

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTER.

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## STRIKE WILL GO ON

Terms of Scranton Convention Are Not Acceptable to Operators.

## NO ORDERS TO RESUME WORK.

Miners Say They Will Wait for Official Advice from Mitchell—It is Reported That Presidents of Coal Carrying Roads Will Hold Conference.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 15.—The terms of the Scranton convention are not acceptable to operators and representatives of coal carrying companies in this place and Mount Carmel. The Reading officials do not think the sliding scale will be abolished by the company, while operators are averse to signing a contract binding them to pay the 10 per cent increase until April 1.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 15.—The individual coal operators who could be seen here today declined to discuss the action taken by the anthracite miners' convention at Scranton yesterday. Neither would they say what steps the employes would probably take.

It is evident from their reticence that the individual mine owners are waiting to see what the large coal carrying railroads that mine coal will do.

It is reported in the coal region tonight that the presidents of these roads will hold a conference in New York tomorrow for discussion of action of the convention.

There was a story afloat today that the operators will accept the convention's decision, but nothing has come to the surface in this region on which to base the report.

The United Mine Workers' officials say they are now again waiting on the operators and they will continue to close up the collieries that have been in operation since the strike began four weeks ago. There are many reports in circulation that if the strike continues much longer a break in the ranks of the idle men will occur.

President Mitchell and his officials, however, assert their confidence that the men, both union and nonunion, will remain away from the mines until after the strike is declared off.

There is a fear prevalent in this region that if some of the men do return to work trouble would probably arise through efforts of the strikers to persuade the men to remain on a strike.

All the collieries that are working still remain heavily guarded.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 15.—A canvass of the operators of the Wyoming valley today shows that there is considerable opposition to granting the miners any more concessions than those outlined in the original offer, namely, 10 per cent increase without any conditions. The individual operators especially are opposed to tying themselves up to any agreement.

One operator said the only way the strike can be settled is for the strikers to accept the 10 per cent without any provisions.

Superintendent Chase of the Lehigh Coal company said:

"Not much dependence can be placed on the men when it comes to arbitration. This was shown in the case of Mr. Markle. He favored arbitration, but at the behest of Mr. Mitchell his miners repudiated the agreement they made with their employer. The demand of the strikers that the operators should agree to pay the increased wages for a fixed period is too arbitrary and the operators will hardly agree to it."

Despite the view of the operators the impression here is that the strike will be ended this week.

## DISASTERS NEAR NOVA SCOTIA.

Additional Reports Place Losses at Thirty Vessels.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 15.—Additional disaster to shipping on this coast are reported. The known list of vessels driven ashore number thirty. This loss all over the country and in the neighboring provinces through terrific rainfalls and washouts and damages to orchards and buildings by heavy winds will be very many thousands of dollars.

The Canadian Pacific wires connecting Cape Breton with the rest of Nova Scotia are completely broken at the Straits of Canso, where the cable was fouled by a schooner dragging her anchor in the recent gale.

Heavy rain is falling again today throughout Nova Scotia. Rivers and lakes are everywhere overflowing and destroying property. There has been no Canadian Pacific train from Montreal in four days, and a serious wreck of the Sydney express caused by a washout is reported in Cape Breton.

Captain Shields Rescued.

MANILA, Oct. 15.—Captain Devereux Shields, who, with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth regiment, United States volunteers, was captured by the insurgents last month in the island of Marinduque, were rescued yesterday by the American rescue force with all the members of his party.

King George at Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—King George of Greece, accompanied by General Reinbeck, his aide de camp, and Nicholas Thos, intendant of the civil list, arrived this morning to visit the exposition. High French officials met him at the railway station, from which he was driven to the Hotel Bristol. No incident of special importance occurred.

Holland Placed in Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The submarine boat Holland was placed in commission yesterday. It is to be sent to the naval academy at Annapolis, so that the cadets may become thoroughly familiar with this modern weapon of warfare.

## COMPLEX SITUATION.

If Powers Suppress Rebellion It Will Hit Boxers' Foes.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Letters received in diplomatic circles here throw a light on the situation in South China, where an anti-dynastic uprising is in progress. The reformist movement there is divided into two distinct parties, one led by Kang Yu Wei and the other by Sun Yat Sen. The former is agitating for drastic reforms, while Sun Yat Sen aims at deposing the dowager and making a clean sweep of the existing regime.

Sun Yat Sen is leading the present rebellion. The last authentic news of his whereabouts was his presence at Kokohama three months ago. But since then he is believed to have smuggled himself into Southern China, and to be leading the reformist rebel forces, his plan of campaign being the capture of Canton, when he calculates the whole of South China will join them. In the event of seriously threatening Canton, Great Britain and France, possibly assisted by the other powers, would be a serious situation.

The powers would be acting against the rebel forces in the south which are anti-dynastic and friendly to foreigners and at the same time engaged in suppressing the Boxer rebellion in the north, which is pro-dynastic and anti-foreign.

In the meantime Kang Yu Wei is in active owing, it is supposed, to the pressure brought to bear on him by Great Britain, to which country he owes his liberty, if not his life, for he escaped from the clutches of the dowager empress on board a British warship some time ago.

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## READY TO BREAK OUT

New Chinese Uprising Rapidly Assuming Serious Proportions.

## THE SITUATION IN WEI CHU.

Much Anxiety Felt in Hong Kong Over Black Outlook in Canton—Reformer Sun Yat Sen Unfolds the Flag—Orders to Oppose Allied Armies' Advance.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Times here following from Hong Kong, dated yesterday: "The situation in the Wei Chou prefecture is serious. In six districts the cities are in the hands of the rebels. If an outbreak should occur in Canton its suppression would be difficult."

The reformer, Sun Yat Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the important town of Wei Chou, on East River. This act has given rise to considerable excitement in military circles in Canton, as it is believed that the object of the reformers in raising their flag at Wei Chou is to denude Canton troops, so that they can seize the city.

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, October 11, says: "The Chinese officials declare that stringent orders have been sent to provincial officials not to oppose the advance of the allied column."

"It is reported here on good authority," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing yesterday, "that Emperor Mutsuhito, in his reply to Emperor Kwang Su's appeal, counsels an immediate return to Peking, the expulsion of the reactionaries and the appointment of able statesmen."

The Times publishes today Dr. Morrison's mail account of the events that led up to the siege of Peking. He says the Boxers only became important after the German occupancy of Kiau Chau. The Chinese were ascribing the disastrous drought and famine with other troubles to the judgment of heaven for the usurpation of the empress dowager. She, according to Dr. Morrison, as a means of diverting popular wrath from herself to the foreigners and appointed Yu Hsien, founder of the Boxer sect, to be governor of Shang Tung in March, 1899. Thus under imperial protection the Boxers preached the doctrine that it was the foreigners and not the empress dowager who had aroused the wrath of the gods.

"As if in answer to the Boxers came the anti-foreign outrages," continues the correspondent, "culminating in the destruction of the railway station at Feng Aai. The long awaited rains came on May 28 and were regarded as a sign of the agreement of the higher powers with their work."

"Three days later the foreign legation guards arrived. The Boxers became increasingly audacious and things went from bad to worse until the legations were ordered to quit Peking and Baron von Kettler was killed. There was not a shadow of doubt that his death was deliberately planned by the authorities and executed by an officer in the uniform of the imperial troops."

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## WHOLESALE PLOTS TO KILL.

Anarchist Tells of Decision to Murder Kings and President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome says: The anarchist, Bertolani, arrested at Milan as a suspected accomplice of Bresci, has made a confession about anarchist plots. "I have known about these plots for a long time," he says. "It was I who sent the letter to the crown prosecutor at Naples, warning him in advance that Italian anarchists were coming from America to kill the king, but they paid no attention to my letter."

"At an anarchist meeting in Paterson, N. Y., seven men were selected to kill kings and chiefs of states. One of them was allotted to kill McKinley or Bryan during the presidential campaign. I do not know the man who was assigned to this work."

"The Chicago plot was similar to that hatched at Paterson. I believe plots with the same object have been organized in the United States."

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## STRIKE MORE SERIOUS

One Fatality Follows Clash of Unionists and Police Near Hazleton.

## DEAD MAN DEFENDING COLLIERY

Member of Attacking Party Badly Wounded and Likely to Die—Minister Housed and Narrow Escape—Women Stone the Superintendent.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 10.—A special policeman was instantly killed, another wounded in the head, a striker was probably fatally shot and ten nonunion men were more or less injured at the Oneida colliery of Coxie Bros., in a clash between the officers and 400 strikers this morning. The victims are:

Killed: Ralph Mills, aged 50, of Beaver Meadow, one of the officers conveyed in a special train early this morning from that place to Oneida. He was shot through the back.

Wounded: George Keiner, aged 38, of Beaver Meadow, also a special officer. He received shot wounds in the head, but will recover.

Joseph Leskow, aged 38, of Sbliton, a striker, shot in groin and probably will die.

Ten nonunion men were stoned, but only two of them were seriously injured. They are: John Van Blarigin and James Toak of Shepton. The former sustained scalp wounds and the latter had four ribs broken.

The Oneida colliery having been in operation since the inauguration of the strike, the union decided early this morning to close down the Oneida mines. They gathered in groups on the streets as early as 8 o'clock. When the nonunion men went to work they were asked by the strikers to remain at home. Some turned back, others did not. Those who went to the colliery were stoned. Von Blarigin, one of the nonunion employes, attempted to pull a revolver, but the weapon was taken from him and in the beating he received he had several ribs broken. This occurred just before starting time at the mine.

The strikers remained at the colliery all morning. As the mine locomotive used in hauling coal from the No. 2 and No. 3 collieries to the Oneida breaker pulled up on the road near the latter colliery a crowd of women blocked the track. The women were told by General Superintendent Kudlich to go home. He assured them their husbands would get an increase in wages and that their other grievances would be properly adjusted. The women refused to listen and stoned the superintendent, who was wounded in the head.

Then the striking men and the women rushed toward the colliery. A force of about fifty special policemen, who had been brought down from Beaver Meadow to prevent trouble, attempted to intercept the mob, but they were powerless to do anything and retired to the engine house. Just as the officers got close to shelter a shot was fired. This was followed by another, and in a few seconds many shots rang through the air. Policeman Mills was the first to fall. Then Joseph Leskow, a striker, staggered to the ground. No one knows who shot first, but it is believed both the strikers and the officers used their weapons. A gunshot killed Mills and small shot struck Policeman Keiner. Leskow was struck by ball from a revolver, with which all the officers were armed. After the shooting the strikers dispersed.

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