

# A BOYCOTT.

TELEGRAPHERS MAKE WAR ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

## ARE OUT ON A STRIKE

Ask 20,000 Freight and Passenger Agents To Route By Other Traffic Lines.

Atlanta, Ga., April 17.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers have declared a boycott on the Southern railway, and hope to make it effective through the ticket and freight agents of the United States and the Federation of Labor.

Telegrams were sent by President Powell to the 20,000 ticket and freight agents in the United States, asking them to route passengers and freight via other lines than the Southern pending the present trouble. A message was also sent to President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, requesting him to boycott the railway.

President Powell claims the strike tonight is more effective than at any time since its inception. He assigns as a reason for the running of passenger trains by the Southern and abandonment of freight traffic.

The railway people here say that both passenger and freight traffic is moving with but trifling delay, and that if it were not for the newspapers they would not be aware of any strike.

A south bound local freight and a work train came into collision on the Mobile division of the Southern railway near Thomasville, Ala., both locomotives being ruined and a fireman hurt. The wreck is said to have been caused by an attempt to run freight trains on a time card in the absence of operators.

## STRIKE IS SPREADING.

The Southern Railway Telegraphers So Reports.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A bulletin issued by the striking operators of the Southern railway, insists that the reports received by wire and long-distance telephone show that the strike is growing rapidly and that more operators are joining the strikers every day.

The Southern Railway officials state that the wires have been cut on the Memphis, Knoxville & Atlanta division of the Southern railway, and that there is considerable interference with the operation of trains, especially on the Knoxville division. The passenger train from Washington, due here at 1:40 o'clock this morning, was annulled on account of trouble on the Asheville division. The local, from Birmingham, was on time, indicating that the Birmingham division has not been seriously disturbed. Forces of linemen were sent out from this city over the various divisions and the Southern Railway officials are taking steps to arrest and prosecute persons who cut the wires or otherwise interfere with the traffic of the system.

The claim is made here by representatives of the O. R. T. that the loss to the Southern Railway in perishable freights since the strike amounts to \$300,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Officials of the Southern Railway and Alabama Great Southern railroad state that they are moving all trains on schedule time. While all the striking telegraphers' places have not been filled, sufficient operators have been secured to handle all trains, and the officials expect that in a few days all signs of strike will have disappeared.

On the other hand, the strikers claim that they are gaining strength daily and that many of the new men are deserting.

## AWFUL FAMINE IN INDIA.

Ten Million of England's Subjects Are Starving.

London, April 17.—Nothing but the absorption of all public interest by the war prevents the terrible conditions now prevailing in India from creating a tremendous sensation. At the present time no less than 10,000,000 natives are practically starving and wholly dependent on government relief for the means of sustaining life.

Mr. Donald Smeaton, a member of the vice royal council, who recently returned from a tour of the central and western part of India describes the situation thus:

"For hundreds of miles not a single stalk of corn or even dry stubble was seen, nor yet a blade of green pasture. There was no water, except in the larger rivers and streams. The deepest tanks and reservoirs, which never have been known to run dry, are now dry as a rock.

"The whole country is now one vast, bare, brown, lonely desert where in ordinary seasons one may see busy thrashing floors studded all over, with heaps of grain."

## THIRTY-THREE GRANDSONS.

London, April 17.—A special from Pretoria, says:

"Mrs. Kruger, on being interviewed, said that she trusted God would soon stop the merciless bloodshed, but that the republic would be vigorously defended even if Pretoria were finally taken. She added that she had had in the field thirty-three grandsons, two of whom were killed; four sons, six sons-in-law and numerous other relatives."

## COURT MARTIAL FOR FUNSTON.

Kansas General Liable To Be In Serious Trouble.

Manila.—(Special).—An interesting topic of conversation in army circles is the investigation of Brigadier General Frederick Funston's execution of two Filipinos and the possibility of a court-martial resulting therefrom. The story is that the Filipinos captured three Macabebes scouts who were crossing the country near San Isidro and were preparing to kill them, when one of the Macabebes escaped and found General Funston with a scouting party near. This man guided the Americans to the rescue of his companions, and when the troops approached the Filipinos fled, leaving the Macabebes. Several of the Filipinos were shot, and General Funston captured two of them, took them to the village square and hanged them without trial, as a warning to the Filipinos.

The present method of warfare and instances of the mutilation of prisoners have incensed the American soldiers to such a degree that they feel justified in making reprisal, which has been done on several occasions recently.

There is a strong feeling among the residents and friendly Filipinos that the Chinese General Pana, who, as announced March 31, surrendered to Brigadier General Kobbe, after terrorizing the province of Panay, should be severely punished. It is pointed out that his career has been more that of a brigand than of a soldier, as he looted and extorted money by torture from wealthy natives and burned alive some of his followers who intended to desert him.

It is believed Pana surrendered because he feared his own men, and that he expected to be paroled, like other officers, and enjoy the fruits of his brigandage.

## HUSTLING FOR SHOW MONEY.

St. Louis Working for Funds for Its Exposition.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17.—Secretary James Cox of the St. Louis World's Fair committee has been instructed to notify the governors of all the states in the Louisiana purchase that the congressional committee would meet in Washington on April 27 and inviting them to join the delegation when it appears before the committee to ask for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the World's Fair to be held in 1903. The delegation will be made up of two representatives of each state in the Louisiana purchase, chosen from the executive committee appointed by the original convention, which met in this city to start the movement. Ex-Governor Francis is chairman of the committee. In addition to the two members to which Missouri will be entitled on the delegation, a number of prominent World's Fair workers from St. Louis, Kansas City and other parts of the state will go to Washington. By this array of influences it is hoped to convince the special committee and eventually congress that the \$5,000,000 appropriation should be made without delay.

A special effort will be made to get all the seventeen governors of the Louisiana purchase to go to Washington with the delegation.

## SHOW HIS PA THE SIGHTS.

George Jr. To Help Pilot the Admiral About Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., April 17.—George Dewey, Jr., will help show his father the sights when the admiral comes to town May 1. The sailor chieftain's son, who is a full-fledged young Chicago business man, called at Dewey Day headquarters to confer with the committee on reception. George Dewey, Jr., looked over the "plan and scope," and said he thought his father would like it, and accepted the chairman's invitation to become a member of the committee and help the old folks enjoy themselves. The young man will meet his distinguished parents at the train on their arrival from Washington and will sit in the Dewey box at the Auditorium hall.

Army headquarters in the Pullman building have received instructions from the war department for the participation of the regulars at Fort Sheridan in the May-Day parade. Four hundred troops, comprising four companies of the Fifth Infantry, in command of Colonel Richard Combs, and one battery of artillery, Captain Frank Thorg commanding, were detailed.

## HARRISON DECLINES.

Will Not Be Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

Chicago, Ill., April 17.—Mayor Carter Harrison has come out unequivocally in opposition to his nomination by the democratic state convention for the governorship of Illinois, and gives his reasons at length.

Mayor Harrison said: "If I entered the race for governor I should do everything in my power to be elected and should expect to succeed. In that case I would have to take my seat as governor in January of next year and the city of Chicago would be without a mayor. It would rest with the council to select my successor and I do not believe the people who elected me to the majority wish to leave the election of the next mayor to the present republican city council."

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Admiral Dewey said tonight that the report published in a New York paper to the effect that he intended to withdraw his candidacy for the presidency was all a mistake, that he had never given any one whatever such information.

# PORTO RICO.

AMERICANS AND NATIVES ARE LEAVING THE ISLAND.

## PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING

Islanders Are Bitter Against Control of Americans Under the Present Methods.

Ponce, P. R.—(Special).—At no time since the hurricane of August 8, last, has the condition of the poor of Porto Rico been as bad as it is today. About 95 per cent of the island may be placed in the peon class, which is made up of a mixture of all races. In the other 5 per cent are included the well-to-do educated people, such as merchants, planters and professional men and their families. This better class is able to pass through such times as are now prevailing without actual physical suffering, but their business affairs are at a standstill, and have been for a long time, and this deprives the majority of the laboring class of a means of livelihood. This large body of laboring people furnishes the very cheap and effective labor which is needed for agricultural and other works, but at all times they have been in an underfed and poorly nourished condition. Their hardships have been greatly added to by the scarcity of fruit since the hurricane and its consequent increase in price. Salt fish, rice and beans have been imported free of duty since the hurricane, but little of the benefit of this has gone to the peons, and now when there is a prospect of 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff being placed on these articles the price has been greatly advanced. Merchants hesitate to import large stocks because of the prospect of free trade, and the present scarcity is also the cause for the advance in prices. Rice has gone up from 5 and 6 centavos a pound to 8 and 9, beans from 5 to 6, and at one time, a few days ago, to 15 centavos, while salt fish has advanced from 6 centavos to about 10.

## GOOD FEELING IS LEAVING.

No one who understands the situation here will deny that much of the good feelings between Porto Ricans and Americans has been lost. Besides, the Americans are fewer in number in Porto Rico today than at any time since shortly after the troops first landed, and those departing have left a long list of defunct companies, bankrupt businesses, bankrupt schemes and anxious creditors, who, in some cases, hold choice collections of worthless notes and checks. Not only are Americans leaving the island, but large numbers of Porto Ricans have gone to Venezuela, to Santo Domingo and to Cuba. Three days ago more than 300 natives sailed for Cuba to obtain employment there, and at least a thousand have passed from this port alone during the past three months. Much live stock is also being shipped to Cuba. This respect loss to Porto Rico in this respect is the large charges of magnificent cattle, which it will take ten years to replace.

## ALL WANT FREE TRADE.

The topic of greatest general interest now is the new tariff and civil government bill. Careful interviews with leading citizens in all lines show that all are in favor of civil government in one form or another, and all favor free trade unless some personal end is served by a tariff. Some heavy land owners favor a tariff as a source of revenue to save themselves from land taxes, and in some cases merchants prefer to buy and sell under a tariff, fearing that with free-trade there will be an influx of American capital and serious competition will injure them.

General Davis is being deluged with petitions as well as visits from committees of citizens from all over the island, all asking that part of the \$2,000,000 appropriation be spent in its particular locality. The sugar planters of Cabo Rojo think \$200,000 should be spent for a central factory for their benefit, while the municipal council of Ponce has appointed a committee to ask for part of the money for improvements for the Ponce water works.

The movement which would meet with more favor would be the spending of \$1,000,000 in good roads and \$500,000 in school houses and the other \$500,000 could be used for a number of purposes which would meet with general satisfaction. Nearly all the municipalities in Porto Rico are in a state of absolute bankruptcy, and have been so for months. The alcaldes, councilmen and other officers do not relish attempting to run towns without funds, and resignations have been so numerous that General Davis has found it necessary to issue an order on the subject, giving causes for which resignations will be accepted.

## CIGARMAKERS LEFT JOBLESS.

New York, April 17.—Five thousand cigarmakers employed by six of the largest firms in that trade in this city, were notified this afternoon that there would be no more work for them until further notice. No reason was assigned for the shutdown, but the cigarmakers believe they have been locked out to prevent them from contributing to the support of the 2,200 strikers in Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffers' factory, who have been out six weeks.

The firms which laid off the men are Harburger & Homan, Hirschhorn, Mack & Co., Powell & Smith, Foster & Co., The Wilson company and Kaufman & Co.

## WHICH SHALL IT BE?

One of the Dark Halls in Which Nebraska's Money is Gone.

Omaha, Neb., April 16.—The Omaha National bank case, wherein Attorney General Smyth is trying to recover the juicy sum of about \$200,000 which ex-State Treasurer Bartley manipulated through that institution, continues to grow in interest.

The stolen \$200,000 is now a secondary consideration. It appears to an average intelligent citizen that there is a conspiracy to set at defiance all law, morals and decency, and that the most important question now is, is there any Nebraska laws or supreme court decisions which those who rob the state or who participate in the plunder are bound to respect?

By judicial jugglery the bank secured a decision in Judge Baker's court. An appeal to the supreme court was taken by the state and the bank's decision was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. Judge Baker insisted on trying the case again, and when the case came up on March 12, instead of proceeding with the trial, the bank asked the court to give it a judgment on the verdict awarded at the first trial of the case, the trial which was reversed by the supreme court. Judge Baker did just what he was asked to do, although his case was vigorously opposed by the attorney general. This action on the part of Judge Baker, the attorney general claims is in direct disobedience of the order of the supreme court commanding him to give the state a new trial. Consequently Mr. Smyth has applied to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Baker to give the state a new trial, as directed by the court, and this application was argued at the last sitting of the court, and a decision is expected tomorrow.

The action of Judge Baker is considered a novel one by the bar, and the disposition which the supreme court may make of the affair is watched with a great deal of interest by lawyers everywhere. Mr. Smyth's application to the court for a writ of mandamus to compel obedience to what he claims was the court's order when it reversed the case, is an unusual procedure, but good lawyers who have looked into the question say that it is entirely proper. This closes another chapter in one of the hard-fought cases brought by the attorney general to recover the money stolen from the state.

## A POLITICAL CRIME.

Taxation Without Representation a Trust Made Law.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The passage of the Porto Rico tariff bill by the house of representatives with a working majority of eight, marks the completion of perhaps the most extraordinary piece of partisan legislation in American political history. The very first communication made by an authorized officer of the United States to the Porto Ricans when they welcomed the American troops to their island was a promise that they should receive at the hands of the great republic all the rights possessed by American citizens. When the question of the treatment of this new possession first assumed immediate importance, the president of the United States announced that it was our plain duty to treat its people as American citizens. At this point the beneficiaries of the tobacco trust and the sugar trust became alarmed and descended upon Washington to demand protection for their monopolies. The president himself was moved by their entreaties—or perhaps his political manager, Mark Hanna, was affected by their promise of campaign contributions. At any rate, McKinley made a square about face and constituted himself a lobbyist for the trusts, sending for congressmen and urging them to vote for a tariff measure the absolute antithesis of that which he had said it was our plain duty to enact. The passage of the first bill by the house of representatives was met by a storm of disapprobation in this country. The only concession which congressmen had made to public sentiment had been to fix a fifteen per cent instead of a twenty-five per cent duty on Porto Rico products, thereby as one cynical representative remarked, changing the offense from grand to petit larceny. The senate continued the criminal record again by what was practically a strict party vote, and the whole has now been consummated by the complete enactment of the law.

Thus the republican party, dominant in all three branches of the government, has set as its motto this reversal of the time-honored American slogan—"There SHALL be taxation without representation." This is what George III and Lord North said, and it was against it that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock and the rest of the founders of our nation revolted. Emperor William I has required to the political principles which the British Tories were unable to force upon the handful of American colonists in 1776.

## FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

Two American Detachments Are Attacked By Insurgents.

Manila, April 17.—The insurgents, supposedly under Mascado's command, are again active about the Marikina mountains across the bay from Manila. A force estimated at 300 attacked Balanga, where three companies of the Thirty-second infantry are stationed, Monday night, but were easily repulsed. Yesterday they attacked Captain Goldman with thirty men of the Thirty-second regiment near Orion, killing two Americans. Goldman then retired. The transport Thomas sailed Sunday, taking General Theodore Schwan and 300 discharged and sick soldiers.

# EXPOSITION.

PARIS OPENS HER FAIR TO THE WORLD.

## THE OPENING SCENES.

America's Display Stands Second To France and Trebles Any Other Country.

Paris, April 14.—At noon today France opened to the world the crowning exposition of all countries. The most favorable weather conditions prevailed and innumerable bright-colored domes and minarets glistened in the sunshine. Paris was early astir with people wending their way towards the Elysee and in the direction of the exposition in the hope of witnessing the presidential procession at some part of its journey.

All the public buildings and numberless private houses were decorated with trophies of flags, chiefly the tri-color. The neighborhood of the exposition was especially gay with bunting, while most of the pavilions themselves were surrounded with floating banners.

Within the exposition grounds this morning all was bustle and animation in a supreme effort to clear away all unsightly obstacles in order to leave an unobstructed road and an external appearance of completeness to the palace for the presidential party in its passage through the grounds. The finishing touches were hastily given the magnificent Salle des Fetes. The aspect of the exposition has materially improved from even that of yesterday, and although the installation of exhibits has naturally undergone little advance, the external effect produced by the incessant labors of the past couple of days is already fine and decidedly picturesque.

President Loubet, as he stood in the presidential tribune, surrounded by the members of the cabinet and his household, opened the exposition with the words: "I declare the exposition of 1900 open."

Thus was the Paris exposition, designed to celebrate the world's entry into the new century, inaugurated, and shouts of "Vive Loubet" and "Vive la Republique" rose from his 4,000 hearers, and silk bands were waved in the air. The crowds outside the hall took up the cheering and the exposition was open.

The unfinished condition of the exposition on inauguration day is regrettable and perhaps misleading. It must be borne in mind that this is only a passing phase and on its completion within three weeks or a month from now the exposition will indisputably be the most attractive and magnificent yet seen.

Americans especially will be proud of their country's display at this World's Fair, for the United States stands second only to France herself in number of exhibitors, which trails those of any other foreign country.

The following is a table of exhibitors which speaks eloquently of American enterprise: France, 39,000; United States, 6,364; Belgium, 2,500; Germany, 2,000; Italy, 2,000; Russia, 1,500; Scandinavia, 1,400; Austria, 1,000; Great Britain, 900; The British colonies, 900. America has three times the number of exhibitors that France had at the World's Fair in Chicago. She occupies 329,052 square feet with her forty-seven distinct exhibition spaces, 33 in main exposition grounds, fourteen in the Vincennes annex, including the ground covered by our eagle surmounting the national pavilion in the Quai d'Orsay.

American enterprise, however, is not only shown in the size of her representation, but also in the preparedness of her installation, as compared with that of most of the other countries, and it can be safely said that but for the ill-timedness of French workmen and methods the United States exhibits would have been exposed in their show-cases to today's visitors. Unfortunately, French tardiness has hampered all American efforts to rush matters. Thus, in most of our show spaces, everything is prepared, the glass cases are ready to receive exhibits, but the American officials are at a loss to display the valuable articles to the likelihood of damage by the clouds of dust raised from work on the adjacent embryonic installation.

The highest testimonial to Americanhood comes from Commissioner-General Picard himself. After comparing the state of progress of the installation of various nations, he said to Commissioner-General Peck:

"It is an object lesson to us all to see the American people work. I thank you for your promptitude and the advanced condition of work in the United States section."

The spectacle inside the Salle des Fetes was brilliant with color and animation. The immense circus-shaped hall is decorated with magnificent frescoes, representing allegorical subjects, by famous French artists, and its stained glass cupola bears superb designs by Hermann and Godwin. It formed a beautiful setting for today's ceremony. Every inch of the floor space was occupied by an assemblage representative of French arts, letters and sciences, and including the leading military, naval and political men of France. It was mainly an evening.

Contrary to expectation, the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, made no address at the opening of the exposition. MM. Millerand and Loubet being the only speakers.

## ROBERTS CALLS IT A CHECK.

Says the Boers Operations Have Been Checked.

London, April 17.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Roberts:

"The enemy's movements south have been checked. Wepener is still surrounded, but the little garrison is holding out well. Troops are being moved to their assistance.

"The health of the troops is good and the climate perfect."

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Elandsblaatje, dated April 13: "The Boers are changing their tactics and are moving from Glencoe westward, with a view of threatening our lines of communication to Ladysmith."

"On Tuesday a corps of carabineers and another of Thornycroft's horse narrowly escaped being cut off, owing to the treachery of a Kafir and a native guide."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The enemy have evidently determined to adopt entirely new tactics. Two columns are known to be moving to the south of Bloemfontein. They are relying on Cape carts for transport, and are churning scarcely any forage and only sufficient food to meet the immediate requirements of the convoy, with ox transports following at a secure distance. The Boer columns are thus enabled to move almost as quickly as cavalry."

"It is reported that there are 9,000 Boers to the south of De Wet's Dorp. The force extends from that point to Odendahl."

"The burghers who had returned to their farms are undoubtedly rejoicing the enemy."

"Lord Roberts has appointed the Duke of Marlborough to be assistant military secretary at headquarters."

The Times has the following from Jammersburg, dated April 12:

"Colonel Dalgetty's force has been surrounded by some thousands of Boers, with eight guns, two 'pom-poms' and two Maxims, since Monday morning. They gallantly withstood a heavy attack on Monday and again a night attack on Tuesday, and on Thursday there was a continuous shell and rifle fire."

"We are confident of being able to repulse any attack. Food is plentiful, our casualties, in the circumstances, are small. The brunt of the fighting, and also of the loss, has been borne by Cape Mounted Riflemen."

Lord Methuen is at Zwartkopsfontein, twelve miles east of Boshof, and is sending small, swift columns through the adjacent country. Lord Chesham, commanding one of these, encountered a small commando about ten miles southeast of Zwartkopsfontein. He found most of the farms occupied by women and children only.

## TECK IS UNDER SUSPICION.

Duke Believed To Be the One Who Blundered.

London, April 17.—I have been endeavoring to confirm the report that the duke of Teck has been guilty of cowardice and has therefore been sent to the rear by General Roberts. Inquiries at the war office only elicit the reply that no interference with Roberts' discretion in such a matter is allowable. It would be equivalent to superseding his authority.

Teck, who, of course, is a brother of the duchess of York, England's future queen, is a brainless young fellow, ranking as major in the First Life Guards. Though he has been in South Africa for some time, nothing hitherto has been heard of him in connection with active operations. His wife, a daughter of the late duke of Westminster, accompanied Lady Roberts to Cape Town. The affair cannot now be hushed up any longer. The unfairness of victimizing Gatacre while allowing royalty to go unreprised is felt to constitute a damaging scandal. The first accounts of the Koomerspruit ambuscade stated that the duke of Teck was escort officer. In that capacity he was responsible for the safety of the convoy. But not a word has since been permitted to come through concerning his conduct on that occasion or his explanation of how he allowed the men to walk into a trap. Since then Gatacre has been superseded by Roberts for far less grave failure.

## WHAT WILL RUSSIA DO?

Rumor That She Will Take Up the Cause of the Boers.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—The czar and zarina started Saturday evening for Moscow.

Extraordinarily persistent rumors are current in Moscow that on Russian Easter Sunday the czar will issue a manifesto containing an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding that she conclude peace with the Boers forthwith under threat of occupying Cabul and Herat if Great Britain fails to comply. This report is connected by some persons with the fact that no reservists are at present allowed to take unlimited leave, but probably the orders to the reservists are connected with the projected summer maneuvers in the central provinces in which 200,000 men will participate, and at which Emperor William is expected to be present.

## PLAGUE CAUSES ALARM.

Kobe, April 17.—Considerable consternation has been caused here by the re-appearance of the bubonic plague. Kobe is the commercial capital of Japan and quarantine precautions might cause such a restriction as would be felt over the whole country.