

with the sheriff's officials, so long as the militia is here.

In spite of this fine distinction, the commander's decision on this point is accepted as superseding the civil authorities by the military power.

The events of today were the death of another of the wounded, Jacob Tomashanto, the eighteen-year-old boy who was shot through the head, and the announcement this afternoon by the hospital doctors that six more will die, several perhaps before morning, and the funeral of four of the victims. These were Andrew Yurek, Steve Yureich, Juhn and Mike Cheslek. Ten more will be buried tomorrow, and here the trouble is likely to occur. It has been arranged that the ten coffins shall be carried on the shoulders of the strikers from the undertaker's shop to the front of St. Joseph's church. In front of the church a platform is to be erected, on which the ten coffins will be placed. Then addresses in Polish, Lithuanian and English are to be made by priests and others; the bodies will then be carried inside and pontifical high mass will be celebrated. After the services the procession will go to the Polish cemetery, where eight of the coffins, those containing Poles, will be placed in one large grave. It is the purpose to acquire by subscription sufficient funds to erect over this a monument bearing the names of the victims and a brief history of the event.

Dr. H. P. Lewandoski of New York, representing the Polish societies of that city, arrived here today. He is empowered to assist the strikers in every possible way; to help them to gain their demands from the operators and to arrange for the prosecution of the sheriff and deputies. Later in the day he said he had received word that a check for \$1,000 from the National Polish alliance, which recently met in Philadelphia, has been sent on for the aid of the miners, and that he has promises of large additional subscriptions from New York and other cities. There are 12,000 Poles in the United States. A number of Polish priests from New York, Buffalo and other places are also expected to arrive tomorrow.

Dr. Thorodovitch, secretary of the Austrian consulate at Philadelphia, participated in the meeting tonight to consider methods of prosecuting the deputies. He obtained affidavits from a number of miners who were in Friday's affair, which throws new light on the shooting. He declares in substance that on the morning of that day a messenger arrived at Harwood and asked the foreigners to come to Latimer, as the employes of colliery No 1 at that place were about to strike. Later a second message to the same effect arrived, and then the men started over to Latimer. At Hazel colliery, so the affidavits continue, Sheriff Martin met them and warned them not to go through Hazelton, but to go around the other way. They did so, but arriving at the fatal bend in the road near Latimer they again found themselves confronted by the sheriff, this time backed up by an army of deputies. As soon as they reached the spot, it is declared, Sheriff Martin stepped out and roughly grabbed the foremost man by the coat collar. With his other hand he thrust a revolver into his face and used abusive language. The miner knocked the sheriff's revolver from in front of him and tried to wrench himself from the official's grasp. Almost instantly, the affidavit says, the order to fire was given. The deputies were lined up in a hollow square, the fourth side of which was formed by the body of strikers. This would possibly account for the fact that so many were shot in the back and side.

The stories of violence on the part of strikers long before the outbreak of Friday are coming to light. It is said that in their marches from mine to mine they used brute force to make individual workers join their ranks.

In the office of the Lehigh Traction company is a brown cutaway coat, which one of the men, now dead, wore on Friday last. There are three bullet holes in it, one through the front, one through the arm, and a third through the tail. In an inside pocket was found a cheap nickel 32-caliber "bulldog" revolver. This had not been used in the riot, because the chambers contained neither empty nor loaded shells and it could not have been fired before the man was shot, because he would have had no time to unload it.

It is established that this is the only weapon contained in the whole mob of miners and the conditions indicate that the first shot could not have been fired from their side. There were three companies of deputies, and one of these, made up of men who have served as mine police in the past, has had much trouble with the strikers on previous occasions and were said to be in a revengeful mood against them.

All was quiet in the camp throughout the day, several of the bodies, including the city troop of Philadelphia and the governor's troop, taking practice drills.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Hannaburn, Ark., says:

A most disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Iron Mountain road at Hanson, I. T., a small station twenty miles west of Vanburen, at 2 o'clock today, resulting in the death of seven men and the serious injury of six others, two of whom will die.

The dead are: Will Fame, Charles Fame, Douglas Anderson, John Johnson, Bose Henderson, Frank Hamilton and H. A. Walton.

The injured are: George Coffman, Jack Jones, James Phillips, Robert Eubanks, Charles Pender, George Parker.

Of the wounded it is thought that two will die, as they suffered internal injuries.

All of the dead and wounded were sent to Vian, with the exception of Walton's body, it being brought to this place, where he has relatives living. None of the trainmen were hurt.

The wrecked train was a local freight, No. 45, from Coffeyville, Kan., to Vanburen. While the train was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour the forward trucks of the cars near the engine broke, wrecking fifteen cars loaded with walnut logs and baled hay. With the exception of two cars in front and three cars in the rear, including the caboose, every car of the twenty in the train was ditched. In the middle of the train was a car loaded with machinery, and it was in this car that fifteen men were stealing a ride, and from which seven dead and six seriously wounded were taken by the trainmen shortly afterward. It appears that the occupants of the wrecked cars were a party of men and boys living at Vian, who were coming to Vanburen to find employment in the cotton fields. When the machinery car left the rails it fell on its side, nearly all of the men being caught by the heavy beams. A car of logs was piled on top of the one in which the men were riding, and that any escaped instant death is but little short of a miracle.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 11.—Twenty-one corpses lie tonight in frame shanties scattered about this hill-top town. Forty maimed, wounded and broken figures lie on the narrow cots of the Hazelton hospital. Of these it is almost a certainty that five will be added to the death list before another day dawns.

Such was the execution done yesterday afternoon by 102 deputy sheriffs, armed to the teeth, upon about 150 ignorant foreigners, whose total armament consisted of two little pen-knives. All these men ranged in age from 13 to 45 years. All are foreigners, Hungarians, Poles and Slaves.

The situation tonight is intense, as the day was full of event and incident. First and foremost, the purpose these men had in view when their march received its tragic end was consummated. The 1,500 workers at the Latimer mines, to whom they were bound in an effort to induce them to join the strikers' ranks, have laid down their picks and sworn to do no more work until all the demands of the men at all the mines in the district have been conceded.

Next in importance was the issuance of warrants this afternoon at the request of Sheriff Martin and 102 deputies. These were issued at the instance of the United Hungarian societies. They were made out in the name of Joseph Mehalte, president of the St. George society, of which nearly all the dead miners were members. J. J. Mealey, manager of the Anthracite Detective agency, took charge of the documents, but up to a late hour tonight they had not been executed.

Sheriff Martin, who spent last night at his Wilkesbarre home under a strong guard, came to Hazelton this morning with the Ninth regiment of the Third brigade. His presence in the town was not known until late in the day. Then it was found that he was still under the guardianship of the soldiers and could not be reached. This afternoon Constables Alrey and Gallagher made an effort to arrest A. E. Hess, who led one company of the deputies last night, but he had sought shelter within the military lines kept by the Ninth regiment and they refused to permit the constables to pass the guard. The warrants charge murder, assault and battery and threatening to kill.

A mass meeting at Harwood adopted resolutions expressing sympathy for "our murdered brothers who were shot down at Latimer."

For years we have been oppressed by C. Pardee & Co., by the payment of starvation wages. They have deprived us of our liberty by compelling us to deal in their company store. They have forced us to purchase powder at five times its actual value, and have otherwise tyrannized us in ways too numerous to mention, so that we are no longer free men, but slaves. We assembled together peacefully and to seek redress for our grievances. Not one man among us was armed. Our mission was not to take human life nor to destroy property, but to go and meet our fellow employes of the same company at Latimer who were in sympathy with us. We were opposed on the public highway, and without provocation were shot down like dogs.

Resolved, That we deplore such resistance to the right to assemble and march. That we look upon such shooting as unprovoked and uncalled for, and that if such slaughter is not murder in law, it surely must be before high heaven. That we denounce such action as cruel and willful and cowardly murder.

We place ourselves before the bar of public opinion, and appeal to the good citizens of this state and the country, and ask them if there was justification or warrant in such assassination.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the friends and relatives of those who have fallen, and pray to God that those now dead will live in our memories as martyrs to the cause of downtrodden labor.