Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. TWELVE PAGES SCRANTON, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1902. TWELVE PAGES TWO CENTS.

CONTINUED FOR SETTLEMENT

Controversy Between Miners and Operators Likely to Be Taken Out of Commission's Hands.

State Library

NOW NEGOTIATING FOR AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT

Miners Are Offered a Ten Per Cent. Advance, Nine Hour Day and Yearly Contracts Between Each Company and Its Employes—Must Guarantee Cessation of Strikes and Molestation of Non-Union Men.

It is not only possible but very probable that the Anthracite Strike commission has held its last session for the taking of testimony.

Negotiations for the settlement of the matters in dispute between the operators and miners, by agreement, are now on.

The miners have been offered a ten per cent. advance in wages, a nine hour day, yearly contracts between each company and its own employes, and conferences yearly between company officials and a committee of employes to adjust grievances.

The miners' demands substantially were:

First—Twenty per cent. increase in wages.

Second—Eight hour day.

Third—Weighing of coal, where practicable.

Fourth—Recognition of the union.

The operators' offer the following:

First—Ten per cent. increase in wages.

Second—Nine hour day.

Third—Contracts between each company and its own employes.

Fourth—Conferences for adjustment of grievances.

The miners agree to negotiate on this basis, with the understanding that the weighing of coal is an open question. They will waive the demand for recognition of the union, but will stand out for a fifteen per cent. increase in wages.

In return the operators will demand that duly accredited representatives of all the miners shall give some guarantee of a cessation of petty strikes and that non-union men shall not be molested.

The commission adjourned, yesterday at noon, for the ostensible purpose of giving the opposing parties time to agree on what facts they can agree are not in dispute, thereby saving the commission time and labor, but the real purpose was to give the parties opportunity to come together and eliminate every matter in dispute and leave the commission with nothing to do but make recommendations for the avoidance of future controversy.

On Wednesday, Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh went to New York and Philadelphia. He returned Thursday. That night, he, Chairman E. B. Thomas, of the Erie board of directors, and Clarence S. Darrow, leading counsel for the miners' side, had a conference at Hotel Jermyn, which lasted until midnight. Mr. Mac Veagh went to New York again yesterday and it was thought would return last night. He did not come however.

Just prior to the noon recess hour, yesterday, Mr. Darrow addressed the commission and making an admission that the miners had only fragmentary evidence to offer as to the matter of wages, suggested that an adjournment be had to give opportunity to the accountants of both sides to work on the companies' statistics with a view of agreeing on what facts would not be disputed and saving thereby, a great amount of labor and time.

The commission was expecting the motion. Chairman Gray had before him some typewritten manuscript and from this he read as follows:

"Having said so much and acceding to the suggestion made by you that this time be taken for the preparation of the documentary evidence and for a possible agreement as to facts and figures which would forward the work of the commission, the commission desire to express the hope that an effort will be made by the parties to come to an agreement upon nearly all, if not all, the matters now in controversy, as well as upon these documentary facts and figures, and that they will adopt the suggestion heretofore made by the commission to counsel on both sides that we would aid them in such effort by our conciliatory offices. It seems to us that many of the conditions complained of, and which have been the subject of our careful study and examination, might be better remedied by the parties to the controversy approaching the subject in a proper spirit, and with the purpose of fairly adjusting them. We hope, therefore, gentlemen, that the interval of time that is now proposed may be availed of with this end in view. Of course, in the meantime we shall proceed with the work before us as we have begun it."

Attorney John T. Lenahan, who with Joseph O'Brien represents the non union men, opposed adjourning till tomorrow, as he wished to cross-examine Rev. Dr. Roberts, who was then in the witness box. Judge Gray consulted with the other commissioners for a moment and then announced that an afternoon session would be held to permit of this cross-examination. As the commissioners were rising, attorneys for the big companies hurried to Mr. Lenahan's side and talked with him in low tones. Mr. Lenahan disappeared into the commissioners' consulting room, and, a few moments later, Colonel Mosely, the assistant recorder, returned and asked the attorneys to wait to hear something Judge Gray had to communicate. Judge Gray followed closely and announced that Mr. Lenahan being content to postpone his cross-examination of Dr. Roberts until this morning, the commission would not meet in the afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon and last night representatives of the parties in interest were in conference relative to the settlement of the strike disputes. This morning the commission will be asked to adjourn the sessions until Dec. 3. When the commission re-assembles it is as good as certain that an amicable adjustment will have been reached.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

One of the primal factors in bringing about the negotiations for amicable adjustment was the inability of the miners to produce acceptable testimony on the question of wages, and the desire of the companies to be saved the necessity of presenting what they have to offer on this subject.

If forced to do it, the companies proposed to put in evidence a great mass of figures showing what they pay in wages; what they secure in profits, and how it is unwarranted that the commission should compel them to grant anything like the miners are demanding.

It is not but that they are satisfied the commission and the public would have to admit from a study of these figures that the miners' demands are exorbitant, but that they may avoid the distasteful and laborious task of parading these matters, that the operators came to the point of entering upon these negotiations.

On the miners' side the attorneys were confronted with the alternative of accepting the operators' compilations as the evidence on which the commissioners should base their findings as to wages, or of resting this feature of the case on such fragmentary testimony as would be adducable from the comparatively few mine workers—say even a hundred—the commission could in reason be asked to listen to, or such figures as might be compiled from the "due bills" they were able to gather, which, it now develops, were of little use to them because few miners were found who had preserved them consecutively for any considerable period. In other words, the miners' lawyers realized that for every individual case they might present of a miner having little or even nothing coming to them at the end of a month, the companies would produce another case of another miner making more than a hundred dollars a month.

Source of Figures.

While on the stand yesterday, Rev. Dr. Roberts testified that his figures as to miners' earnings were derived from averaging about five hundred "due bills" gathered from all portions of the region. Judge Gray practically told him the commission would find little to aid it from that sort of statistics.

These are only the main motives prompting the negotiations for settlement. Various other matters entered into the situation, which at a time like this it is unnecessary to enumerate. Suffice it to say in a summing up that both sides are anxious for a settlement outside of the commission and that each is in a position to ask that the other shall not consider itself licensed to dictate terms.

It was when the examination of the miners' medical experts and the re-direct examination of Rev. Dr. Roberts had been concluded at 12.15 p. m., that the continuance for settlement proposition was advanced. The discussion was as follows:

Mr. Darrow: Mr. Chairman, we have been at considerable disadvantage and had considerable difficulty in getting the exact dates and exact figures which I know this commission wants. Of course, you gentlemen can realize it largely. I must say that when I came down to this region I supposed it would be an easier matter to find out the exact amounts paid for wages in these industries; but enough has developed here to show that there are scarcely two mines where the wages are the same, and perhaps in each mine there are different wags paid. So, to get at the exact proof is very difficult. On our side, all we have is to get the due bills of the miners, running over a series of years. Those are very imperfectly preserved; we can only get them fragmentary, and when we get them we are not certain that thy give exact figures; that is, some months may be smaller and some larger, and they may be sorted. The only exact information we can get is from the companies' books. Each one of these companies had said to us here in open court that it will give us all its figures, and I know that they have large numbers of men at work on them, and that they are not yet ready. I think it would expedite the work of this commission if we examine those figures, or our experts examine them, privately, and see how far we can agree with them as to the exact facts, and it would require a little time for that purpose. We are working here, day after day, and it is very hard to do it, and it is not conducive to any good to put in secondary facts that are more or less uncertain, when we can get at the exact facts. So, I think it would be wise to have a little time granted to go over their books and see how far we can agree—I think we can agree—and eliminate a large number of questions which is taking up time. We would like an adjournment for some little time for that purpose.

Chairman's Suggestion.

The Chairman: Mr. Darrow, the commission would be glad to co-operate with you to bring about the accomplishment of that end. While the testimony, in itself, has been very interesting, and I will not say it has not been of value to the commission, still it has not yet borne practically upon the points at issue between the parties to this controversy, and the commission desire to assist in any project such as you have outlined that will shorten the labor of investigation; that is, shorten it, not so much for our comfort as for the opportunity that it will give us to clearly get at the facts without embarrassment of needless detail. It was suggested at Washington at the first hearing, when counsel were present, that this should be done and that the counsel on both sides would co-operate to that end in order that data that were indisputable might be put before us and all contests about them eliminated, and if any contest at all should remain it would be confined to those matters about which you could not agree, if such there should prove to be. I have not had an opportunity of consulting with the commission as to the time we should give for this, nor do I know that you have suggested any particular time; but we will co-operate with you to that end, and we will adjourn until tomorrow, so that we may know certainly tomorrow what time will be required.

Mr. Darrow: We can ascertain more definitely about that by tomorrow morning.

The Chairman: By that time we can form a more definite idea, by discussion, and so on, of the time that will be required. We do not want to waste any time, of course, but we wish to give sufficient time for the investigation of these figures, which, after all, is the important matter.

Mr. Darrow. To be sure:

The Chairman: Having said so much, and acceding to the suggestion made by you that this time be taken for the preparation of the documentary evidence, and for a possible agreement as to facts and figures which would forward the work of the commission, the commission desire to express the hope that an effort will be made by the parties to come to an agreement upon nearly all, if not all, the matters now in controversy, as well as upon these documentary facts and figures, and that they will adopt the suggestion heretofore made by the commission to counsel on both sides, that we would aid them in such effort by our conciliatory offices. It seems to us, that many of the conditions complained of, and which have been the subject of our careful study and examination, might be better remedied by the parties to the controversy approaching the subject in a proper spirit, and with the purpose of fairly adjusting them. We hope, therefore, gentlemen, that the interval of time that is now proposed may be availed of with this end in view. Of course, in the meantime, we shall proceed with the work before us as we have begun it.

Had It in Mind.

Mr. Darrow: I would like to say for myself, frankly, that that matter has been running in my mind for the last few days. It is a very serious undertaking for this commission to ascertain the exact wages paid to each mine operated throughout this region, and, as we met here day after day, and got better acquainted, and with a fair feeling towards each other, it seems to me there ought to be hope of our accomplishing this, with the aid of this commission. I do not suppose it would be very wise to do it without its aid. It is certainly very much better for everybody interested in the country in general, and, so far as we are concerned, we will do everything we can between now and the next session.

The Chairman: I will only say now that the commission will be very glad to aid in obtaining any such result.

Mr. Warren: I do not understand that Mr. Darrow made any suggestion as to time?

The Chairman: No, he did not.

Mr. Warren: May I be permitted, speaking for the Pennsylvania Coal company and the Hillside Coal and Iron company to say that we find it exceedingly difficult to gather the facts. We have had thirty or forty men at work for two weeks at nothing else, so as to be able to do that which the commission suggested at Washington we do, and that which we are desirous ourselves of doing, and that is, to submit to the commission and counsel on the other wise the result of our investigation fairly and completely. I would like to suggest that if the other companies are in anything like the situation we are in—we are doing everything we can to speed the getting together of the facts and figures—we ought to have at least a week, if not ten days. Mr. Brownell and myself have been at work on this nights, without our auditor and a corps of men he has with him, and it seems to be an almost interminable job. I do not believe there is a member of the commission who has any appreciation of what it means—considering the fact that we have twenty or thirty collieries with every conceivable kind of labor, thirty kinds of labor and thirty different sorts of computations to get at these figures. You say you are desirous of speeding the matter, and of course we are too, but I want to ask you in the name of these companies to be reasonable enough to give us this time, at least a week anyway, and we believe that at the end of that time we can submit the result of the examination of our statistician and give figures that will throw light on the subject, and then we can proceed with actual facts and not theories.

Better to Adjourn.

The Chairman: I said in reply to Mr. Darrow's suggestion that as the commission had not considered the matter of how much time might be necessary, and I could not decide it for them without consultation, that it would be better, perhaps, to adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock—the usual time—and we will be in a better condition then, a better situation perhaps, to discuss the matter of time. We are disposed, I think I can say for all the commission, to give you all the time that is necessary for this important work.

Mr. Warren: I got the impression that you intended to adjourn until tomorrow, and that upon meeting tomorrow morning you would fix the time, and I wanted the commission to have some idea of how we are situated.

The Chairman: We will not fix it without suggestions, from counsel on both sides. Will you have any other witnesses, Mr. Darrow?

Mr. Darrow: I would prefer to use this afternoon for the matter spoken of and not have any session this afternoon.

The Chairman: And you suggest that we adjourn now until tomorrow morning?

Mr. Darrow: Yes, sir, until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. John T. Lenahan: I desire to ask Doctor Roberts some questions.

The Chairman: We can adjourn then until 2 o'clock. We will then stand adjourned until 2 o'clock.

* * * * * * *

The Chairman (after a conference with several gentlemen): Since the announcement that we would take a recess Mr. Lenahan has said that he prefers not to go on this afternoon and therefore we will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Without any preliminary the proceedings of the morning opened with the resumption of the direct examination of Dr. Richard H. Gibbons, of this city, by Attorney James Lenahan, of counsel for the miners.

The doctor described in detail the diseases peculiar to mine workers, the causes thereof and the effect generally on the sufferer. An adult who in childhood suffered from any bronchial trouble, the doctor said, is predisposed to such an extent to miners' asthma that he should not be allowed to work in the mines.

Neglect of diet, exposure to cold and dampness, strained positions, great muscular effort, sudden changes of temperature, he said, bring on neuralgia and various forms of rheumatism. Among the interested listeners there was a mild titter as the witness mentioned "gout" as one of the diseases to which miners are subject.

Not Able to Pay.

After bringing out from Dr. Gibbons that he has made a special study of surgery for thirty years and that he has attended many cases of injury by burns, blasts, falls, and the like, had him tell of the frequency and seriousness of these hurts.

The doctor said he never expected to get any pay from the average miner, not because the miner was not always willing to pay, but because, in the doctor's opinion, the miner is not able to pay.

The mine ambulance was severely arraigned by Dr. Gibbons. They are crude, cold and unsanitary, the doctor declared. The fact that they are housed generally in the mine stables is, in itself, enough to condemn it.

The doctor, immediately recommended that miners should be schooled in "First Aid to the Injured." About twenty years ago, he said, he undertook to inaugurate a movement for such education, but received no encouragement. "My medical brethren," said the doctor, "were those who discouraged me most."

Speaking of the character of fractures from mine accidents, the witness said, that Dr. Agnew once told him the worst fractures he ever saw came from the anthracite coal regions.

When Mr. Torrey took the witness in hand for cross-examination, he asked "Doctor, did you ever write a book?"

It was the biggest hit of the hearings. No one laughed with more heartiness than the commissioners.

The doctor said he had never written a book, although he had written many articles on surgical matters. Mr. Torrey picked up a pamphlet and began turning over its pages slowly. Everybody was expectant of a possible repetition of the incident of the day before in which Dr. Roberts and his book were the principal features. It developed, however, that Mr. Torrey was "just joking."

On cross-examination Mr. Torrey brought out that the Green Ridge Coal company's ambulance is being used by the Lackawanna hospital, temporarily, while the hospital ambulance is being repaired; that within a year emergency hospitals have been established by law at all the mines, which are provided with everything required for temporarily treating accident cases, and that the Delaware and Hudson and other companies send doctors about to their mines to educate the bosses and others in "First Aid to the Injured."

Dr. Gibbons, before leaving the stand, took another fall out of the mine ambulance, declaring it to be a veritable bunch of infection.

It Ages a Man.

Dr. Eugene J. Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, physician of the Central Poor district, of Luzerne, was examined by Attorney John Shea, of counsel for the miners. He testified along substantially the same line as the preceding doctors and in addition told that a miner of fifty years looks as if he was sixty-five or seventy years of age. He also told of having secured a job for four old miners on a farm in Lehman township and of the former discharging them because "they had no lungs and while they were might good eaters they were very poor workers."

Bishop Spalding asked the witness how long the old miners last after they give up mine work, and go back to the breaker. "Not very long," replied the witness.

A. H. McClintock, attorney for the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre company cross-examined Dr. Butler. Among the things Mr. McClintock developed was the fact that Dr. Butler himself worked in the mines from the time he was ten years of age until nineteen. Dr. Butler is a fine, big, healthy looking man. Judge Gray remarked, "You are a pretty healthy looking ex-miner."

The re-direct examination of Dr. Roberts was then taken up. A buzz, followed by a deep hush accompanied the witness as he passed from the miners' table to the witness box. Picking up Dr. Roberts' now noted book, Mr. Darrow remarked: "I want to read a few things the gentleman of the other side evidently overlooked." He then began to read cullings from the book in which the doctor expressed opinions or stated facts.

In these excepts it was set forth that intelligent co-operation for self-help by the miners is desirable; that wages have been steadily reduced for twenty years by the reduction or total cutting off of allowances for extra work, and like incidentals; that collective bargaining is expedient, and desirable; that recognition of the United Mine Workers is only prevented by prejudice and pride on the part of the operators; that operators are unreasonably hostile to the union, and that the coal operator millionaires are accountable for setting a bad example to the people by their lack of unselfishness in the use of their wealth.

Would Not Give Names.

On cross-examination by Mr. Willcox, the witness declined to give the names of any selfish millionaire coal operators he had in mind when he wrote the book, or to tell of any instance where allowances were cut off as he described.

To a question by Mr. Ross, the witness said he believed a coal syndicate would be a good thing for the miners.

In response to some general questions, Dr. Roberts said a great industrial war like the strike is naturally attended with intemperate words and violence. Collective bargaining and conciliatory boards, he said, would prevent strikes. Annual wages for the last year, the witness declared, was not sufficient to maintain an American standard of living.

The poor boards of the anthracite districts, he went on to say, report that it costs $94 per capita to maintain the poor. This would be about $475 a year for a family of five. The doctor would place the poverty line for those outside the poor houses at $100 above this figure. He further declared that the best information was to the effect that it costs a family of five in the coal regions $655.22 a year to live, not counting on anything outside of necessities.

From figures obtained by collecting about five hundred "due bills" from all parts of the region, he calculated that the average earnings in 1900 of miners was between $400 and $450, and of miners' helpers, between $375 and $425. This was before the ten per cent. advance of 1900.

Proceedings in Book Form.

Recognizing the widespread interest taken all over the country in the testimony and argument before the Anthracite Strike Commission, The Tribune will print in convenient book form the reports appearing in its columns from day to day, and will offer a limited edition of copies for sale at $1 each. The volume will consist of several hundred pages, eight by eleven inches, and will appear as soon as the commissioners render their decision. The daily reports in The Tribune miss nothing of essential interest and are the fullest and most accurate reports printed in any newspaper. Orders should be sent to The Tribune now as the edition is liable to be exhausted.

Queen Lil in Chicago.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, and her party passed through Chicago today on their way to Washington. Her claim for financial relief will be urged again during the coming winter before the national legislature.

WAR ON TRADE IN WHITE SLAVES

NECKLACE FORFEITED.

For Failure to Comply with Customs Requirements Mrs. Dulles Loses a $26,000 Ornament.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 21.—Judge Adams, in the United States District court today, directed the jury to find for the government in the case of Mrs. Ida Harrison Dulles, from whom a $26,000 pearl necklace was taken on her arrival from Europe some months ago. Judge Adams said Mrs. Dulles had failed to comply with the requirements of the customs service and declare the pearls, and that therefore they should be forfeited. The seizure was made by a special agent of the treasury department.

Mrs. Dulles in her defense said she intended to declare the necklace, but that she desired to consult her husband on the steamship dock before doing so. While she was talking to her husband the treasury agent stepped up and asked her to hand him the necklace, which she was wearing at the time.

THE TREATY OF PEACE HAS BEEN SIGNED

Consul General Gudger Brings News of the Settlement of Hostilities in Panama.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Panama, Nov. 21.—Consul General Gudger landed from the United States cruiser Wisconsin at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing the news that a treaty of peace had been signed this afternoon by the revolutionary general, Herrera, and the government.

Rear Admiral Casey will sail tomorrow.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT PHILADELPHIA

Will Be the Guest of Honor at Two Celebrations in the Quaker City Tomorrow.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—President Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at two celebrations in this city tomorrow. Accompanied by several members of his cabinet, he will attend the dedicatory exercises of the Central High School for Boys during the day, and in the evening will participate in the observance of Founders' day at the Union league. The president is expected to arrive here at 11.45 o'clock in the morning. Elaborate preparations for his reception have been made by the board of education and by the members of the Union league.

During the interval between the ceremonies at the High school and the Founders' day banquet, the president will be the guest at luncheon of Charles Emory Smith, former postmaster general, and will be tendered a reception at the home of E. T. Stotesburg, a director of the Union league.

U. S. MINISTER'S SON COMMITS MURDER

Godfrey Hunter, Jr., Shoots and Kills William Fitzgerald at Guatemala City.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The state department has been informed that Godfrey Hunter, jr., son of the United States minister at Guatemala City, today shot and killed William Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Hunter has taken refuge in the legation, and an interesting question has arisen as to his exemption from arrest.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 21.—William Fitzgerald was born here and was about 27 years of age. Seven or eight years ago he drifted to Guatemala, where he held several different positions. He is said by his relatives here to have been private secretary of the president of Guatemala for some time past. The last time he was in Grand Rapids was two years ago. At one time Fitzgerald was a parlor car conductor on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad.

Colonel Ochiltree Ill.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 21.—Colonel Thomas Ochiltree is critically ill here and is suffering repeated attacks of heart trouble. There is no hope for his recovery. He was sent here a fortnight ago by Dr. L. R. Morris, of New York, in the hope that the change would be beneficial, but he came too late. He is kept up entirely on heart stimulants. He has with him only a man servant and a trained nurse. As one of his acquaintances remarked: "It is strange and sad that a man who has friends all over the world should be dying here practically alone."

Fatal Fall from a Bridge.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 21.—William Evans, aged 48 years, a resident of this city, was walking across the Delaware and Hudson railroad bridge between this city and Plymouth last night when a coal train came on the bridge, and in attempting to get out of the way Evans fell into the river. His body was recovered some time afterward.

Henry Rose Hanged.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 21.—Henry Rose was hanged today in the jail yard for the murder of Charles Colespring.

Evidence Secured on the Agents of a Nefarious Syndicate Through a Raid in Philadelphia.

U. S. OFFICIALS MAY TAKE ACTION

The Investigation Primarily Inspired by the German Consular Service, and the Raid Results in the Arrest of 113 Girls and a Number of Men—The Latter Suspected of Being Agents of the Sinister Business—Police Are Certain That Three Men Have Been Secured Who Are Distributing Agents in the Slave Trade.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—As the result of a raid conducted by the local police authorities on houses of ill repute, it is announced that evidence will be adduced which will warrant action by the United States authorities. It is charged that a syndicate having for its purpose traffic in young girls is operating on both sides of the atlantic and that agents are scattered broadcast to lure girls from their homes, especially in foreign countries, to lives of depravity in this and other cities.

The investigation was primarily inspired by the German consular service and the raid resulted in the arrest of 113 girls and a number of men, some of the latter are suspected as being agents of the sinister business. District Attorney Weaver has taken charge of the matter and today all of the defendants were held to bail for a further hearing of the proprietors of the houses raided being required to furnish $1,500 bonds and the inmates $600.

The man suspected by the police of being the leader in the conspiracy here has thus far evaded arrest, but the authorities express confidence in their ability to shortly apprehend him.

Alleged Agent Arrested.

An important arrest was made today in the person of Abe Fink, who, the police assert, is one of the distributing agents in the slave trade. Nathan Swartz and Louis Schoen, arrested in the raid, are said to occupy similar positions.

The investigation concerns principally the resorts wherein are located German and Hebrew girls. The police say they will be able to prove that the head of the nefarious trade here has regularly forwarded money to the procuring agent in Halle, Germany.

J. S. Rogers, commissioner of immigration at this port, said today that the inspection of immigrants here is so rigid as to render the importation of girls for immoral purposes almost impossible. Director of Public Safety English, Superintendent of Police Quirk, Commissioner Rogers and Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf devoted much time toady questioning the inmates of the raided resorts and the police assert they are accumulating sufficient evidence to prove the conspiracy to be international in its scope. Commissioner Rogers will report the result of his investigation to the federal authorities.

CLOSING FEATURES OF GREAT HORSE SHOW

Dr. Wentz Takes Some of the Principal Prizes—Large Number of Four-in-Hands.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 21.—The last day but one of the horse show brought out an attendance equalling that of yesterday, which was said to be one of the largest in the history of the National Horse Show association. Many interesting events were contested, among them one for a cup for pairs of harness horses, which was won by Harry Payne Whitney, son of W. C. Whitney. This was his first blue ribbon of the week. A class in which twenty-five horses showed, with lady riders, was won by French Park, entered by W. A. McGibbon and ridden by Miss M. Holloway.

The class for pairs of horses (mares and geldings) to be driven by ladies and shown to phaetons, appointments to count, Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden, owned by Dr. John L. Wentz, Scranton, Pa., took the first prize.

The largest number of four-in-hands ever shown in the garden at one time were exhibited when sixteen teams entered for the best four-year-old road team prize. James Hobart Moore's team won the blue ribbon. Dr. John L. Wentz's team was second, Mr. Harry Payne Whitney's, third, and Mr. William H. Moore's highly commended.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data, for Nov. 20, 1902:

Highest temperature ..... 60 degrees

Lowest temperature ..... 38 degrees

Relative humidity:

8 a. m. ..... 94 per cent.

8 p. m. ..... 94 per cent.

Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, continued warm Saturday and Sunday; light southwest winds.