

# JAPANESE.

## ASIATIC LABOR IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

## WORK FOR RAILROADS.

### Substitution of Japanese Labor for White Men on the Section is Causing Alarm.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Western senators and representatives are considerably worried over private dispatches received stating that the Union Pacific railroad is discharging white section men between Rawlins and Ogden and substituting Japanese labor instead, and that, not content with this innovation, the management of the road has decided to put on Japanese labor from Rawlins eastward. Several hundred Japanese laborers have also been employed for the new Idaho Midland road, according to the same authority.

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming said, when asked his opinion of the charges made against the Union Pacific: "I can hardly believe the road would substitute Japanese for white labor. My information is that white labor is employed on more remunerative work than railroading, although I must confess the stories of Japanese immigration have worried me considerably."

Senator Teller of Colorado said: "A year and a half ago we might have reached the Union Pacific, but now I see no hope except to invoke a more stringent enforcement of contract labor laws. We can and do shut out Chinese under the exclusion paragraph of the treaty with China, but with the rest of the world we have but one general proposition—that those coming in must have some visible means of support, and they generally have that in loans made by the steamship companies."

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT. It is not believed that the Union Pacific, should it be found that it is substituting Japanese for white labor on the western divisions of its system, will attempt like action on its line from Cheyenne eastward to Omaha. As one legislator said, the devil would be to pay if this were attempted and united labor would undoubtedly take a hand in the controversy.

General Manderson appeared before the commerce committee of the senate on Thurston's amendment to the sundry bill in relation to an appropriation for Nebraska City and Rulo. General Manderson reviewed the work done by the commission at those points and the necessity for further work to save government property, and then showed how the water of the Missouri had commenced to cut away the government work already done because of the failure on the part of the government to continue its operations.

It is believed that the committee on commerce will report the amendment favorably to the appropriations committee, certainly for the \$25,000 asked for by Senator Thurston, and in all probability for a specific appropriation of \$300,000 for the Missouri river commission.

## ATTACKED BY INSURGENTS.

### Three Americans Killed and Seven Are Wounded.

Manila.—(Special.)—A force of Filipinos on May 2 attacked twenty men of company I of the Forty-fourth regiment, stationed at Barotac, Iloilo province, on the island of Panay.

Three of the Americans were killed and seven were wounded.

The enemy, estimated to number 400 men, surrounded Barotac, and attacked the place on all sides. After two men had been killed and four wounded the American commander sent four men to try to get through to communicate with the remainder of the company at Dumangas. Of the four men one was killed and three were wounded. The latter managed to return to Barotac. A friendly native finally brought news of the fight to a company of the Twenty-sixth, who succored the garrison of Barotac on the night of May 6. The enemy's losses were heavy.

A court martial, composed of General Hall, presiding, General Grant and several colonels, convened today at Manila to try Colonel Pettit on the charge of delivering a Filipino prisoner to the local authorities at Gamboungang, with the result that the prisoner was immediately "boiled."

Pedro Paterno, the former president of the so-called Filipino cabinet, who was recently captured in the mountains of Trinidad, has arrived here and has been placed incommunicado in the political jail. He is suffering greatly from sickness.

## BRIDGE TRUST TO FORM.

New York.—(Special.)—The American Bridge company, with thirty or more separate companies and a capital of \$70,000,000, will, it is announced, be formed at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., in this city, tomorrow forenoon. The \$70,000,000 capital is, according to those who are in a position to know, to be divided equally between common and preferred stock. The companies represented by the combination comprise about 90 per cent of all those doing business in this country.

The brothers Bartosk quarreled at Orange, Wis., and Rudolph fatally wounded Adolph and killed himself.

## BARKER GETS NOMINATION.

### The Middle-of-the-Roads Name Candidate for President.

Cincinnati, O.—(Special.)—The middle-of-the-road populist convention was called to order by Chairman W. L. Peck.

On the motion of the Kansas delegation its own votes were cut down from 88 to 11, according to congressional districts. The motion was adopted.

The report of the committee on party organization was unanimously adopted. Delegate Jackson of Missouri apologized for his statements last night that there are no genuine populists in Kansas and Nebraska. A motion was carried accepting his apology.

The reading of the platform brought out some debate. National Secretary J. A. Parker presented an additional plank, No. 7, which was adopted.

J. B. Osborn of Nebraska moved to strike out the plank on currency on the ground that it was on the line of "special privilege." The amendment was voted down—530 to 82.

The platform was then adopted as read by Chairman Felton, with the additional plank presented by Parker.

## NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

The roll was called for nominations for president. Prof. J. A. Boyce of Nebraska City presented the name of Former Congressman M. W. Howard of Alabama.

Prof. Boyce said Howard was the superior of Bryan in oratory, of Debs in magnetism, and the logical candidate at this time who could shake up the dry bones of fusion.

General Phillips of Georgia named Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania.

Judge W. S. Williams of Vincennes named Ignatius Donnelly.

P. H. Rahilly of Minnesota seconded the nomination of Donnelly.

A. W. Ricker of Lone Tree, Ia., spoke in the interest of the delegates instructed for E. V. Debs and favored Barker and Donnelly since Debs had declined.

R. M. Chenault of Kansas and Jo A. Parker of Kentucky seconded the nomination of Howard.

Fletcher of Arkansas seconded the nomination of Barker.

## BARKE RNOMINATED.

At 1:29 Former Congressman Howard withdrew his name.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of Mr. Howard, most of his friends insisted on voting for him and he led on the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Howard, 311 6-19; Barker, 203 4-10; Donnelly, 70; Norton, 1. Necessary to choice, 483.

Donnelly's name was withdrawn.

P. H. Rahilly of the Minnesota delegation rushed to the stage and shouted that Minnesota refused to have Donnelly's name withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Howard the nomination of Wharton Barker was made unanimous and those two gentlemen shook hands.

R. M. Chenault of Kansas moved that the name of Ignatius Donnelly be selected for the vice presidency.

The motion was carried with a shout and the ticket completed.

## STRIKE CAUSES A RIOT.

### Twenty Miners Are Injured in a Bloody Fight.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—During a riot between strikers and workmen at the Buttonwood mine of the Parrish Coal company twenty men were badly injured, including Superintendent W. T. Smythe. The strikers dispersed the workmen.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The executive board of the Allied Trades council took drastic measures today in its fight against the Brotherhood of Carpenters. It called out all its members wherever Brotherhood men were employed. There are over 25,000 members of the Allied Trades and about 5,000 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Dubuque, Ia.—The coopers' union of Dubuque today declared a strike owing to the manufacturers refusing to grant an increase in the scale of wages. The strikers demand an advance of 15, 10 and 5 cents on barrels, halves and quarters.

Spring Valley, Ill.—The 2,900 coal miners of Spring Valley are still on a strike, but hopes are entertained that the strike will be called off inside of twenty-four hours. A board of arbitration will meet in this city to settle the differences.

Athens, O.—Two hundred miners are on strike at the mines of the Lührig Coal company at Daleton on account of the discharge of a driver.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Members of the carpenters' union held a mass meeting and decided that they would work only until next Saturday at the present scale of 25 cents an hour. Monday they will insist upon the new scale of 30 cents an hour.

Houghton, Mich.—Miners and trammers at the Kearsarge copper mine who struck yesterday returned to work today on the promise that their demand for more pay would be considered.

## STANDARD OIL FIGHT.

Columbus, O., May 15.—The Standard Oil litigation in the supreme court will come to an end May 23. It is said the officers of the trust have determined to call in the trust certificates and replace them with shares of stock in the Standard Oil company, recently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. This is a simple corporation and cannot be attacked under the anti-trust law.

As a result, the trust will continue to do business as in the past by virtue of a change of name. It is stated on good authority that on May 23 the court will dismiss the Standard case.

# IN CAPITAL.

## BOBS OCCUPIES THE FREESTATE STRONGHOLD.

## BOERS MARCH NORTH.

### British Commander Cables Brief Report of His Successful and Bloodless Advance.

London, May 15.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Roberts:

"Kroonstadt, May 12.—2 p. m.—I entered Kroonstadt at 1:30 without opposition today, when the union jack was hoisted, amidst cheers from the few British residents.

"President Steyn fled last evening, after vainly endeavoring to persuade the burghers to continue opposing. The Transvaalers said they would no longer fight on Orange Free State soil and made off for the Vaal river. Free Staters accused the Transvaalers of having made use of them and then deserting. Many of the Free Staters have gone to their homes.

"The procession entering the town was headed by my bodyguard, all of whom were colonels, and after my staff and foreign officers came the North Somerset Imperial yeomanry, followed by De-Carew's division, consisting of the guards and the Eighteenth brigade navals, the Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth batteries, two five-inch guns manned by the Royal artillery company and the Twelfth engineers. The rest of the force encamped around the town.

"Before leaving Kroonstadt President Steyn issued a proclamation making Lindley the seat of government of the Free State.

"Generals Botha and Dewet accompanied the Transvaalers."

Not since Ladysmith and Kimberley were relieved has London been in such a state of excitement as it was Saturday night.

"Kroonstadt taken, and without opposition." The news came almost like a thunderclap. Some of the military experts had been saying that Kroonstadt would be taken without stiff fighting, but the public was very skeptical. Not only from a study of the map, but also from other sources, it was known that numerous kopjes in the neighborhood of Kroonstadt afforded the Boers the best opportunity for offering strong opposition.

On the other hand, these military critics pointed out that the country behind Kroonstadt was so open that a protracted resistance of that point involved serious risk of the Boer retreat being cut off by the British cavalry, which could be sent around in large force.

Although few details have reached London beyond the fact that Kroonstadt was occupied after noon Saturday and the British flag hoisted, it is evident that the Boers even as long as two days ago, when the Free State capital was removed to Lindley, were fully alive to the danger to their supposed stronghold. Nevertheless, the British public never imagined that the taking of Kroonstadt would prove such a simple matter.

Lord Roberts' dispatch arrived after London had begun the night's amusement—after the first acts in the theaters, when people had crowded into the lobbies and in the clubs, where people were enjoying after-dinner smokes. As the news was rattled out by the tickers great enthusiasm was shown. Everybody broke into cheers for Roberts and sang "God Save the Queen" with no end of fervor.

In view of the easy capture of this second capital of the Free State, showing that the Boers are fully acquainted with the odds against them in the huge British force, many military men think the first really strenuous opposition to Roberts' progress will be prepared in the neighborhood of Johannesburg.

In marked contrast to the enthusiasm evoked by Roberts' message was the reception given the unfortunate General Gatacre on his arrival in this country. He reached London Saturday from Southampton without any demonstration of welcome. He was discovered by a reporter of an evening paper searching for his luggage among the other passengers. He quietly declined to discuss anything regarding the Stormberg affair, which was, in part at least, the cause of his being sent home, or regarding the prospects of the war.

## REBELS GET ARMS AND MONEY.

### Junta at Hong Kong Preparing to Keep on Fighting.

Hong Kong, British China, May 15.—Three shipments of arms from Germany have been received by the Filipino rebels' junta here within three months.

Large amounts of money have been coming to it recently from Manila.

The junta gave a grand banquet Friday night last to see about the reorganization of the native government in the Isles.

The members assert that the Filipinos are going to reopen the war on the Americans as soon as the rainy season sets in and pursue it on the same lines as the notoriously bloodthirsty, treacherous Achines made for many years upon the Portuguese and the Dutch who sought to conquer them. To this day the interior of Achien is unexplored by white men. It is rumored that Artacho has joined the junta.

## WOULD WELCOME THE BOERS.

### Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri Will Open Their Doors.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—The Sunday Post-Dispatch printed the result of half an hour's conversation held by it, over 601 miles of telegraph wire, with Governor Dan W. Jones of Arkansas, William E. Stanley of Kansas and Hon. Lon V. Stephens of Missouri, at their respective state capitals, in view of the announcement of State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal that he, with others, intends to emigrate to the United States, in the event of their defeat by the British. Each governor was asked if he would not extend an invitation to the Boers to locate in his state.

They answered as follows: Governor Stephens—"As the chief executive of the state of Missouri, I desire to hereby extend through the Sunday Post-Dispatch a cordial and affectionate welcome to the Boers. Missouri would feel honored if they would locate within her bounds."

Governor Jones—"The state of Arkansas will gladly welcome the Boers to become citizens and guarantee to them freedom and protection under a truly republican government."

Governor Stanley—"The people of Kansas would gladly welcome the Boers. We have no better citizens than the thousands of Germans who have already prospered and added to the happiness of our state. Kansas would feel honored if the sturdy citizens of the Transvaal would locate within our borders."

In answer to a question propounded by the Post-Dispatch as to the advisability of conveying by special messengers this invitation to the Boer peace envoys, due in New York City soon, each governor expressed hearty approval.

## REPORT FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

### General Wheaton Sends a Report of His Operations.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—The war department has made public a report from Brigadier General Wheaton, U. S. V., concerning the operations of an expedition led by him early in January into the country south of Manila to Lake Taal. His forces, consisting of the Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fifth and companies D and H, Thirty-seventh infantry, and detachments of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth infantry, concentrated at Imus and about one mile south of that point on January 7, the first engagement of the expedition occurred in which Lieutenant Ward Cheney was mortally wounded while leading a detachment against the entrenched enemy, 500 strong. The American loss was two privates killed and one wounded. On this same day Colonel Birkheimer, with a detachment of the Twenty-eighth infantry, and Captain Kelly, in command of a section of the Fifth artillery, engaged the enemy at Putol, where the insurgents, after making a determined stand, were routed with great slaughter, seventy-four dead bodies being counted in one portion of the battlefield. Our loss was eleven wounded.

Still another sharp engagement occurred on the 7th, when Major E. F. Taggart, with the Second and Third battalions of the Twenty-eighth infantry, attacked a force of insurgents estimated at 1,000 strong, on the Das Marinas road near Imus, driving them from the field, killing sixty and wounding more than eighty. Major Taggart had one killed and six wounded.

## DELAY OVER INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

### Negotiations Held Up on Assurance of Settlement.

Constantinople, May 15.—The Turkish minister in Washington, All Ferrouh Bey, has given assurances, it is said, of the settlement of the American indemnity claim, but asked for a short delay, which has been granted. Ahmed Pasha has left Constantinople. He is going to the United States with proposals for the settlement of the claim in an indirect manner. If Ahmed's proposals fail the United States government will resume negotiations with the Porte.

The porte has presented a new note to the embassies, announcing its intention to introduce oetrol in Gallipolis. It is expected the embassies will refuse to assent, as the measure is contrary to the treaty.

Washington, D. C.—It is understood here that Ahmed Pasha is a vice-admiral of the Turkish navy. It was reported he was coming to the United States ostensibly to place a contract for a warship with one of our shipbuilders, but actually to attempt to compromise the claims of the missionaries under cover of this transaction. If he is actually coming to the United States with the purpose of arranging a satisfactory adjustment of these claims the officials will meet him in a friendly spirit.

## QUIETS TITLE TO FARM LANDS.

Des Moines, Ia., May 15.—The supreme court has confirmed the title to 50,000 acres of land in the present owners. Three children of John Irving of Nebraska City—Ediza B. Hawley, Sarah F. Lane and Sempel B. Irving—were the appellants in the cases decided by the court, and were seeking to establish a rule by which they might come into possession of 20,000 acres of 500 land in northwestern Iowa and 30,000 acres of 450 land in eastern Nebraska by setting aside the tax titles by which the property passed out of the Irving estate in 1862.

The miners employed by the Pittsburg Coal company at the Vulcan mine, Pittsburg, have refused to go to work and the outside men struck for the 20 per cent advance.

# THE STRIKE.

## ST. LOUIS SITUATION IS CROWDING SERIOUS.

## CARS KEPT RUNNING.

### The Police With Guns and Sabers Force a Partial Street Railway Service.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—Pandemonium has reigned here all day. Mobs assaulted police and non-union train crews. In turn they were beaten, battered and fired upon, scattered by mounted policemen with leaping horses, and vicious sabers, but only to swarm again at another point and renew the rain of stones and bricks at street cars and their operators.

At nightfall the attacks of the officers on the unruly mobs had resulted in placing ten strike sympathizers in the hospital. Two of these had been slashed in the face by sabers, two trampled underfoot by the horses of patrolmen and six stunned by the blow of policemen's clubs.

## OPERATORS SHOT FROM CROWD.

But the intermittent battle were not all one-sided an effort to open the Bellefontaine division of the street-railway system, which runs to North St. Louis, was attended by a violent demonstration. Men charged by the officers fled away only to reassemble again and renew the attack. At last the policemen fell back on their order to fire into the crowd if necessary. One volley was discharged over the heads of the mob without effect. A second went into the crowd, but without serious consequence. Some one in the crowd then drew a revolver and returned the fire. The motorman and conductor of the car under guard were both seriously wounded.

## POLICEMAN SERIOUSLY HURT.

At Geyer and Jefferson avenues Mounted Policeman Stewart was hit twice by stones and unhorsed. He was removed to his home in a serious condition. After a squad of officers had dispersed the crowd three of the leading spirits of the mob were beaten and then loaded into the patrol wagon.

One car in the Park avenue division went into the sheds this evening minus its motorman. He had been dragged from his car and soundly thrashed.

Chief of Police Campbell has issued the following command to his men:

"Disperse all mobs; by persuasion if possible; by clubs or sabers if necessary; by bullet if absolutely required; but disperse all mobs."

Acting under these vigorous instructions the bluecoats on more than one occasion drew their revolvers, but the mobs under the menacing mouths of the big revolvers wavered, scattered and melted away, hissing, cursing, threatening and jeering.

The Suburban line and four divisions of the St. Louis Transit company's system were partially operated all day under heavy police protection. At nightfall, however, the cars were returned to their sheds. The sheds resemble a barricade and arsenal. The non-union men are housed there by the companies, and do not dare venture into the street as mobs are continually near the power houses. The men are all armed, have their meals brought to them, and sleep on bunks between the cars.

venture into the street, as mobs are to blow up a car, but the bomb was discovered in the nick of time to prevent loss of life.

## STRIKERS OFFER TO GUARD CARS.

A peculiar development during the day was the offer of the strikers to act as deputy sheriffs to prevent the destruction of the company's property and the stoning of the cars and their passengers. The strike leaders say their sympathizers are responsible for all the trouble.

In North St. Louis, the hotbed of the strike sympathizers, one line has been effectually blocked by huge street barricades of stone and timbers.

Owing to the general business depression on account of the strike a committee of business men waited on the mayor and demanded that arbitration be forced. Then if the company failed to abide by the decision the committee urged the abrogation of the company's franchise. The tie-up is still complete, the public fearing to ride on the cars.

The coroner today held Dan Donovan for the murder of Frank Liebrecht, an onlooker, in a riot on the Suburban tracks Wednesday night last.

Flora Siegfried, 10 years old, who was reported killed by a brick thrown at a street car last night, is alive and may recover.

## GRADUATE IN BORROWED SUITS.

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—G. A. Bachman and Henry Cook, two of the graduating class of the Detroit College of Medicine, were arrested by United States officers charged with smuggling a fine suit of clothes each, which they were to graduate in. The two young men were released in order to receive their diplomas. Instead of wearing the handsome broadcloth suits they bought at a low figure in Canada, the pair were obliged to appear in suits rented for the occasion.

The converter, billet mills and rolling departments except the rod mills at the Illinois Steel company's plant, will resume work today (Monday) 800 men being ordered back.

## RUINOUS LABOR BY COURTS.

### Kansas City Strikers Enjoined by a Most Sweeping Order.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—The federal authorities found alleged cause for interfering in the strike inaugurated Saturday morning by the union employees of the Metropolitan Street Railway company.

Judge William C. Hook of Leavenworth, Kan., sitting in Kansas City, issued from the United States district court an injunction that is more absolute and sweeping in its terms than any injunction ever before served in this district in a contention between labor and capital.

The injunction is made absolute for a week, the matter being set for a hearing on Saturday next, and if its restrictions shall be observed by the strikers the Metropolitan company has its fight won, for the strikers' hands are tied for seven days, and in the meantime the Metropolitan company can go about reorganization of its disrupted forces.

The injunction is predicated upon the fact that several of the persons complained against as threatening the interests of the company, are residents of other states, and the further fact that the strikers threaten to prevent the company from carrying out its contract with the United States government to transport the city mail carriers to and from their routes.

## SWEEPING IN EFFECT.

Harry Bryan, the national organizer of the Amalgamated association, described as a resident of Michigan, is one of the parties enjoined, and the others enjoined are twenty-two local leaders of the union, several of whom are mentioned as residents of Ohio and Kansas.

The injunction restrains these persons and all others from in any manner, directly or indirectly, stopping or interfering with the running of the cars on the lines of the Metropolitan company; enjoins them from harassing, assaulting or in any manner interfering with any person who may be in the employ of the company as he goes to or from his work, or as he is engaged in the operation of a car; enjoins union men and all others from picketing or patrolling the car houses, stopping places, stations, tracks or approaches thereto, or loitering in large numbers in or about any of the places named, or making loud or boisterous noises in the vicinity thereof for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with the company's employees.

The injunction even goes further than this and enjoins any concerted action to cause any act or annoyance which will assist in stopping the operation of the cars, or interfering in any wise with an employe in moving a car which may carry a mail carrier, as a messenger, or upon which a mail carrier or a messenger may wish to ride.

## CANAL COMMISSION HEARD.

### Reports That the Nicaragua Ditch is Practical.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—The entire membership of the interoceanic canal commission appeared before the senate committee in charge of the Hepburn bill. As to the Nicaragua route the commission reiterated what the Walker commission has reported—that the waterway is entirely practicable from an engineering standpoint at about the same range of estimates heretofore made—from \$118,000,000 to \$140,000,000. Since these estimates were made, however, the commission has determined upon larger locks, and this may increase the figures somewhat.

Concerning the Panama route, the members of the commission expressed hesitancy about giving definite opinions, as they have not the same amount of information as on the other.

## HOUSE BREAKS PENSION RECORDS.

### Passes 180 Private Bills—Visit From Gov. Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Saturday was private pension day in the house, under the rules, and that body broke all records by passing 180 of these bills. Among them was the senate bill to pension the widow of the late General Guy V. Henry at the rate of \$100 per month. The amount was reduced by the house to \$50.

While bills were being considered, Governor Roosevelt of New York, who had called upon the speaker in his private room prior to the convening of the house, came into the hall. He was warmly greeted, and held quite a levee in the republican cloakroom. Later he ascended the speaker's rostrum and attracted much attention as he talked with Speaker Henderson.

## INDIANS RESIST ADVANCE.

Oaxaca, Mexico, May 15.—The government troops under command of General Bravo are making steady progress in their campaign against the Maya Indians. The government forces number over 4,000 men, and they expect to reach Chansanta Cruz, the principal city of the Indians, within the next few weeks. The Indians are resisting this advance, and battles take place almost daily, but the casualties on the government side have been comparatively light. It is expected that the Indians will make a determined stand at Chansanta Cruz.

## TIRE OF BRITISH YOKE.

Accra, Gold Coast, May 15.—Serious reports are current that the Ashantis are determined to throw off the English yoke; that they have secured the co-operation of eight other tribes and that they are now able to raise 50,000 warriors.