

DAY OF DISORDER
IN PHILADELPHIA

Sympathetic Strike is Marked with Disturbances in All Parts of the City.

CROWDS ARE KEPT MOVING

Careful Work of Police Prevents Serious Outbreak in Square.

FOOD DELIVERY NOT HAMPERED

Drivers for Milk, Bakery and Grocery Firms Not Called Out.

SEVENTY THOUSAND STRIKE

This is Estimate of Union Committee, but Director of Public Safety Says Not More Than Twenty Thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—Disorder in many parts of the city marked the first day of Philadelphia's great sympathetic walkout of organized labor to back up the fight of the trolley men against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company. Nearly every section of the city had its tale to tell of cars attacked, of men assaulted by strikers or sympathizers, or of clashes with police.

The scene of the most general disturbances shifted from the historic ground, a crowd of 25,000 persons gathered to participate in or watch the demonstration of organized labor.

Police, mounted and afoot were there by the score with strict orders to keep the crowd moving. The city authorities had learned much during the last week in the handling of crowds and it was the belief that if the immense throng could be kept on the move trouble would be averted.

Crowds Kept Moving. This was accomplished and it is due to the patience, carefulness and steadiness of the police that no serious outbreak occurred. A great crowd of strikers paraded through the square and were not molested by the police.

There was a wide difference of opinion today as to the extent of the strike. Saturday, being a half holiday and in some industries no work being done at all on the last day of the week, it was utterly impossible to get more than rough estimates of the number of men that quit work. The committee of ten of the Central Labor union, which is conducting the strike, in a statement made tonight Charles A. Hope, secretary of the Central Labor union and a member of the committee, announced that reports show that 70,000 union men are out and that the walkout has affected 30,000 other workers.

Food Delivery Not Hampered. Secretary Hope declared that bakers, milk wagon drivers and grocery clerks were not called out and would not be. It was not the desire of organized labor to cause inconvenience to the public to the extent of handicapping the delivery of the necessities of life.

Other labor leaders said that 50,000 men had struck and that the number would be greatly increased by Monday. Although the entire population of the city looks upon the strike as a most serious affair, the effects of which are likely to be felt for a long time to come, the city officials, from Mayor Reyerburn down, declare the walkout is not as widespread as claimed by the labor leaders.

Henry Clay, director of the department of public safety, said today that he had police reports to show that not more than 20,000 men were on strike.

However, with all the conflicting reports, it was evident that Philadelphia's industries are not yet prostrated by the conflict. The great industrial establishments, such as Baldwin's locomotive works, Cramp's shipyard, Brill's car works, the Midvale steel works, all of which are "open shop" concerns, were in operation today with practically their full forces.

Building Trades Are Out. The greatest number of sympathetic strikers were found among the textile works in the Kensington district and the allied building trades.

The strikers claimed that 50,000 persons were out in these two industries alone and that the scattering unions in other trades were well represented by strikers. The master builders at a meeting today admitted that their industry is seriously crippled. No hand was raised today to stop the conflict which is rapidly paralyzing business. There was a rumor in circulation tonight that the labor leaders might request President Taft to use his influence to bring an end to the trouble or take some step along the line adopted by President Roosevelt in the coal strike of 1902. Such a move, it is believed, would be welcomed by the people of the city. There was no talk of arbitration or peace heard during the day and it is evident that employers of large numbers of workmen are waiting the events of the next few days before attempting any settlement of the general strike.

More Cars Running. The day developed nothing in the street car strike itself. The trolley company had about as many cars in operation as it had yesterday, according to the company—a little more than 1,000. However, the cars did not carry as many passengers as on other days of this week. People generally were not willing to take a chance of being injured and many would not ride in them because of principle.

The company opened one new line in the southern part of the city, but after a few trips the cars were withdrawn because of the frequency with which they were assailed by stones and bricks. Half of the cars in operation during the day were withdrawn at nightfall.

EXPRESS CAR LOOTED ON TRAIN

Thousand Packages Broken Open and Contents Scattered by Robbers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—When train No. 27 on the New York Central reached Rochester today, it was discovered that an American Express car had been looted. Nearly all of the 1,000 packages had been broken open and their contents scattered. Just how much the robbers got was not learned.

Basin Has First
Explosion from
Natural Gas

Wyoming City Experiences Small Earthquake as Result of Pocket of the Gas.

BASIN, Wyo., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—When James O'Neill, superintendent of the Big Horn Oil and Gas company, opened the door of an unused coal vault beneath the Big Horn County bank this morning and thrust a lighted match inside to locate a supply pipe, a terrific explosion followed which was heard all over town. O'Neill was blown out of the vault clear across the basement of the bank building against a brick wall, sustaining serious burns and painful contusions. David Lewis, one of the proprietors of the Elster newspaper, whose establishment is on the same floor, was also hurled a distance of thirty feet, escaping uninjured. The doors of the basement were blown from their hinges and splintered into kindling wood. Every window was shattered, though the property damage resulting was not great. The accident was caused by the natural gas escaping from the street main and accumulating in the coal vault. This is the first casualty from using natural gas in Basin.

Germans to Join
Race for the Pole

Geographical Society Has Decided to Enter Competition with United States and England.

BERLIN, March 5.—The German geographical society has decided to send out a South polar discovery expedition and so contest with the United States and Great Britain in the race through the Arctic.

The German plans were made public today at a meeting of the society at which Dr. Nordenskjöld, the Antarctic explorer, was present.

Big Phone War
by Morgan Concern

United States Telephone Company Decides to Enter Rate Fight Against All Competitors.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Directors of the United States Telephone company, the Morgan Independent Distance company, decided late today to wage a rate war against all competitors.

WILSON RECEIVED BY DIAZ

Successor to D. E. Thompson Becomes Dean of Diplomatic Corps at Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—President Diaz received Henry Lane Wilson, who succeeds David E. Thompson as United States ambassador to Mexico, at the ambassador's salon at the national palace at noon today. Mr. Wilson was presented to President Diaz by Captain Alfredo Barron. President Diaz expressed the nation's regard for the United States.

As the American government has the only embassy here, Mr. Wilson will, by virtue of his position, be the dean of the diplomatic corps.

ITALIANS' VICTIM IS DEAD

Detective Wren of Chicago Succumbs to Wounds Inflicted by Black Handers.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Detective John Wren, who with Detective Patrick Quinn, was shot by three Italian gangsters yesterday, died today. Wren's death occurred a few minutes after his wounded comrade had been carried to his bedside, that the men might bid each other a last farewell.

The detectives were shot down while pursuing the Italians, whom they believed to be connected with the Black Hand society. The murderers have not been caught.

TEN NATIONS HONOR PEARY

Formal Recognition of His Claim as Discoverer of Pole by Scientific Societies.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Formal recognition of Robert E. Peary as the discoverer of the North pole has been given by the leading scientific societies of ten governments, according to advices which have reached the National Geographic society.

Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 5.—The condition of the treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows: Trust funds—Gold coin, \$56,387,869; silver dollars, \$48,111,000; silver dollars of 1890, \$3,822,000; silver certificates outstanding, \$48,141,000. General fund—Standard silver dollars in general fund, \$5,486,370; current liabilities, \$9,118,427; working balance in treasury office, \$2,706,081; in banks to credit of treasurer of the United States, \$35,064,690; subsidiary silver coin, \$1,362,475; minor coin, \$1,138,416; total balance in general fund, \$52,515,139.

THIRTEEN BILLS
AGAINST HYDE

Kansas City Physician Charged with Murder of Colonel Swope and Chrisman Swope.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER He is Also Accused of Bleeding J. M. Hunton in Negligent Manner.

TEN OTHER INDICTMENTS These Charge Attempt to Murder Members of Swope Family.

DEFENDANT IS UNDER BOND He was Arrested Last Month on Information Charging Murder and Released Under \$50,000 Bail.

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—Dr. B. Clarke Hyde, husband of a niece of the late Thomas H. Swope, was indicted on thirteen counts in eleven indictments returned by the grand jury that has been investigating the Swope mystery for the last three weeks, at 6:35 o'clock tonight.

Two indictments charge first degree murder in connection with the death of Colonel Swope and of Chrisman Swope. Dr. Hyde is alleged to have given them strychnine tablets.

One indictment accuses Dr. Hyde of manslaughter by bleeding James Moss Hunton, a cousin of Colonel Swope in a negligent manner.

The indictments also charge Dr. Hyde with attempting to poison Lucy Lee Swope, Margaret Swope and Stella Swope, all nieces of Colonel Swope, and Leonora Copridge, a negro servant in the Swope home. The indictments charging murder found that Colonel Swope came to his death by taking poison in the shape of strychnine pills administered by Dr. Hyde.

When the indictments were returned, Virgil Conkling, county prosecutor, said he believed the grand jurors had done their duty. He said the evidence of the case gave him no reason to doubt that he had taken the correct position in regard to it.

Dr. Hyde is the husband of Frances Swope Hyde, niece of Colonel Swope, who inherits about \$300,000 of the millionaire's estate.

Dr. Hyde was arrested on February 10, charged with the murder of Colonel Swope. His arrest at that time followed a formal charge of murder in the first degree preferred by John G. Paxson.

The physician was released on a bond of \$50,000. His preliminary hearing was continued until March 11, pending the report of the grand jury.

On February 9, a coroner's jury, which investigated the death of Colonel Swope, brought in a report to the effect that Colonel Swope had died from the effects of strychnine poisoning administered in a capsule at the direction of Dr. Hyde, but the jury was unable to determine whether Dr. Hyde had been guilty of felonious intent in directing that the capsule be given to Colonel Swope.

FIREMEN DEMAND MORE PAY

Employees of Thirty-Two Roads Make Same Appeal as Conductors and Trainmen.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of the thirty-two eastern railroads have submitted to the General Managers' association a formal demand for an increase in wages. The demand is similar to that presented to the same body last December by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and which are now in their final stage of negotiation.

General Manager J. C. Stuart of the Erie refused to accept the demands as chairman of the General Managers' association, declaring he would meet a committee of the Erie firemen, but that the Brotherhood would have to deal with each railroad separately. The demand involves about 50,000 firemen on the railroads east of the Mississippi. The wage demands are for an increase in pay of from \$2.00 a day to \$2.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—At the executive offices of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad today it was learned that both the locomotive engineers and the firemen had asked for a revision of the wage schedules.

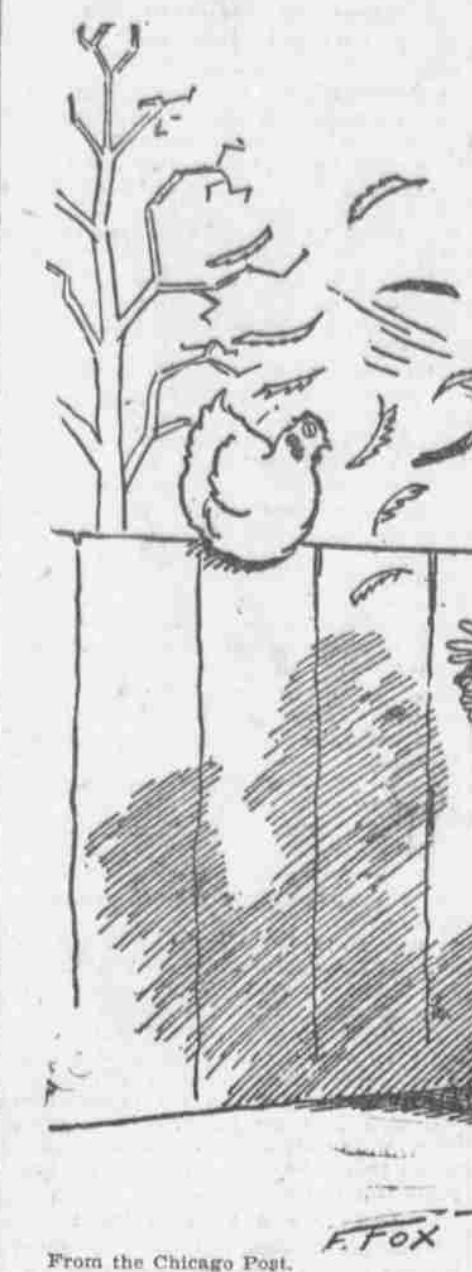
JOPLIN MINERS WALK OUT

Demand Restoration of Old Scale Following Boost in Price of Zinc.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 5.—Seven hundred miners employed at the plants of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting company have struck for higher wages.

The miners contend that it has been the custom of operators to raise their wage scale when the price for zinc rose above \$40, but recently when the price fell to \$30 the wages were cut and, although zinc blend has gone to \$45, the former scale has not been replaced by many of the operators.

A Peril of the Chantecler Hat



From the Chicago Post.

SIXTY KILLED BY SNOWSLIDE

Work Crew of Canadian Pacific Buried by Huge Avalanche.

DEBRIS EIGHTY FEET DEEP

Men Were Working to Clear Tracks from Debris of First Slide When Second Came Thundering Down Mountain.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 5.—Sixty-two men, who were engaged in clearing the Canadian Pacific track at Rogers Pass, at the summit of the Selkirk range, were entrapped by an avalanche soon after midnight this morning and all are probably dead.

The men were working on a small slide that had come down early in the evening. They were working a rotary engine over it when a larger slide came down and carried them to their death in the canyon below.

At first it was believed that all the hundred men engaged were killed, but later it was found that many had escaped and the death list is now estimated at fifty.

The accident occurred near a snowshed, one mile west of Rogers Pass and at the actual summit of the Selkirk. Seventy-five per cent of the dead are white men, the remainder Japanese. Conductor Buckley and Engineer Phillips of the work train, headed by a rotary snow plow, were killed.

Relief Hurried to Scene. As soon as the news reached Revelstoke, a relief train conveying physicians and nurses and over 500 railway men was speeding east to Rogers Pass. The scene of the accident was reached at 6 o'clock this morning, when the task of digging in the tangled mass of debris in the hope of finding a few survivors was commenced with vigor.

Calgary made an equally prompt response. It also sent a special relief train with 125 workmen, as well as nurses and doctors. Acting Superintendent Kilpatrick of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific railway left Vancouver today for the scene of the accident.

The first slide occurred at 5:40 yesterday afternoon in the Arrow valley of Bear Creek, flanked on either side by mountains, covered with a depth of snow varying from twenty to fifty feet. The slide had a length of 500 feet and a depth of eighty feet.

While men were working to clear the tracks at 12:30 this morning, half of the first slide having been removed, the second avalanche descended in a series of shocks, the side of the canyon opposite the point where the first slide occurred. Thousands of feet above a few rolling masses of snow growing in volume and momentum started on a pathway of destruction.

Second Avalanche Breaks Loose. In a few seconds, with a noise like a thousand thunderbolts crashing in union, the avalanches leaped from their shelves, uprooting and carrying with it a tangled mass of ice, trees and boulders. There was no escape for the unfortunate workers. The avalanche piled on top of the first slide, burying the tracks for a distance of a quarter of a mile around to a depth of fifty feet. Hundreds of thousands of tons of other debris in the wake of the avalanche bounded off the huge heap and half

Thirty-Three Miners Killed By Explosion

Bodies of Ten More Men Are Found in Mexican Shaft of Treadwell Mines.

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 4.—Thirty-three miners are dead as a result of Wednesday night's powder magazine explosion in the Mexican shaft of the Treadwell gold mines. It was announced today. Twenty-three bodies were taken out soon after the explosion, eight others were found in a later search and two died in a hospital. Five other men in the hospital are badly injured. It is supposed the carelessness of a miner caused the explosion. The dead men are mostly foreigners, all copper miners. Stope Boss Neils Rustgard is among the dead.

Tschaikovsky to Have Secret Trial

Police Fear Co-Defendant, Mme. Breshkovskaya, Will Make Revolutionary Speech to Judges.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—The prefect of police today ordered that the trial of Nicholas Vassilievich Tschaikovsky, a widely known member of the social revolutionary party, who was arrested November 11, 1907, charged with revolutionary activity, be held behind closed doors.

The present is the first occasion upon which the closure has been applied in connection with a political trial in the circuit court of St. Petersburg for a number of years.

The prefect was influenced by the probability that Mme. Breshkovskaya, who is to be tried with M. Tschaikovsky would make a revolutionary address to the judge.

Upon the eve of his trial M. Tschaikovsky has issued a long statement analyzing the accusations of the indictment.

USES BANK FUNDS IN HIGH LIVING—TELLER CONFESSES

Was About to Embark on Big Building Scheme in Effort to Recoup Losses.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Thomas E. Larsen, receiving teller of the Philadelphia branch of the First National bank of Camden, surrendered to the local police today when he learned that he was wanted on a charge of embezzling \$60,000 from the institution's funds. Larsen confessed to the charge, the police say.

Larsen, according to the police, had been the bank's money for seven years. He lived in expensive apartments and was married about two years ago. Larsen also told the police he was about to start a big building operation in an effort to recoup his losses.

CRACKS IN ENGINE BOILERS

Senate Committee Hears Evidence Roads' Inspection is Poor.

BROTHERHOOD TAKING INTEREST

Assertion Made Locomotive Boilers Need as Thorough Supervision by Government as Does Marine Machinery.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The committee on commerce to which was referred the Burkett bill, compelling more rigid inspection of boilers on locomotives in order further to safeguard the traveling public today, completed its hearings, during the course of which it has been very emphatically shown that there is necessity for government inspection of locomotives.

At present there is no government supervision of the condition of locomotive boilers. The railroads themselves have a system of inspection, but though inspected, they have developed during the hearing that very often locomotives are sent out known by engineers to be unfit for service, who if they protest are marked, and soon lose their jobs if they protest too vigorously. These defective engines are started out upon the theory that they have sufficient strength to make another run.

The committee today had before it President Stone, general chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. He said that often engineers were ordered to take out engines which they knew were in bad shape. He said the bill as drawn would meet with most cordial approval of 32,000 locomotive engineers employed in this country.

Example of Marine Service.

General Uhler, chief of steamboat inspection of the United States, was also upon the stand. Under the service over which he has control, rigid inspection of 14,000 boilers was made during the year past and there was but one explosion. General Uhler thought that locomotive engines should be as rigidly inspected under government supervision as is exacted of engines and boilers aboard ships. Exhibits were made to the committee by those favoring the bill to convert statements made by the railroads that no defective engines are sent out. A plate was exhibited which upon its exterior showed up signs of decay, but upon the inside was cracked and therefore much weakened and dangerous.

Another exhibit presented showed that in this particular instance an engine was sent out by certain well known railroad company, where there was a cluster of several defective staples or rivets and that the slightest attempt to increase the steam pressure might have caused the explosion of the boiler. That it did not explode was an act of providence, rather than the will of man.

Senator Burkett today said he now feels assured that his bill will receive favorable report from the committee and that the bill is amended, at all, it will be toward making its terms even more stringent in order to safeguard the lives of those who travel behind railway locomotives.

The secretary of war and the regents of

SENATE PASSES POSTAL BILL

Measure Creating Savings Banks Goes Through Upper House by Vote of 56 to 22.

CUMMINS AMENDMENT LOST

Clause Designed to Limit Government Use of Funds Defeated.

SMOOT AMENDMENT ADOPTED

It is Intended to Keep Funds in Localities Where Deposited.

PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE

Deposits Made in Any Money Order Office Will Draw Interest at Rate of Two Per Cent—Funds to Be Deposited in Local Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Dividing practically upon party lines, the senate, at the close of the third session of the legislative day of March 5, today passed the administration postal savings bank bill.

Of the seventy-two votes cast, fifty were in favor of the bill and twenty-two against. All the negative votes were cast by democrats, even Mr. McNary, who had voted with the republicans throughout the consideration of the bill, in the end joining his own party. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was the only democrat who stood with the republicans in favor of the bill.

As it goes to the house, the bill authorizes the various money order postoffices to accept sums of \$1 or more from depositors and to deposit these sums in the local banks, where the money is to remain unless withdrawn by the president in case of war or other exigency. In case of this withdrawal the funds are to be invested in government securities, but with such a proviso that such securities shall not draw less than 2 1/2 per cent interest. The control of the funds is vested in a board of trustees composed of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general. The aggregate balance allowed to any depositor is \$500, and such a law would bring much money out of hiding and result in a fund ranging all the way from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

Cummins Amendment Defeated.

Beginning at 11:45 o'clock the senate's session continued until 4:50 p. m., and practically all of the time was devoted to the consideration of the Cummins amendment to the Smoot provision, upon which yesterday's debate was so fiercely.

The Smoot amendment looked to the authorization of the withdrawal from the local banks of the postal funds in case of war or other exigency and Mr. Cummins sought to modify it by making it apply to war as the only emergency justifying withdrawal. The Cummins provision went down under a vote of 40 yeas, against 15 ayes, the affirmative vote being cast by the so-called "insurgents," republicans and half a dozen democrats, with the single exception of Senator McCumber, a stalwart republican.

Later in the day and after considerable debate the Smoot amendment was adopted after it had been amended by the insertion of an amendment introduced by Senator Borah. This amendment provided that funds drawn should not be invested in government securities carrying less than 2 1/2 per cent interest, the rate required from the banks.

Text of Smoot Amendment.

As adopted, the amendment in the shape of a proviso reads: "When, in the judgment of the president, war or any other emergency involving the credit of the government so requires, the board of trustees may withdraw all or any part of said funds from the banks and invest the same in bonds or other securities of the United States."

"Provided, That no part of said funds shall in any event be invested in bonds or other securities bearing interest at less than 2 1/2 per centum per annum."

Two other important amendments were agreed to today. One of these was suggested by Senator Bailey and would permit the withdrawal of post office funds deposited by the original depositor "upon demand," and the other by Senator Gallinger, specifically including savings banks and trust companies doing a banking business, among the banking institutions permitted to accept the deposits of postal funds.

Debate on Borah Provision.

The "insurgent" republicans were much elated over the acceptance of the Borah modification. They contended that it will save the effect of reducing to a minimum the government securities in which the postal funds may be invested and prevent the national banks from using the funds to relieve themselves of a class of securities which are not popular with them. On the other hand, it was contended, especially by Senator Bacon, that the Borah provision would never be accepted by the house, and, therefore, will not be a portion of it when the bill becomes a law.

Mr. Carter, in charge of the bill, made no objection to the Borah amendment. He simply remarked that it was fair to require the government to pay the same interest on the funds of the bank and that there was no reason for opposing it. The provision was agreed to, 40 to 11. The republicans voting against it were Messrs. Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burton, Kean and Wetmore; and the democrats, Messrs. Bankhead, Money, Paigley, Rayner and Smith of South Carolina.

The opposing republicans made no explanation of their attitude, but Mr. Money, speaking for the democrats, based his opposition upon the theory that an amendment, constitutional in itself, could not render valid a bill which in itself was in contravention of the constitution.

Amendments Voted Down.

Several amendments were voted down, the most important being one offered by Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, which was intended as a substitute for the whole bill and which provided for the establishment of a fund to guarantee national bank deposits along the lines of the state bank guarantee plan of Oklahoma. Mr. Owen spoke in support of his provision, again holding up the Oklahoma plan as a model of banking legislation. The sharpest discussion of the day arose

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)

The want ad columns of The Bee will be interesting reading this morning.

Peruse them. You will get the pulse of the people. See who wishes servants—who wishes places—who wants to sell, and the things they offer.

Read the hundreds of little treasures today. It may be the most profitable half hour of your life.

Death Takes Louis James; Heart Failure Stops Show

HELENA, March 5.—Louis James' long career as an actor was ended by death here this morning, following an attack of heart failure last evening, just before the curtain went up for a performance of "Henry VIII."

The body will be shipped tomorrow to Kansas City. The company will disband and Mrs. James will return to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—Louis James, who had for many years made his home in Kansas City much of the time, although he also had a residence at Montmouth Beach, N. J. His second wife, Miss Aphie Hendricks, was a Kansas City woman and for several seasons she has taken the leading role in all his plays.

Louis James was born in Tremont, Ill., in 1842. His first engagement was with the McAlleys stock company which he joined at Louisville, Ky., in 1864. Later for five years he was Lawrence Barrett's leading man. From 1886 to 1888 he starred with Joseph Jefferson and in the nineties he starred with Frederick Ward.

In recent years he had been the star in Waggoners and Kemper productions. At the time of his death Mr. James was playing "Henry VIII," taking the part of Cardinal Wolsey. Last week while his company was staged on a "snow bound train in the west they produced "The Merchant of Venice" to amuse the passengers.

Mr. James first wife, Miss Lillian Sealand, whom he married in Philadelphia in 1874, died five years later.

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