

shot through the legs were loaded into the wagon.

All along the hillside wounded men were found, on the roadside and the fields. Many miners who had been carried a distance could not be found.

As soon as the news of the shooting reached Hazelton there was consternation. Within ten minutes the streets were blocked with excited people. The Lehigh Traction company immediately placed a number of extra cars on the Latimer line and doctors and clergymen responded promptly. The rush of people to Latimer was so great that the progress of people along the road was impaired.

The deputies turned their attention to the wounded, and carried many of them to places where they could be more comfortably treated.

Martin Roski, an intelligent Hungarian from Mount Pleasant, who was shot in the arm, was seen by a reporter, and gave this version of the affair:

"We were going along the road to Latimer, and the deputies were lined across the road, barring our progress. We tried to go through them, and did not attempt to hit or molest them, when they fired upon us. We ran, but they kept on shooting at us while we ran. It is all their fault."

Citizens' meetings were held at various parts of the city tonight. Opinion was divided about the responsibility for the shooting. At one meeting held in Van Wyckie's Casino, attended by bankers, coal operators and prominent men, resolutions were adopted calling on Gov. Hastings to send the militia here immediately. At another mass meeting attended by thousands of people, the sentiment was against bringing the troops.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 10.—Sheriff Martin arrived home on the 7 o'clock train from Hazelton. He was cool and collected. He was met at the depot by his legal adviser. The two got into a cab and drove to the court house, where they were closeted together for some time. The sheriff was reluctant to say whether he had given the command to fire, but afterward admitted that he had. The sheriff's detailed statement is as follows:

"I heard early this morning that the strikers were going to the breaker at Latimer and compel the men there to quit work. I resolved to intercept and if possible prevent them from reaching the breaker. One of my deputies told me that the strikers would probably be heavily armed. I got my deputies, seventy in number, to meet at a certain place. They were all armed. I told them to keep cool under all circumstances. The trouble began at 3 o'clock. I met the marching column. I halted them and read the proclamation. They refused to pay any attention and started to resume their march. Then I called to the leader to stop. He ignored my order. I then attempted to arrest him. The strikers closed in on me. They acted very viciously, kicking me, knocking me down and trampling upon me. I called upon my deputies to aid me, and they did so, but they were unable to accomplish much. I realized that something had to be done at once or I would be killed. I called to the deputies to discharge their firearms into the air over the heads of the strikers, as it might probably frighten them. It was done at once, but it had no effect whatever on the infuriated foreigners, who used me so much the rougher and became fiercer and fiercer, more like wild beasts than human beings.

The strikers then made a still bolder move and attempted to surround my entire force of deputies. I realized that the strikers were a desperate lot and valued life at a very small figure. I saw that parleying with such a gang of infuriated men was entirely out of

the question, as they were too excited to listen to reason, and that myself and deputies would be killed if we were not rescued or if we did not defend ourselves. I then called upon the deputies to defend themselves and shoot if they must, to protect our lives or to protect the property they had been sent to guard.

The next second there were a few scattered shots fired into the foreigners, and a moment later the entire force of deputies discharged a solid volley into the crowd.

"I hated to give the command to shoot, and was awful sorry that I was compelled to do so, but I was there to do my duty as I best knew how, and as my conscience dictated, as the strikers were violating the laws of the commonwealth and flatly refused to obey the proclamation that I read to them. They insisted on doing violence and disobeying the laws.

"The scene after the shooting was simply terrible, and I would willingly not have had it occur, but as a public officer I was there to see that the law was obeyed and lived up to, and I merely did my duty.

"The entire crowd of foreigners, as soon as the volley had been fired by my deputies, turned and started to retreat. They rushed off in all directions as fast as they could, taking as many of their dead and wounded with them as they were able to carry. The excitement at the time was simply terrible, and I would not go through another ordeal of that kind for a fortune.

In another interview Sheriff Martin was asked:

"When you met the men, were they on the company or the public road?"

"No, they were on the public road," he replied.

"Were they marching toward Latimer?"

"Yes."

"Had they, up to that time, committed any overt act or acted otherwise than peaceably?"

"No."

"Why, then, did you order the deputies to fire?"

"I did not order the deputies to fire; some one else did that. First came a single shot and then a volley. I gave no order."

"How many were killed?"

"There were twelve dead when I left and about forty wounded."

"Were any of your men hurt?"

"One of my deputies was shot through the arm."

Sheriff Martin when he reached Wilkesbarre, was badly scared. Though he claims to have been brutally assaulted, when seen he did not have a mark on his person and nothing to show that he had been roughly handled. All classes of citizens in this city and county unite in condemning Sheriff Martin's hasty action.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 10.—Gov. Hastings today ordered out the Third brigade, of which Gen. Golsin is commander, and instructed Gen. Schall to hold the First brigade in readiness. The troops will mobilize at Hazelton and are expected to be on the scene before daybreak. Capt. A. R. Paxton, U. S. A., attached to the National Guard, started for Hazelton tonight by direction of the governor. Superintendent Creighton of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railway was called into conference at the executive mansion and has arranged for the speedy transportation of the soldiers.

The governor received a copy of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting tonight, urging the sheriff of Luzerne county to ask the governor for protection of life and property. The resolutions are signed by Alvin Markle and other prominent citizens of Hazelton. Irving W. Stearns of Wilkesbarre sent

a telegram to the governor that it was absolutely necessary for the troops to be sent at once to the strike region to quell the lawlessness.

IN THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

Arrivals. — The following named Elders from Zion arrived in Liverpool per American Line steamer Pennland on August 20, 1897: For the British Mission—Thomas George Reid, Oasls. For the Netherlands Mission—Alonzo Arza Hinckley, Fillmore. For the Swiss and German Mission—George Blecher, Geneva, Idaho; James Ostermann, Sandy; J. Collie Robinson, Fillmore. For the Scandinavian Mission—Hyrum Jensen, Erigham City; Joseph Lynn Petersen, John Felt Jr., Christian S. Sorensen, Christian Fred. Schade, Huntsville. With the above named was Elder John X. Smith, who came on a visit to Great Britain.

Releases and Appointments.—Simeon Walker has been honorably released from laboring as a traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference to return home September 9, 1897.

W. E. Stokes has been honorably released from laboring as a traveling Elder in the Leeds conference to return home September 9, 1897.

Joseph Nuttall has been honorably released from laboring as a traveling Elder in the Leeds conference to return home September 9, 1897. Elder Nuttall has spent nine months in the missionary field, and returns home on account of sickness.

Thomas George Reid has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Birmingham conference.

Philip S. Maycock, who has been laboring in the Swiss and German mission, has been appointed to preside over the Turkish mission.

Andrew L. Larsen, who has also been laboring in the Swiss and German mission, has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Turkish mission.

Since March, 1896, there have been no Latter-day Saint missionaries laboring in Turkey: on account of the unsettled condition of affairs there at that time they were withdrawn. As there are a number of Saints in Aleppo, Aintab and Zara, it has been deemed advisable to have missionaries visit them, and at the same time labor to bring others into the fold.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Walla Walla, Washington,

September 4, 1897.

Kindly advise the readers of the "News" that the Oregon and Northwestern mission has been opened, and that the Washington conference headquarters is located in Walla Walla. In our labors here we find a great many people who have relatives or friends who are members of the Church. If our brethren and sisters who have relatives or friends in this state will kindly send us their addresses, we will take great pleasure in calling on them. Kindly draw the attention of your readers to this matter, and you will confer a great favor on your brethren in the Gospel of Christ.

G. L. BRALEY,
JAS. R. SMURTHWAITE.

A serious accident occurred in Alpine county, Nev., Friday. A young man named Beck and a companion, both of Plymouth, Cal., were out hunting in Bagley valley. They separated and Beck's companion fired at a bird. Beck, who had unexpectedly appeared, received the charge of shot in his breast and head. The shot ruined the sight of one eye and fifty-one found lodgment in his head and breast.