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TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902.

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ADDITIONAL TROOPS ARE CALLED OUT

National Guardsmen Will Soon Swarm the Anthracite Coal Region.

LAWLESSNESS WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

The Ninth Regiment, of Wilkes-Barre, Now Under Arms—Quick Response to the Call—President Mitchell Refuses to Make Any Comment on Sheriff Jacobs' Action in Calling Out More Troops—Unknown Fiends Derrail a New Jersey Central Coal Train—The Crew Has Narrow Escape from Death in the Wreck—Martial Law Proposed for Schuylkill County.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 24.—In compliance with the request of Sheriff Jacobs and numerous citizens of Luzerne county, Governor Stone issued an order at noon today, ordering the Ninth regiment, N. G. P., to mobilize at Wilkes-Barre. Three hours after the order had been received, Colonel C. Bow Dougherty, the commanding officer, had the regiment, with the exception of the Hazelton company, ready for the field. The regiment consists of twelve companies and has a membership of about 750. There are quite a number of mine workers in the regiment, but all responded readily to the call. Colonel Dougherty says he does not apprehend any serious trouble. He thinks a few hot heads in the strikers' ranks are responsible for the many outbreaks in the region last night and this morning. It was the original intention to camp out tonight at the park on the opposite side of the river from this city, but owing to a heavy rain, which fell all day, the grounds are not in a fit condition and the soldiers will remain in the army camp tonight, ready to respond to any call.

President Mitchell refused to make any comment on Sheriff Jacobs' action in asking the governor for troops for the Wyoming region. He said the presence of the militia would not interfere with any of his plans, which were to push the strike to a successful issue. Some of the Mitchell lieutenants think the sheriff acted rather hastily, and that the bringing of the troops here was for the purpose of enabling the mine owners to operate their collieries, but they would be disappointed as the strikers were as determined as ever.

Statement of Sheriff Jacobs. Sheriff Jacobs, in a statement issued to the public, explains at length why he called upon the governor for troops. He says the outbreaks were becoming too numerous, and with the limited number of men at his command he could not cope with the unlawful assemblages that gathered in various places throughout the county.

A Central Railroad of New Jersey coal train, which was moving out of a mine siding at Warrior Run last night, was derailed by an open switch, which had been tampered with by unknown parties. The crew escaped by jumping and the cars were piled up in a big wreck. The coal which the train was carrying was intended for the New York market. A big crowd of strikers attempted to prevent the non-union men employed in the Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company at Sturmerville from going to work this morning. A number of deputy sheriffs, in charge of Thomas Burke, tried to protect the workmen. A fight followed, in which several shots were fired. David Richards, a fire boss, was shot in the leg, and David Harris and John P. Stroh were beaten on the heads with clubs. Burke was also knocked down with a stone and rendered unconscious. Coal and iron police finally dispersed the mob.

Militant Law Proposed. Magistrate Elret, of West Pittston, issued warrants this afternoon for the arrest of twenty-five of the ringleaders engaged in the riot. A crowd of 500 men and boys refused to allow non-union workmen to cross the Susquehanna river bridge at Nanticoke this morning. A deputy sheriff read the riot act, and the mob dispersed. The presence of the military has already had a good effect. Everything is quiet at the mines tonight. General Gobin is expected here early tomorrow and will probably make his headquarters here.

Martial Law Proposed. Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 24.—Asked tonight about the request made by Sheriff Beddall to place Schuylkill county under martial law, General Gobin answered: "I did not consider the proposition, am not considering it now and do not intend to consider it. I have nothing to do with it. It is entirely a question for the governor to decide. To place this county under martial law would be a mighty big undertaking. It would mean the usurpation of all civil authority in every municipality. It is one of the most serious undertakings under a republican form of government and I doubt very much its constitutionality. The sheriff wants to relieve himself of all responsibility, but the fact that the troops are here is no reason why he or any other civil officer should be relieved of their duties."

It is likely there will be an important movement of the troops already in the field late tonight and that additional troops will be ordered out, but General Gobin says, as a precautionary measure, future movements will not be made public. He says there has been so much

dynamiting of bridges throughout the region that he insists as a part of his wisdom to keep the knowledge of the movement of troops trains from the public.

Quiet at Lebanon.

Lebanon, Sept. 24.—Everything is quiet here tonight. The troops are still on duty and the colored iron workers imported from the South are helping to operate the mills of the American Iron and Steel company without molestation from outsiders, although there is much regret expressed as it becomes apparent to the public that the statement made yesterday that the negroes would be taken away would not be carried out. It is believed by the public that the promise to send them away was done with the intention of gaining time until the arrival of the soldiers. At police headquarters tonight, it was given out as the opinion of the department that as long as the colored iron workers were kept in the employ of the company, the troops would be needed.

TROUBLE AT THE EXETER COLLIERY

The Beginning of Operations at the Breaker Arouses Slumbering Lawlessness at Pittston.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Pittston, Sept. 24.—The Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, located in Exeter borough, just outside of West Pittston, commenced work today, but not without opposition of a determined nature from the strikers. The result was a victory for the coal company. The strikers and their sympathizers did all in their power to persuade and prevent men from going to work this morning, and the result was a fierce fight, in which three non-union men and a sheriff's deputy were injured. The victims are as follows: DAVID RICHARDS, of Wyoming, Pa., a fire boss; shot in leg; JOHN P. STROH, of Exeter street, West Pittston; a carpenter at the colliery, injured the most severely, not necessarily serious, but very painful; back a mass of bruises where he had been struck with pick handle; face scratched and bruise on head from a sand bag.

THOMAS BURKE, of Port Griffith, a deputy sheriff, face pummeled and eye blacked. The trouble took place shortly after six o'clock this morning. It was general back evening that an attempt would be made to operate the colliery, and this fact was widely discussed at a mass meeting held in an open field at West Pittston. There was no speech-making at the meeting, but the matter was quietly discussed and a determination reached that work at the colliery must be prevented if possible. The rising of the sun found every avenue leading to the gates of the colliery stockade well picketed, and a crowd of fully a thousand people were about the vicinity. Every person who attempted to reach the colliery was halted and an effort made to induce them to return home. The pickets were successful in a number of instances, and their presence had the effect of keeping other within their own doors, they being afraid to venture to reach the colliery. Others, however, were more daring and refused to be intimidated by the strikers, and among them were the victims of the assaults. When the attempt was made to check Harris' progress, he drew his revolver and fired several shots in the air. Before he could reload his revolver, however, the crowd was upon him and had used him roughly. He finally got away, however, and not within the stockade. Stroh was pummeled upon and knocked unconscious by a blow from a sand bag. While lying on the ground, he was beaten over the back, and then dragged to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks shortly before the south-bound passenger train was due, and shortly afterward, and taking advantage of his temporary abandonment by the mob, got away from the place and was taken to his home by friends.

The crowd was well armed with guns, revolvers and pick handles, and about fifty of them had in their possession clubs, about a dozen or so half square and four feet long, which they had torn from a fence on their way to the colliery. Over a dozen or two shots were fired, and Richards, whose wound is not considered dangerous.

The sheriff had been notified and several deputies were hurried to the scene. One of them, Burke, of Port Griffith, was attacked and had his face pummeled. Electric cars bound for West Pittston were stopped by some of the pickets, who inquired if there were any "scabs" aboard. Five cars were bound for the Stevens colliery, were taken from one car, but later allowed to depart.

No attempt was made to operate the plant this morning, but everything was in readiness, and the men who were afraid to venture to the colliery during the presence of the crowd, took advantage of the rain-storm and got within the stockade. The breaker was put in operation this afternoon and about seventy-five tons run through. Work will be continued tomorrow.

An attorney went before Squire Elret, of West Pittston, this evening and placed information for the arrest of a number who were recognized among the rioters. Twenty-seven warrants were issued, and the men will be given a hearing as fast as they can be brought before the justice. Among those to be arrested are several well-known English-speaking miners and officers of the Exeter colliery local. About 4 o'clock this evening, Joseph Adams, a teamster employed at the Exeter mine, was overtaken by a mob of about a hundred strikers, while on his way to his home in Sturmerville and assaulted with clubs. He was rescued by the local police, but not before he had been seriously injured.

ROOSEVELT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

The Condition of the President is Entirely Satisfactory in Every Way.

HE SUFFERS NO PAIN FROM THE WOUND

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington at half past six o'clock, via the Pennsylvania railroad from Indianapolis, where he was compelled to abandon his western trip because of an abscess on his leg, which developed as a result of the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass. He stood the journey from Indianapolis remarkably well and when he was carried in a wheel chair from the railroad car to his carriage, he was in excellent spirits and appeared to be free from any pain. With Mrs. Roosevelt, the president was driven directly to the temporary white house on Jackson place, where, according to the present arrangements, he will remain until the wound is healed and he is able again to be on his feet. The president was taken to his room on the second floor of the temporary white house, where he had taken her place in the vehicle and where she was driven to the temporary white house on Jackson square facing Lafayette park. Here the president was assisted by the attendants to an ordinary cane seat chair placed on the platform and when he had got comfortably seated a half dozen ushers and policemen carried him to his room on the second floor of his temporary home. This floor contains three large rooms and a hall room with a bath at the extreme rear. The room fronting on Lafayette square had been made into a sitting room and the other two into bed rooms. The president was taken to the second room from the front and made comfortable. Steward Pinckney, under the direction of Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's private secretary, was engaged all day in putting the second floor in condition for the chief executive and his wife. Flowers were arranged on the mantles and tables. Arrangements were made at once for dressing the president's wound, and for other attention necessary after his long railway journey. Doctors Lunt, Rixey and Urie remained with him some time after he was taken to his room and gave their personal attention to every detail. Dr. Lung, the regular white house physician, will have immediate charge of the president's case, and if it be deemed necessary will consult Drs. Richardson and Urie in the further treatment of the wound.

PACKER'S DEAL OFF.

Roosevelt's Attitude on Trusts Stops Meat Combination. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Chicago, Sept. 24.—The combination of the great packing houses of the country, which has been in process of formation for the last six months, has been abandoned, at least for the present, says the Tribune. The decision is due, in a large degree, to the attitude of the national administration toward trusts, and outlined by President Roosevelt in his recent speeches, and to the possibility that in the event of a consolidation congress might remove the tariff on cattle.

It was learned last night that a final meeting of the heads of the firms known as the "Big Four" packing houses had been held, at which it was agreed to end all negotiations at once. This was followed by an order issued from the office of Swift & Co. that the firm's employees immediately should discontinue the inventory of property and stock, which had been ordered and started for the purpose of tabulating a report of the financial condition of the company.

THE TICKET FOR NEW YORK

President Roosevelt Indorsed in Platform Adopted at Saratoga.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 24.—State Senator Frank Higgins, of Olean, will be the nominee for lieutenant governor at today's Republican state convention.

George R. Sheldon, to whom Senator Platt has clung with characteristic tenacity was forced off the ticket early this morning and gave out a letter of withdrawal, after a conference in which Governor Odell had been summoned here from Albany, Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Mr. Sheldon, ex-Governor Black, Senator Ellisworth, Lou Payne and Robert C. Morris, chairman of the New York Republican county committee participated. It was 2 o'clock when the convention opened, and Governor Odell announced to the waiting newspapermen that Mr. Sheldon had withdrawn. Further than that he was silent.

Completing today in three hours a state ticket, and promulgating a platform of principles, without the least indication of friction and amidst much enthusiasm, the state Republican convention adjourned sine die. The candidates with three exceptions are at present state officers. The planks in the platform which were adopted with attention were those protesting against combinations and trusts and the declaration for improved canals. The ticket nominated was: For Governor—B. B. Odell. Lieutenant Governor—F. W. Higgins. Secretary of State—H. O'Brien. Treasurer—John G. Wickser. Comptroller—N. B. Miller. Engineer—E. A. Bond. Attorney General—H. C. Corman. Judge Court of Appeals—William E. Werner. The platform also endorses the administration of President Roosevelt and Governor Odell, calls attention to the abolition of the direct tax (etc); disavows on the economy that has characterized the administration of state affairs, considering the largely increased responsibilities; congratulates President Roosevelt for laying the foundations of local government in the Philippines; and offers the relief furnished local education in the states; calls for good roads and improved canals; endorses the constitutional amendment allowing the legislature to regulate the hours of labor for workmen; calls for the preservation of the protective tariff in the interest of the workman; favors legislation to get more speedy results in Supreme court actions, a high standard of state care for the insane; appropriations for the forest preserves and recognition of the veterans of all wars.

The friction which developed yesterday and which threatened to result in a party breach, had entirely disappeared this morning and the leaders talked in the most harmonious way. Senator Platt said that if he made any assertions on Mr. Woodruff he had forgotten them. Mr. Woodruff failed to remember any criticism of Senator Platt.

THE CANDIDATES MUST FILE CERTIFICATES.

Opinion of Attorney General Elkin Delivered Yesterday.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Sept. 24.—Attorney General Elkin delivered an opinion today in which he decides that candidates for mine inspectors must file certificates of nomination with the county commissioners.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Sept. 24.—Arrived: Majestic, Liverpool; Cleared: La Tourette, Havre; Columbia, Hamburg; Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Hohenzollern, Bremen and Southampton. Sailed: St. Paul, Southampton; Oceania, Liverpool; Queenstown—Arrived: Teutonic, New York; Southampton—Arrived: Philadelphia, New York; Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York; Rotterdam—Arrived: Potsdam, New York.

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Must Rest Ten Days.

The president, as stated by a gentleman fully acquainted with the president's condition, is that after ten days or more of rest, the chief executive will be himself again. During that time it will be necessary for him to keep in bed or on a couch in a reclining position, so as to give the injured leg complete rest. The wound is in splendid condition now and should heal rapidly. There is an accumulation of business demanding the president's attention, and he will be able to dispose of much of it without serious personal inconvenience. According to present plans, during his period of recovery, the president will spend his time at the temporary white house, Secretary Cortelyou saying tonight that no other arrangement for him had been made. Mr. Roosevelt expects to view the parade of the Grand Army two weeks from today, but it is not yet known whether he will remain here during the entire interval between now and then.

BANQUET FOR CANDIDATES.

Judge Pennypacker, Senator Penrose and Others Guests of the Tariff League. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—Judge Pennypacker, Senator Penrose and other prominent Republicans were the guests tonight of the Protective Tariff League, at a banquet in honor of the Republican state and city candidates for the next election. About the board were four or five hundred men who gave an enthusiastic welcome to their guests. The latter included Judge Pennypacker, Senator Penrose, ex-Senator Brown, the candidate for lieutenant governor.

Seven Strikers Fined.

Harrisburg, Sept. 24.—Seven of the strikers arrested at Williamstown on Monday for rioting were given a hearing today before Alderman Jackson and fined \$5 each and the costs. Three others, who were arrested at the same time, were discharged. The charges against the alleged offenders was disorderly conduct.

Emperor of Corea Dead.

Paris, Sept. 25.—In a dispatch from Seoul, Corea, the correspondent of the Figaro says it is reported that the emperor of Corea is dead.

the great hospital was established on Long Island after the Spanish war, and she reminded the president of the fact that she had often seen him there and had admired him for the way in which he looked after the comforts of the men. The president was delighted at meeting her and conversed with her for some time.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Station.

When the train bearing the president rolled into the station at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon, on schedule time, there was a large number of people around the railway station, awaiting its arrival, but a special detail of police and detectives kept them in the rear, so that few were able to see him. Mrs. Roosevelt, who had reached the city during the day from Oyster Bay, had been one of the earliest arrivals at the station. She was accompanied by Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, formerly the physician attached to the presidential household. Secretaries Moody and Hitchcock and Dr. John F. Urie joined them before the train's arrival. As soon as the train came to a stop, Mrs. Roosevelt boarded it, followed by the cabinet officers and the others who had come to welcome the president home. They remained aboard for fifteen minutes, chatting with the president, before he was removed from the car. An invalid wheel chair was backed up against the platform, and into this, the president, borne in the arms of Drs. Lung, Richardson and Rixey and another gentleman, was lifted and was carried across the narrow platform entrance onto the pavement where the white house carriage was standing.

The president took his infirmly good-naturedly and extended a friendly greeting to several persons whom he recognized as he was being wheeled to the carriage. He was attired as usual, except that the shoe on the left foot was off. He jokingly remarked to a crowd of officers and trainmen who were standing around looking on sympathetically that he felt better than he looked. He was in excellent spirits and apparently suffered no pain from the wound in his leg. As he was lifted into the white house carriage he was given several hearty rounds of applause by the bystanders. Mrs. Roosevelt also had taken her place in the vehicle and where she was driven to the temporary white house on Jackson square facing Lafayette park. Here the president was assisted by the attendants to an ordinary cane seat chair placed on the platform and when he had got comfortably seated a half dozen ushers and policemen carried him to his room on the second floor of his temporary home. This floor contains three large rooms and a hall room with a bath at the extreme rear. The room fronting on Lafayette square had been made into a sitting room and the other two into bed rooms. The president was taken to the second room from the front and made comfortable. Steward Pinckney, under the direction of Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's private secretary, was engaged all day in putting the second floor in condition for the chief executive and his wife. Flowers were arranged on the mantles and tables. Arrangements were made at once for dressing the president's wound, and for other attention necessary after his long railway journey. Doctors Lunt, Rixey and Urie remained with him some time after he was taken to his room and gave their personal attention to every detail. Dr. Lung, the regular white house physician, will have immediate charge of the president's case, and if it be deemed necessary will consult Drs. Richardson and Urie in the further treatment of the wound.

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MORE SOLDIERS TO BE SENT HERE

Eighth Regiment Now on Duty in Schuylkill Region Ordered to Proceed to Duryea.

FIERCE RIOTING AT FOREST CITY

Sheriff Maxey Was Unable to Control the Mob and Asked for Troops—Two Companies of the Thirteenth Sent There—Rioting All Through the Valley.

So alarming is the strike situation becoming in the anthracite coal fields that all of the remaining companies of the Third brigade are to be called out at once. Susquehanna's sheriff has called for troops and a detachment of the Thirteenth has been ordered to respond.

When interviewed over the long-distance 'phone last night, General Gobin, who is in the Schuylkill region, said he had determined to send the Eighth regiment to this region today. It will be located at Duryea, and protect the northern part of Luzerne and southern part of Lackawanna county. The headquarters of the Eighth is at Pottstown, and it has been in the field since July 31. The regiment has nine companies. General Gobin may establish his headquarters with the Eighth.

On account of the number of collieries in this and Luzerne county, General Gobin feels that the Thirteenth and Ninth will not be able to cope with the situation. The Ninth was called out yesterday, but has not been taken to the field yet. The rain yesterday and the failure of the tents to arrive caused Colonel C. Bow Dougherty to hold his men in their army until today, when they will go into camp at West Side park, Wilkes-Barre. From there details will be sent to any point where trouble may occur.

To take the place of the Eighth regiment, which will be sent here, General Gobin intends to call out the remainder of the Fourth regiment, of Allentown. The regiment now has two companies in the field and the remaining eight companies are to be ordered out at once, General Gobin said. The other troops in the Schuylkill region are the Twelfth regiment, of Williamsport; the City troop, of Philadelphia, and the Governor's troop, of Harrisburg. Within a few days Battery C, of Phoenixville, which has three two-pound guns and three gating guns, will be called. This will place the entire Third brigade, or 3,150 men, in the field.

Sheriff Bedell, of Schuylkill county, yesterday asked the governor to put the entire county under martial law, and the request was referred to General Gobin, who has given his disapproval. The general believes he has quite enough to do at present without giving to Schuylkill county the attention it should receive if martial law is declared. The Thirteenth had a busy day yesterday, and last night it was the opinion of the officers that the situation is threatening.

SHERIFF MAXEY ASKS GOVERNOR FOR TROOPS

Sheriff Maxey of Susquehanna county last night asked Governor Stone to send troops to Forest City because of a serious outbreak there. Two companies of the Thirteenth under command of Major Field will proceed to Forest City at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Hillside Coal and Iron company started its No. 2 colliery at Forest City yesterday. It is the first break in the lines of the strikers in that part of the field and the strikers of that place are very bitter against the men who returned to work. They hung about the colliery yesterday and the few men who ventured out for dinner were stoned and hoisted.

When evening came a crowd of several hundred congregated near the breaker and when the workmen came forth they were set upon. They ran and the mob ran after them throwing stones and clubs. Brought to bay some of the pursued men halted and drawing their revolvers fired. Evidently they fired in the air for no one was hurt. The firing held the crowd back long enough to allow the men to reach their homes.

SHERIFF POWERLESS.

Sheriff Maxey was powerless to do anything to stay the mob. He had a conference with the burgess after the rioting and as the streets were filled with excited men the burgess issued an order directing every saloon

in the town close its doors and he sent out officers to see that his order was obeyed. A number of special officers and deputies were sworn in to preserve order for the night and Sheriff Maxey then called upon Governor Stone on the telephone and asked that troops be sent at once to Forest City.

At 10 o'clock last night, Governor Stone called up Colonel Watres to learn the details of the situation in this county and to inquire as to the advisability of taking a detachment from the Thirteenth to do duty at Forest City, providing it was decided to respond to Sheriff Maxey's requisition. Colonel Watres explained that at that hour he had five of his eleven companies out on patrol and guard duty, but was ready and able to take care of Susquehanna county, at least temporarily, if the emergency demanded it.

At an early morning hour, Governor Stone decided to grant Sheriff Maxey's request, and telephoned Colonel Watres to send him soldiers at once. Colonel Watres instructed Major Field to take two companies and start for Forest City at 4 o'clock. When Forest City awakes this morning, it will find soldiers on hand to prevent a repetition of yesterday's mob rule.

Colonel Watres in his conversation with Governor Stone told him the situation in this county was at its most disorderly since the beginning of the strike, and that anything approaching a general outbreak in the lower part of the county would tax the resources of the Thirteenth to the straining point. That the colonel was not adding any coloring matter to his report of the local state of affairs may be judged from a survey of the following synopsis of the day's disorder:

DISORDER OF A DAY.

Early in the morning a mob held up a train at Priebeburg, blocked the railroad and assailed the train hands. At 5 o'clock p. m., at the same place, a mob assaulted workmen, imprisoned others in a breaker, and drove back others coming to work. Two of the mob, one armed with an axe and the other with a big knife, were arrested for brandishing their weapons at a small group of soldiers. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Jessup and Peckville were the scenes of a general uprising against non-union men. Soldiers quelled the disturbance, and went away. It broke out again, and soldiers were again sent to the scene. Three non-union men were laid low with clubs and stones, and four strikers are reported to have been shot. Forest City was given over to the hands of a mob during the most of the day, and in the evening the sheriff, in despair of being able to restore order, made requisition for troops. Incidents of violence of a less serious character were reported from many places.

NUMEROUS CALLS ON THE THIRTEENTH

The first call for protection to which the Thirteenth made response came yesterday morning from Priebeburg.

The Ontario and Western company attempted to take out a train of coal from Johnson No. 2 colliery, early in the morning, but found that the track had been blocked with huge boulders and that a big crowd of strikers and their sympathizers would not allow the train hands to clear away the obstructions. Upon receiving a call for aid, Colonel Watres dispatched Major R. Rush Field and two companies to the scene on a special train. At the approach of the soldiers the crowd retreated and the company was free to take out the train. The obstructions were so heavy and numerous that the train hands could not move them in any reasonable time, so to get the boiler over with as quickly as possible Major Field directed the soldiers to give a hand.

In doing so, however, the Major informed the company officers that here—

Continued on Page 3

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

Table with weather data for Sept. 24, 1902. Includes high and low temperatures, relative humidity, and a weather forecast for the following day.