairs, the reg-

UNION PARTY CONVENTION

Gathering Marked by Riot and Disorder from Start to Finish.

TWO CONVENTIONS HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

Regulars Captured by the Pennypacker People-The Second Convention, at Continental Hotel, Endorses Former Governor Pattison-Rioting and Disorder in the Regular Gathering-Knives Drawn, Pistols Flourished and Blackjacks

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press Philadelphia, Sept. 3.-The factional fight in the Union party over the endorsement of Samuel W. Pennypacker or Robert E. Pattison as the gubernatorial candidate to head the state ticket, culminated today in the holding of two conventions.

The regularly called convention to be held in Musical Fund hall, was captured by the Pennypacker people and endorsed the complete Republican state ticket.

There was rioting and disorder from start to finish. Knives were drawn, pistols flourished and blackjacks used. The second convention met this afternoon in the Continental hotel. It was directed by State Chairman Ritter, and endorsed former Governor Pattison, the Democratic nominee for governor; G. W. Guthrie for lieutenant governor, and Lewis Emery, of McKean.

Last night a force of Unionists was placed on guard at Musical Fund hall to prevent the opposition from taking ossession of the place today. The regular delegates were admitted singly and were closely scrutinized before being permitted to enter. After all had been admitted, the doors were closed and barricaded.

At 11 o'clock, the hour when the convention was to be called to order, the Pennypacker adherents presented themselves at the hall and demanded admission. Being refused, they forced open the street doors and made a rush for the hall, which is on the second floor of Washington, Sept. 3. - Carroll D. the building. As they scrambled up the Wright, labor commissioner, today is- stairway, shouting and cheering, the regular delegates hurled chairs down hracite coal strike.

It is dated June 20, and bears the by blackjacks. No one was seriously following note by Attorney General injured, and the Pennypacker delegates, Knox: After carefully going over Mr. who were led by William R. Knight, Wright's report, the president submition, of this city, swarmed into the hall ted it to the attorney general, after a and took possession of the front seats. State Chairman Ritter called the convention to order, and Secretary George E. Mapes read the call for the convention. The state chairman then ordered the roll called. Immediately there was storm of howls and cat-calls from Knight's followers, mingled with the cheers of the regulars.

Chairman Breaks His Gavel.

Although the noise was deafening a delegate succeeded in nominating Wright as temporary chairman. The egulars howled him down and Chairman Ritter broke the handle of his gavel rapping for order. The delegates surged into the aisles, hooting, whistling and cheering, while Knight and the chairman were endeavoring to argue the legality of the former's ques-Suddenly about fifty of the Knight followers who had forced their way to the front dashed-forward, and Knight was lifted bodily upon the stage. Many blows were struck during the mix-up. He immediately organized the convention and the temporary officers were made permanent as follows: Chairman, William R. Knight; secetaries, Frank Comiskey, John Tack-

ner, I. A. Shermer, of Philadelphia, and W. H. McErwen, of Mercer; tellers, George W. Wiggins and William Campbell, of Philadelphia.

Chairmen Ritter and Knight both ordered the roll called and Knight's secretaries having the stronger voices outshouted Col. Mapes. As the secretary called each county and delegate's name he was answered by cheers and shouts and it was impossible to say whether the delegate had answered.

Although owing to the noise a speaker's voice could not be heard in the first row of seats, Pennypacker and the two Browns were named and nominated as rapidly as the secretaries could call the roll. The Pennypacker delegates answered each name in chorus and the confusion was augmented by the howls and jeers of the Union-

The tellers announced that Pennypacker had received 336 votes; William M. Brown, 327, and Isaac B. Brown, 319. The total vote was 508. On motion of A. H. Pawden, of Lancaster, the platform of the Union party last year was adopted.

While this was in progress, Secretary Mapes proceeded to call the roll and Chairman Ritter kept up a rataplan with his gavel.

In the meantime, former Postmaster Hicks, who was scheduled for temporary chairman, sat at the rear of the stage and took no part in the pro-

Finding themselves unable to proceed with the business of the convention, the regulars contented themselves with hooting and jeering the speakers who were forced to abandon their attempts to address the convention.

Police Are Powerless.

Police Captain Hamm and a squad of reserve policemen were in attendance. Chairman Ritter appealed to the former o quell the disturbance, but the police were apparently powerless.

After the nominations had been eade, Chairman Ritter, through the influence of Chairman Knight, secured order for a few minutes. The state morning. The origin of the conflagration chairman then anonunced that the con-

vention would adjourn, to meet at 3 clock at the Continental hotel. When the Unionists had withdrawn, Chairman Knight addressed the convention. He said:

State Chairman Ritter called this convention, which was his right. Beyond that he had no further authority We have organized this convention and made nominations, and we propose to stand by them. The state chairman has seen fit to withdraw and call another convention. The courts will have to decide whether the nominations made by us or whether those to be made by the other convention are le-

After having been routed out of their hall. Chairman Ritter led the delegates to the Continental hotel. The convention was called to order by State Chairman Ritter.

"As you all know," said Mr. Ritter, an organized mob intereferd and prevented the proceedings of the convention in Musical Fund hall. Pursuant to the right inherent in any organization, I adjourned the convention until this afternoon, rather than bring into personal physical conflict a body of gentlemen with a mob of toughs."

The Rump Resolutions. The following resolution, offered by

Delegate Clark, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the convention of the Union party of Pennsylvania, assembled in the city of Philadelphia in the afternoon of September 3, 1902, herewith makes protests in the interests of decency, free speech and free popular government, against the interruption of the proceedings of the convention in Musical Fund hall this morning by a gang of ruffians acting in the interests of the Quay maacting in the interests of the Quay ma-chine, Judge Pennypacker and the maintenance of the lawlessness and crime which have characterized the dominance of the commonwealth and the city of Philadelphia by the followers of Se Quay. No more scandalous attempt was ever made in this city to prevent citizens who are striving for good government and the promotion of righteousness from

carrying the work forward.

If the people of Pennsylvania shall not condemn at the polls, this wicked invas-ion of the most sacred rights of citizenship, they will give their sanction to what is in fact a blow at the very vitals of popular government and will express their approval of the direction of publiaffairs by the criminal classes. The roll-call by Secretary Mapes

showed 386 delegates present, of whon forty-two were from Philadelphia. The total representation in the convention is 508; that from Philadelphia, 94. Permanent Chairman Hicks, in assuming the chair, paid a glowing tribute to the courage of "our little state

chairman." "I know of no more fitting rebuke to the machine, which is responsible for the disorder of this morning, than for every man in sympathy movement to vote for Frank M. Ritter as the successor in the United States

senate to Mr. Penrose.' After the routine work had been disposed of, the convention endorsed Robert E. Pattison for governor: G. W. Guthrie for lieutenant governor, and ewis Emery, of McKean county, for

secretary of internal affairs. The platform adopted endorsed the national administration, condemns the last state legislature and denounced the state organization of the Republican

REPUBLICAN STATE **COMMITTEE MEETS**

All Reports Predict Increased Majorities for the Party at the Coming Election.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Sept. 3.-The Republican state committee met today and heard reports on the outlook for the coming campaign for governor. Among those present was Samuel W. Pennypacker, the party candidate for governor. All the reports received predicted increased majorities for the Republican ticket this fall. In his speech to the committeemen, Chairman Quay advocated a new ballot law, and a resolution was presented by former Lieu tenant Governor Watres, which was adopted, calling for the appointment of a committee of five to frame a new primary ballot law. A resolution calling on the state candidates to refuse all nominations except that of the regular Republican party was not passed In an address to the committee Senator Quay referred to the coal strike as follows:

"This committee should do something to relieve the situation in the anthracite coal country. The people of the district affected by the strike are Pennsylvanians. The soldiers sent there to preserve order are Pennsylvanians. You see there is a common sympathy between strikers and the soldiers. Therefore, it is entirely proper and purely a Pennsylvania matter that the Republican party, the custodian of the state's property, should do something to bring about a cessation of the pres-

ent condition of the strike." David H. Lane, of this city, then offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of seven to visit the state authorities at Harrisburg and endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike. The reading of the resolution was greeted with applause and it was unanimously adopted. Senator Quay will announce the committee tomorrow.

FATAL LANDSLIDE. Seven Hundred Lives Are Lost in Russia.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Vienna, Sept. 3.—News has been re-ceived here from Tillis, Trans-Caucasia, Russia, of a landslide which occurred August 17 in the vicinity of Mount Kas-bek, and which resulted in the destruction of some twenty villages and the loss of nearly seven hundred lives. disturbances seem to have started a glacier which swept down a valley and destroyed everything in its

Lehigh Valley Station Burned.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Tunkhannock, Sept. 3.—The Lehigh Val-ley railroad station at Laceyville was de-

PRESIDENT'S NARROW **ESCAPE FROM DEATH**

TWAS A JOHNSON CONVENTION. The Street Railroad Magnate Made

Every Nomination. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Cedar Point, Ohlo, Sept. 3 .- The Dem-

cratic state convention today nomin ated the following candidates: Secretary of state, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati; supreme judge, Michael Donnelly, Napoleon; food and dairy commissioner, Philip H. Bruck, Columbus; member of state board of public works, Joseph J. Pater, Hamil-

The convention was principally the occasion of booming its presiding officer, Mayor Tom L. Johnson for the presidency and of introducing into Ohio politics, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow pastor of the Vine Street Congregation al church at Cincinnati. The session lasted less than three hours and had only one ballot, most of the time be

ing devoted to speeches. It was a Johnson convention through out, olthough Mr. Johnson himself was more concillatory today than at the preliminary meetings of the past two lays. The platform was adopted as it came from him through the committee The state central and executive boards were both organized as he suggested, and the state ticket, with a single exception, was nominated by acclamation as slated by Johnson men. All the pro ceedings were conducted with despatch in accordance with what was known as the Johnson programme, and the chairman was made the hero of the day in every possible form of demonstration The only contest for a nomination in the convention was for food commis sioner. Ex-Mayor Bruck, of Columbus was nominated over Senator Krauss, of Cleveland, a neighbor and personal friend of Johnson.

EXTRA SESSION DISCUSSED

Governor Stone Thinks by This Means Strike Could End in Thirty Days.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Pittsburg, Sept. 3.-"An extra session of the legislature would cost the state less money than it is costing to main- wheels to collapse, splintering the side tain the militia in the anthracite region

to prevent and suppress riots."

could be made in less than thirty days. the head. The plan he proposes is a compulsory strike, whether the strikers or the op- jured. erators were willing or not. Ample provision will be made to compel both body be cared for. He sent couriers sides to accept the award. Governor ahead to prevent cheering and to anwould stand the most severe tests in Stockbridge. the courts. The principle which will be involved to compel the parties to the great labor dispute to submit third rights is that the general public rights are greater than those of either.

The courts have repeatedly upheld this principle. The scheme involves a sweeping application of the principle of the injunction both against capital and labor.

DRIVERS ARE FINED ON CHARTER OAK CIRCUIT

Called Upon to Pay \$100 Each for "Laying Up" Heats-The Big Purse Divided.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3.—Drivers Geers, Hudson and Snow were each fined \$100 for "laying up" heats at the Charter Oak park races today. In the first race, the 2.09 pace, Hudson laid up Twinkle. In the second race, the 2.15 trot, Geers held up Prince of Orange in the first and second heats. Snow laid up Fanny Dillard in the 2.04 pace. Sum-

marles: 2.09 class, pacing; purse, \$3,000; divided mile heats, best three in five. Dan R. won. Time, 2.0742, 2.00, 2.0642, 2.0744, 2.0544, 2.13 class, trotting; purse, \$1,500; divided; three in five. Prince of Orange won. Time, 2.09½, 2.09¾, 2.10½, 2.12¼, 2.10¾ 2.04 class, pacing; purse, \$1.500; divided Audubon Boy Won. Time, 2.05%, 2.05% 2.0644. 2.25 class, trotting; purse, \$1.500; divid-

ed; three in five. Dulce Cor won. 2.1114, 2.1514, 2.1216. FIRE THIS MORNING.

An alarm of fire from box 85, corner West Market and Winona streets, was sounded at 2.30 o'clock this morning. The residence of Michael Devine, of West Market street, was completely destroyed The loss could not be ascertained.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 3.—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Cleared: Freiderich der Grosse, Bremen via Cherbourg. La Savoie, Havre. Sailed; St. Paul. Southampton; Majectic, Queenstown and Liverpool. Naples—Arrived; Lahn, New York for Genoa (and proceede). ampton — Arrived: Philadelphia. York Liverpool—Arrived: Oceanic, New York via Queenstown. Rotterdam—Ar-rived: Rotterdam, New York via Bou-logne Sur Mer. Cherbourg—Sailed: Kais-erin Maria Theresia (from Bremen and Southampton), New York.

The Tally-ho in Which He and Party Were Riding is Smashed by a Trolley Gar.

SECRET SERVICE AGENT CRAIG KILLED

Mr. Roosevelt's Face Is Cut and His Back Is Bruised-The Driver of the Coach Severly Injured-Accident Occurs Near Lenox-The President Deeply Grieved at the Death of

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 3.-President Roosevelt had his face cut and was bruised severely in a wreck of the tallyho on which he was riding near here this morning. As the coach was being driven diagonally across the tracks of the Pittsfield and Lenox street rallway, a trolley car dashed into it at full speed from the rear and smashed the vehicle to pieces. A secret service man who was guarding the president was killed, Secretary Cortelyou was cut severely, and several other members of the president's party were more or less hurt. The president's driver sustained a fracture of the skull. The coach

horses were killed instantly. The accident caused an abrupt change n the president's plans. All his appointments for the day in the Berkshire district and in Connecticut were cancelled, and he decided to return to Oyster Bay direct.

The point at which the accident occurred is about one and one-half miles from this city, near the Pittsfield Country club, on the Pittsfield and Lenox Street rallway.

As the president's carriage approached this crossing an electric car was heard coming along at great speed, apparently trying to pass ahead of the procession. Secret Service Officer Craig appreciated the danger and he arose beside the driver and turning around signalled the motorman to hold back. The warning was disregarded and the next instant, in view of hundreds of people, the electric car crashed diagonally against the carriage, causing the and running down the near horse of the wheel team, killed it instantly.

In these words Governor W. A. Stone indicated to a few of his friends, during midst of the wreckage. Secret Service his visit here, his purpose to call an Agent Craig fell under the car and his extra session of the Pennsylvania leg- skull was fractured and the upper part islature and try to end the anthracite of his body was badly mangled. The coal strike. Mr. Stone is said to believe driver, Pratt, also was caught as he that by this means an end of the strike fell and he was injured mainly about

The president, although partly buried arbitration law. Under a carefully by the splintered fragments of the car-thought out scheme which he has prepared, a committee appointed under his seen to have sustained only a cut on proposed new law would arbitrate the the cheek. Governor Crane was not in-The president directed that Craig's

Stone is confirmed in his belief that his nounce that he would go at once to his proposed compulsory arbitration law train, which had been sent ahead to The president stopped for a few mo-

ments at the Hotel Aspinwall, where the party was to have had luncheon. parties to pass upon their respective He made a brief announcement of the accident to the people who were gathered on the steps.

He deplored the death of Craig. "He was the most faithful man I ever know" he said: "my children fairly worshipped him." The excitement was intense, and re-

ports flew thick and fast that the president had been killed. A witness of the accident said that the motorman was speeding his car in order to reach the club. The president, Governor Crane and Secretary Cortelyou, he adds, were piled up in a heap. The awe-stricken crowd which witnessed the accident, rushed to the president's carriage, fearing that he

The motorman of the car, a man named Maddon, and the conductor, Kelly, were arrested and brought to Pittsfield.

would not be found alive.

The president asked the motorman, Why were you running your car like that?" which brought only the response, "Because I had the right of

The president said that when he saw the car coming at such terrific speed he felt that all in the carriage would surely be killed.

Could Not Equal His Record. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The great stal-lion, Dan Patch, attempted to lower the world's pacing record of 1.594 on the mile track of the Belmont Driving club mile track of the Bellinding the track of the being two minutes flat. Just before the trial, a light rain fell, which made the track a trifle slow. Dan Patch was paced by his running mate, Tom Nolan. The time by quarters follows: .29½, .58½, 1.29.

2 minutes. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for September 3, 1902; Highest temperature 78 degrees

8 a. m. 72 per cent,

..... WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Forecast or Thursday and Friday: East-rn Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday, followed by clearing and cooler; fresh south to west winds; Fri-