

DRAMATIC REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1902

Happenings of Importance During The Twelve Months Just Ended.

Coal Strike the Event of the Year of the Most Far-Reach- ing Importance—Public Sen- timent Thoroughly Aroused Over the Controversy.

The year of 1902 opened with the assurance of the early coming of peace in the Philippines and South Africa, and with the date for the establishment of an independent government in Cuba already determined; but Congress was rapidly approaching the favorable determination of the great problem of the construction of an isthmian ship canal, and abroad Germany and England were almost ready to commence action against Venezuela on the ground of the same debt claims which in the concluding day of the year have been the cause for a new strain in the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

But as the outcome proved, not even the greatest of these matters possessed vital importance as another event, which was far from being foreseen at the time, and which, when it came, gave at the start little reason to suspect what its course and conclusion would be. This was the great strike in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, which lasted through the summer and fall.

It was not merely that this was one of the greatest strikes in the history of the United States for the number of men engaged, the length of its duration and the obstinacy with which it was fought; nor was it because of the mere fact of the inconvenience and loss occasioned by it to the public; nor yet because in securing its settlement the President of the United States was forced to take control of the situation by setting in a manner for which there was nothing in the constitution or customs of the land to give justification. Beyond all these things the strike was the most pregnant event of the year because of the way it crystallized sentiment on the part of that great body of the American public—the consumers—who were concerned in it neither as employers nor as laborers, but who were forced, by the jeopardizing of their own interests as consumers, to intervene for their own protection.

The strike began May 12, and the miners did not yield an inch in their resolution until they voted to return to work Oct. 10, after arbitration had been arranged for. The wages of the miners were \$1.00. The price of hard coal in New York, where the factories were accustomed to an other fuel, rose from \$1.00 to as high as \$2.00 a ton, with offers no superior to be had. The demand of the miners was in part for higher wages, but still more for a regulated and fair method of weighing and recording the product of the men, by which the union, acting as an organization, could protect its members' interests.

The same interests, organized in the most thorough monopoly in the country, and represented by the presidents of the coal carrying railroads, seemed to welcome the strike, and contemptuously declined all proposals of arbitration, from what source. Whether their attitude was dictated by a desire to obtain larger hold- ings of stock in a demoralized market or to make possible permanent higher prices for coal, or from a deep antagonism to organized labor, was a matter only for speculation on the part of outsiders.

However, while President Castro of Venezuela found himself busy in suppressing a rather more than usually pretentious revolution. In the last month of the year German and English fleets suddenly appeared off Venezuelan ports, sank Venezuelan ships and announced their intention to blockade the ports and seize the customs to make good the debts.

The Boer representatives, together with Louis Kitchener and Milner, of a document embodying terms of surrender. The Boers' persistence in the conflict had won for them the conditions on which they had insisted when they were ready to yield more than a year before. They had not been holding out for independence, but for clemency for their leaders and for the return to South Africa of the Boer prisoners on English islands. They gained these things and also the gift of \$15,000,000 in cash to be used in the restoration of their agriculture, and promises of further loans as they needed them, together with the assurance that self-government on colonial lines would be rapidly granted them.

The Venezuela imbroglio. At the beginning of the year Germany and England were aping in harmony on a plan to compel Venezuela to pay a few millions of dollars for their subjects. It was understood that had given the United States assurances that they would not in any way overstep the limits set by the United States in the Monroe doctrine. Their plans were dropped during the spring and summer.

Arbitration at The Hague was not wanted by the European powers, as they feared Castro would pay no heed to a decision against him; and for that reason a proposal was made to President Roosevelt to become the arbitrator. The vital feature of this demand was that it sought to impose on the United States some responsibility under the Monroe doctrine, along with the authority admitted to it. Upon the refusal of President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator the allied powers finally yielded to his urgent suggestion that the matters at issue be referred to The Hague tribunal for settlement.

Matters of General Interest. Of matters of other than political or industrial import during the year two which will be at once thought of are Carnegie's \$10,000,000 gift to the Carnegie institution for the fostering of scientific research and investigation and Cecil Rhodes' great gift of his fortunes by will to the sending of the first wireless message across the ocean by the Marconi system was one of the great achievements of the year. The first signals were sent in August from Nova Scotia to Cornwall, but in December they were followed by complete messages from Lord Minto, governor general of Canada,

to King Edward and to the king of Italy. In the matter of the navigation of the air some progress was made, as notably when Stanley Spencer sailed thirty miles across London in September.

The year witnessed one of the greatest disasters in history during the volcanic activity in the West Indian islands, when Mont Pelee's eruption on Martinique killed, with a handful of exceptions, every living being of the city of St. Pierre, 40,000 souls. The response of America to the story of suffering was such a prompt creation of both government and private relief funds as to add an additional great surprise to the many United States has given to the world in the last few years.

Decrease in Lynchings. The lynchings reported in 1902 show a most gratifying decrease, being but ninety-six as compared with 145 in 1901. Of these lynchings eighty-seven occurred in the South and nine in the North. Of the total number eighty-six were negroes, nine whites and one Indian. One woman was lynched in South Carolina.

Fire Losses in 1902. The total fire losses of 1902 will be about \$154,000,000, which is an improvement in the situation as compared with 1901. The decrease in the fire waste would have been still more marked but for several large fires in December. The losses this year of \$100,000,000 and upwards reached a total of \$76,000,000.

Disasters in the United States. The following table gives the loss of life resulting from disasters of various

Terrible Disaster at Martinique the Most Appalling Calamity.

kinds in this country during 1902 as reported:

Fires	1,549	Mines	848
Drowning	2,009	Cyclones	481
Explosions	536	Storms	481
Falling Build- ings, etc.	419	Lightning	208
		Electricity	131

Trusts Formed During the Year. New trusts, with a total capital of almost \$4,000,000,000, were formed during 1902. Of this vast capital over seven-eighths, or approximately \$3,700,000,000, was the capital of the combines formed in New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maine. The other companies were scattered over all the other states. The total is only about \$300,000,000 below the incorporations of 1901, when the billion dollar steel trust and the \$400,000,000 Northern Securities Company were formed.

King Edward's Coronation. What was expected to have been the most gorgeous spectacle of modern times was the coronation of King Edward VII. of England at Westminster Abbey on June 26. In anticipation of the event the British Empire had been preparing be-

Legislation of Importance Dealt With by Congress—Shadow Cast by the Venezuelan Embroglio About to Be Lifted—End of Boer War.

fore 1902 began and the end of the Boer war was even more welcome, because it enabled Edward to don his crown in a time of perfect peace. As the days drew near the Ambassador from the farthest ends of the earth came to London, already overcrowded by visitors from all lands. The ceremonies, retaining nearly all the mediaeval formalities, were carefully planned and minutely rehearsed, while the public rushed eagerly to buy seats erected along the line of march and the nobility of the realm continued themselves with the ceremony in the Abbey. The king came up to London in very ill health, and on the 24th of June he took to his bed, and on the following day a cortege of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the realm determined that an operation was necessary to save him from death of an ailment closely resembling appendicitis. On the 26th Sir Frederick Treves performed the operation, and for many days the King hovered between life and death. Coronation day gave place to gloom, thousands of visitors, including some of the ambassadors, returned home. Hundreds of tradesmen who had anticipated large profits found themselves impoverished, and an epidemic of sadness prevailed throughout the empire. Slowly, however, the King began to improve, and on August 9 the ceremony took place.

Religious Movements in 1902.

There has been perhaps nothing more striking in the religious history of the year just closed than the disposition of religious bodies of different names to "set together" in the practical prosecution of their work. Nothing decisive has yet come of the movement for a union of the Methodist churches North and South, nor of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, but progress has been made. The project for bringing together the Congregationalists, the Methodist protestants and the United Brethren has made good advance. Fifty years ago of generous giving. The most remarkable single instance is found in the Methodist church. Three years ago, on "watch night," there went out from a Springfield church a call for a twenty-million-dollar fund for the development of Methodist religious and educational work. Dec. 31, in the same church, to the people assembled to watch out the Old Year, was made the official announcement of the completion of this noble fund. It is a great achievement, which fittingly crowns the closing year.

The November Elections.

The general elections of November 4 resulted in the election of the Fifty-eighth Congress as follows: Republicans, 58; Democrats, 178. November 4—Of the states in which United States Senators are to be chosen the following elected Republican legisla- tures: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. Democratic legislatures were chosen in Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina and South Carolina. The following state governors were elected: Alabama, William D. Jelks* (Dem.); California, Dr. George C. Pardee (Rep.); Colorado, James H. Peck (Rep.); Connecticut, Abram Chamberlain (Rep.); Idaho, John T. Morrison (Rep.); Kansas, Willis J. Bailey (Rep.); Massachusetts, John B. Bates (Rep.); Michigan, Aaron T. Biles* (Rep.); Minnesota, Samuel H. Van Sant* (Rep.); Nebraska, John H. Miesky (Rep.); Nevada, John Sparks (Dem.); New Hampshire, Nabum J. Bachevalier (Rep.); New York, Benjamin E. Odell, Jr.* (Rep.); North Dakota, Frank White* (Rep.); Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Pennypacker (Rep.); Rhode Island, Dr. L. F. C. Garvin (Dem.); South Carolina, Daniel G. Ross (Dem.); South Dakota, Charles N. Herrick* (Rep.); Tennessee, James B. Frazier (Dem.); Texas, Samuel W. T. Lanham (Dem.); Wisconsin, Robert M. La Follette* (Rep.); Wyoming, De Forest Richards* (Rep.). *Re-elected. New York City gave a Democratic plurality of 121,000.

Prince Henry's Visit.

Four days later and on the same day Mrs. Stone was released, February 27. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of King William of Germany, landed in New York, and as the nation's guest was accorded a grander welcome than ever given a foreign visitor. He came to represent his brother at the launching of his yacht, the Meteor, built by an American firm and christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt at Shooter's Island, New York, February 25. On the 27th the Prince, his suite and the diplomatic corps at Washington attended a session of both Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber, at which Secretary of State Ray delivered his memorial address in reply to the late President McKinley. During the remainder of his visit the Prince's special train bore him westward, as far as St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago, south as far as Chattanooga, where a brief but enthusiastic welcome awaited him at every stop. He sailed for home March 11, leaving a pleasant impression of himself behind and bearing with him a favorable idea of America.

Troubles in China.

To the story of 1901 belongs the blood- "Boxer" outrages and the retroitory occupation of Peking and Peking by the allied forces of Russia, England, Germany, France, Austria, United States Italy and Japan. The flight of the Emperor Dowager with her grandson, the Emperor and the rest of the Chinese court and the tedious negotiations attending the settlement occurred in the preceding year, but it was not until January 1 that the remarkable woman who dominates the government of China returned to Peking. With all show of graciousness and reassuring messages to the foreign diplomatic corps assembled within the Forbidden City, announcements were made for the payment of the indemnities to the powers and a withdrawal of the allied soldiers was a promise. The evacuation was a year's work of the credit by Russia's attitude in Manchuria.

REVIEW OF YEAR 1902 THE CHIEF EVENTS

JANUARY.
1—First election day in Cuba.
2—Steamer Walla Walla lost; 4 lives.
6—Joe de Block, Russian economist, died.
7—Emperor returned to Peking.
8—New York tunnel collision; 15 killed.
9—Nicaraguan bill passed, house.
11—Nixon Tammany hall leader, died.
11—British warship Concorde lost; 120 lives.
11—Earthquake Chilpancingo, Mexico; 300 killed.
22—Aubrey de Vere died, London.
22—Treaty signed ceding Danish W. I.
23—Explosion in N. Y. subway; six killed.
23—Admiral Kimberly died, Newton.
23—Fleet St. fire, nine dead, Boston.
23—Fire at Norfolk, Va.; \$500,000 loss.
23—Prof. Williams, Ohio Wesleyan University, died.

FEBRUARY.
2—\$2,000,000 fire, Waterbury, Conn.
3—Fire Paterson, N. J.; \$500,000 loss.
3—Fire Springfield, Ohio; \$300,000 loss.
11—Anglo-Japanese alliance.
12—Marquis of Dufferin died.
12—Fire South Mills, N. C.; \$200,000 loss.
12—William West, minister, died.
17—Senate ratified Danish treaty.
17—War revenue reduction passed.
17—Rev. Newman Hall died, London.
18—Killogg sanitarium, Battle Creek, burned; \$25,000 loss.
22—Troops shot rioters, Barcelona.
22—Fire New York city; \$200,000 loss.
22—Bishop Latane, Baltimore, died.
22—Park Ave. hotel burned, New York.
22—"Billy" Emerson died, Boston.
22—Miss Stone freed by brigands.
22—Prince Henry reached New York.
24—Boers captured a convoy.
24—Prince Henry at White House.
24—Kaiser's yacht launched.
24—Ship Jules Jean Baptiste lost; 20 lives.
24—Victor Hugo centenary, Paris.
27—McKinley memorial service, Wash.

MARCH.
2—Francis W. Parker died, Minn.
4—Philippine tariff passed, house.
4—Congressman Poik, Penn., died.
7—Gen. J. K. Estey died, Vermont.
7—Boers returned to South Africa.
11—John P. Algood died, Illinois.
12—Gen. A. P. Martin died, Boston.
13—Gen. Methuen freed by Boers.
13—Wages advanced 10 per cent, Fall River.
17—Life savers, drowned, Monomoy; 7 lives.
17—Ohio subsidy passed, senate.
18—Fire Hoboken, N. J.; \$1,000,000 loss.
18—Judge Noah Davis died, N. Y.
22—Judge Taft of Vermont died.
24—Maj. Gen. Otis retired.
24—Ceil Rhodes died, South Africa.

APRIL.
1—Thos. Dunn English died, N. J.
1—12 hotels burned, Atlantic City; \$1,000,000 loss.
11—Boer war 24 years old.
11—Gen. Wade Hampton died, S. C.
12—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage died, Washington.
13—Cuban reciprocity passed, house.
13—Guatemala earthquake; 2,000 dead.
13—Morgan steamship trust launched.
13—Frank R. Stockton died, Washington.
13—Steamer City of Pittsburg lost; 70 lives.
20—Fire Dallas, Texas; \$300,000 loss.
22—Archbishop Williams died, aged 80.
22—J. Sterling Morton died, Chicago.
22—Fire Glens Falls, N. Y.; \$250,000 loss.
23—Sol Smith Ross died, Washington.

MAY.
1—W. H. Moody, secretary of navy, died.
1—Amos J. Cummings of New York died.
1—Potter Palmer died, Chicago.
1—Archbishop Corrigan died, New York.
1—Bret Harte died, London.
1—Admiral Sampson died, Washington.
1—Fire New Milford, Conn.; \$500,000 loss.
1—Paul Ford, author, killed, New York.
1—St. Pierre destroyed by volcano; 45,000 lives.
13—Volcano eruption, St. Vincent; 2,000 lives.
13—Coal strike began.
13—Explosion naphtha, Pittsburg; 23 killed.
13—Steamer Camara lost Bay of Bengal; 700 lives.
17—Attorney XIII crowned Spain.
17—\$200,000 fire, Hamilton, Me.
17—Tornado in Texas; 10 dead.
17—Bishop Foster died, California.
17—Mine explosion Fosterville, Tenn.; 300 killed.
24—Natal day, republic of Cuba.
24—Palma, president of Uruguay.

20—Edwin Lawrence Godkin died.
21—Bradbury piano works, Brooklyn, burned; \$500,000 loss.
21—Anne Clarke died, Chicago.
21—Mine explosion Fernie, B. C.; 175 lives.
24—Rochambeau statue unveiled, Washington.
24—Lord Pauncefote died, Washington.
24—Benjamin-Constant, French painter, died.
24—Boer war ended; two years seven months twenty days.

JUNE.
3—Philippine government bill through senate.
3—Rev. John H. Barrows died, Ohio.
4—Arcl Patrick won the Derby.
5—Volcano eruption, Guatemala; 1,000 lives.
7—M. Combes, premier of France.
7—Amnesty for Americans, Cuba.
8—Rev. G. H. Hepworth died, New York.
8—Anti-anarchy bill passed, house.
9—President Patton, Princeton, resigned.
11—West Point centennial.
12—Fire Alexander City, Ala.; \$750,000 loss.
12—King Albert of Saxony died.
12—Fire Portland, Oregon; \$600,000 loss.
12—King Edward's surgical operation.
12—Coronation postponed, England.
12—Henry Hopkins, president of Williams.
12—Forest fire in Colorado; \$1,000,000 loss.
12—Great windstorm, Indiana; \$1,000,000 loss.
12—Philippine government bill through house.
12—Roosevelt signed canal bill.

JULY.
1—Treaty of amity with Spain.
1—Peace declared in Philippines.
7—Marshall Williams, Ohio chief justice, died.
10—"Mrs. Alexander" died, London.
11—Steamer back in England.
11—Archbishop Feehan died, Chicago.
11—Lord Salisbury resigned.
11—Balfour, premier of England.
11—Liang Chen Tung, minister to United States.
14—Gen. Davis in command, Manila.
15—Isles of Shoals, 14 drowned.
15—John W. Mackay died, London.
15—Steamer Premier sunk, Elbe river, Germany; 80 lives.
22—Cardinal Ledochowski died, Rome.
22—Kitchener back in England.
22—Archbishop Croke died, Ireland.
22—Korea's independence guaranteed.
22—Jerries whipped Fitzsimmons.
22—Rabbi Joseph, head American orthodox Jews, died.
22—Fire Pittsburg, Pa.; \$200,000 loss.
22—Paul Vandervoort, former G. A. R. commander, died.
22—Troops out, Pennsylvania coal fields.

AUGUST.
1—Rev. Atkinson drowned, Plymouth.
1—Outlaw Tracy dead, Oregon.
1—Cattle embargo, New England.
1—Barcelona, Venezuela, sacked.
1—Edward VII crowned, London.
1—Senator McMillan of Michigan died.
1—Luther R. Marsh died, New York.
1—Boer generals in England.
13—Prof. Schenk died, Austria.
13—Volcano eruption Torshima, Japan; 150 lives.
20—Explosion paper mill Wilmington, Delaware; 16 lives.
20—War maneuvers, northeast coast.
20—Cromie left St. Helena.
21—Gen. Slogd died, New York.
21—Roosevelt on New England tour.
21—Dan Patch, mile 1:59.4.
21—Another eruption, Mt. Pele.

SEPTEMBER.
1—Thirty-eight vessels lost, Algon bay, Africa; 70 lives.
1—Edward Eggleston, author, died.
1—Rooftaker injured, Pittsford.
1—Prof. Virchow died, Berlin.
1—Roosevelt on southern tour.
1—Germans sank gunboat, Hapti.
1—Magsave exploded, Governor's Island.
1—U. S. treasury, \$974,000,000 gold.
1—United States warships sent to Panama.
13—Alex. R. ("Boss") Shepherd, died.
13—Forest fire Oregon and Washington; loss, \$12,500,000; 30 lives.
14—W. B. Stratton died, Colorado.
15—Judge Horace Gray died, National.
15—Nicholas 2nd killed, New York.
15—Henderson's ascension, Iowa.
15—Mine explosion Elmfield, W. Va.; 12 lives.
15—Rybinsk called to reach pole.
15—Roosevelt on western trip.
15—Schools evacuated, Mont. Falls; 1,000 lives.
15—This eruption Mont. Falls; 2,000 lives.

22—Cyclone in Sicily; 500 killed.
22—Railroad wreck Arloux, France; 33 killed.
22—Fire Stockton, Cal.; \$500,000 loss.
22—Emilie Zola died, Paris.

OCTOBER.
1—Admiral Joutet died, Maryland.
1—Roosevelt summoned coal barons.
1—Schooner Quill lost at sea; 100 lives.
1—Steamer Sybil lost at sea; 30 lives.
2—White House coal conference.
4—Pennsylvania militia all ordered out.
7—Ex-Congressman Grout died, Vermont.
8—Miners voted to continue idle.
8—Mine accident Black Diamond, Washington; 17 lives.
8—Coal conference, New York.
11—Coal barons come to terms.
11—Lipton's challenge arrived.
11—Coal commission named.
11—Admiral Selfridge died, Waverley.
11—Another eruption of Soufriere.
11—Glucose works burned, Chicago; 11 lives.
15—Miners' convention called.
17—Kitchener to command, India.
18—Carter won 7-days' battle.
18—Fire Albany, N. Y.; \$500,000 loss.
21—Coal strike declared off.
21—Denmark refuses to sell islands.
22—Coal mining resumed.
22—Congressman Russell of Connecticut died.
22—Coal commission at work.
22—W. Wilson, pres. of Princeton.
22—Frank Norris, author, died.
22—Ellisabeth Cady Stanton died, New York.
27—Prince Albert, one-half mile, 57.3 seconds.
27—Volcano eruption, Guatemala; 1,000 lives.
28—British cable around world.

NOVEMBER.
2—St. Pierre, Martinique, burned.
2—Steamer Enero lost off English coast 22 lives.
4—Fireworks explosion Madison Square, New York; 15 lives.
4—Bond-Hay treaty signed.
4—Judge Nathan Webb died, Maine.
10—Spanish cabinet resigned.
11—R. M. Field died, Boston.
11—Mollineux acquitted, New York.
11—Railroad raised wages.
11—Boiler explosion Swift's packing house, Chicago; 15 lives.
14—Roosevelt hunted bear, Mississippi.
15—Shots fired at King Leopold.
15—P. O. Vickery died, Maine.
15—Armour packing plant, Sioux City, burned; loss, \$900,000.
17—Building cup defender, Bristol.
22—Peace in Colombia.
22—Steamer sunk in Danube; 30 lives.
22—Wisconsin Central ore docks, Ashland, Wis., burned; loss, \$355,000.
22—Herr Krupp died, Germany.
22—Riots in Havana.
22—Thos. F. Oehlert died, Virginia.
22—Cattle embargo, New England.
22—Steamer Sylvania J. Macy lost, Lake Erie; 18 lives.
22—Steamer Bannockburn lost, Lake Superior; 30 lives.
22—Rev. Joseph Parker died, London.

DECEMBER.
2—Holmes for United States Supreme court bench.
2—Message to Congress on trusts.
4—Minister Buxed died, Japan.
6—Sivola, premier of Spain.
7—Alice Freeman Palmer died, Paris.
7—Thos. Nast died, Ecuador.
7—Thos. B. Reed died, Washington.
8—Ultimatum to Venezuela.
8—Venezuelan ships sunk.
8—Castro arrested foreigners.
8—Fire Atlanta, Ga.; loss \$1,000,000.
12—Puerto Cabello bombarded.
12—American sheet steel plant, Canal Zone, Ohio, burned; loss \$1,000,000.
14—Mrs. U. B. Grant died, Washington.
14—Laying new Pacific cable.
14—Venezuelan ports blockaded.
14—Humbert family, French swindlers, arrested in Madrid.
20—\$200,000 fund raised by Methodists.
20—Affair expected, Venezuela.
20—Wireless message across Atlantic.
20—Dr. Temple, archbishop of Canterbury, died.
22—Railroad collision Byron, Cal.; 18 lives.
22—Mary Harwell Catherwood, novelist, died.
22—Storm Copenhagen, Denmark; 12 lives.
22—Railroad collision Wanstead, Ont.; 3 lives.
22—Annet printing plant, Battle Creek, Mich., burned; loss, \$200,000.
22—Castro across to arbitration Hague tribunal.