THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.



Be Provision for Men Thrown Out of Work by Retention of Nonunionists.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 17 .- In accordance with the call issued yesterday by order of the executive boards of the an-thracite districts, all "locals" of the Miners' Union throughout the coal fields began electing delegates today to the convention, which will be held here next Monday to consider the acceptance or rejection of the arbitration plan submit-ted by Prezident Roosevelt. Most of the local unions held their meetings tonight. They all will have been held by tomor-

row night. It is practically certain that a majority of the delegates will come to the convention instructed to vote in favor of ac-cepting the arbitration scheme. The ent officials of the association have no fears that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat the efforts of those who favor ending the strike by ar-blimting their differences with the oper-ators. President Mitchell does not care to anticipate the action of the conven-tion, but from his manner it is taken that he has not the slightest doubt as to the result. He will go into the convention, and make a strong speech for the acceptance of the arbitration scheme.

The Principal Issue.

The indications are that the convention will last two days, and that there will be much debate on various features of the arbitration plan. The principal question to be disposed of before the plan is accepted by the miners will be that of the taking care of all the men. The con-dition of the mines are such that all men cannot be given work immediately, and some will have to wait for weeks before the companies can take care of them. The operators will not dismiss the nonunion men in order to give employment to a returning striker. It is understood the union will take care of all such men who fail to find immediate employment. This will be done by drawing funds from the relief fund, which is said to be growing

Preparations for Work.

The coal companies will do all in their power to meet the public demand for coal. Preparations for resuming work as soon as the miners call the strike off are going on apace. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the collieries will be in operation on the first day after the suspension is over. The railroads are also making every effort to have enough cars on hand to carry the freshly-mined coal to market. They are sending thousands of cars into the regions and pincing them on sidings at the collieries.

The state troops are having an easy time of it, and are expecting the withdrawal of a portion of the division any day. General Gobin said today that reports of petty acts of violence, such as the throwing of stones at men going to work, are still

The stationary fremen, affiliated with the Stationary fremen, affiliated with the Stationary Fremen's Association of Pennsylvania, who went on strike June 2, along with the fremen belonging to the Mineworkers' Union, met tonight, and decided to able by the deriven of the decided to abide by the decision of the United Mineworkers' convention, Presi-dent Barrett and Secretary Muliahy were authorized to go before the arbitration commission, and urge that the firemen be granted the eight-hour day.

Montgomery Advertiser. Montgomery Advertiser. The Advertiser this morning prints an editorial from a recent issue of The Port-land Oregonian on the subject of Confed-erate homes, and incidentally touching some of the great papers of the Northwest, and is one of the fairest and most con-servative Republican papers in the Union. For these reasons its opinions are worth reading, but there are two of three points in the present article that we think should be discussed a little. The general tone of the editorial is ex-cellent, but it is not altogether fair in some particulars.

some particulars. In one paragraph the article says the Southern States "are prosperous enough today to provide asylums for these old coldiers who are disabled by wounds and disease," and adds: "But the Southern people do not like to pay a decent tax for the education of their children, white and black, and such a people are not disposed to make a generous appropria-tion for the hundreds of ex-Confederates who are spending their old age in pov-erty with the prospect of a pauper's grave."

Bo far as Alabama is concerned this statement is unjust and inaccurate. - We admit that our state is now sufficiently prosperous to provide a Confederate home and to keep it up, or provide the major portion of the funds necessary for that purpose. That, we think, will surely be done, and we need not discuss it now, as the matter is going to be fully dis-cursed before the Legislature meets, and such representations will be made to that body as will convince it that aid to needy Confederates is a duty which the state owes them and which cannot be honorably postponed any longer. What The Oregonian has to say about

the schools of Alabama is peculiarly un-fair as well as inaccurate. A few figures from the Auditor's report, showing receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1301, will show the injustice of The Oregonian's charge.

For that year the state's receipts from all sources were \$2,842,455; peid out for educational purposes, \$1,556,821. This, as will be seen, shows that a triffe over 54% per cent of the total receipts of the state for that year went for educational purposes. Does the state for educational purposes. Does the of Oregon do any better than this? The of oregon do any peter than this? The figures for the present fixed year are not yet available, but there will not be a great difference in the proportional amounts. And, as our contemporary mentioned, "children, white and black," it is but fair to say that while these edu-cational functions of the difference of the say that the say that while these edu-It is but fair to say that while these edu-cational funds were fairly divided be-tween the races according to numbers, practically all the money was paid in as taxes by the white race. We hope soon to get, at least approximately, the amount of money paid by the white and the black races and the amount expended for the education of the two races. If The Oregonian should meet this ar.

If The Oregonian should meet this ar-gument by saying that Alabama should raise more money by taxation the reply would be that the white people of this state are paying just about as much in taxes as they can afford to do, or should be required to do. The time may come when the state will be able to expend much more money for educational pur-poses than is done at present, and when

poses than is done at present, and when that time comes no one will rejoice more than the Advertiser. Now, a few words about the relief of Confederate soldiers and their widows. The state last year paid out \$251.439 for pensions and expensee connected with the pension fund. This is not a large amount, and when it is divided among the many claimants it is but a pittance for each, and that it is no more is cause of sorrow to every true Alabamian. Then, too, as in all pension matters, it is pos-sible that some are drawing who are not really needy or deserving, but this seems unavoidable. And in this connection we think it but fair to remind The Oregonian think it but fair to remind The Oregonian that the people of Alabama. Confed-erate veterans as well as others, are pay-ing their full share of that \$128,000,000

granted the eight-hour day.
are pipeline

ARBITRATORS AT WHITE HOUSE.
Ing their full share of that \$129,000,000

Wilson and Wright Discuss Work of Commission With Roosevelt.
If all the money paid for pensions. If all the money paid for pension purposes by Alabamians went to her own Confederate veterans there would be no lack of relief for them. This here are the searching the providence of the searching o would be no lack of relief for them. This by the way. It is not exactly part of the argument, but we want The Oregonian to look at all features of the case. But we are fully in agreement with the

Army. That spirit is noble and com-mendable, for we should take care of our

s a condition which confronts us-not o

The Magnates Conferring.

"We will

Daily Mail says:

public."

Czar.



MITCHELL, AT THE SAME TIME, REPLIES TO ALLEGED INSULTS.

Strikers' President Acknowledges Note of Roosevelt Notifying Him of Arbitration Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-The response of John Mitchell, President of the United Mineworkers, to President Roosevelt's no-tification that he had appointed a commis-sion, was made public today. It informs in of the action of the executive boards of districts 1.7 and 9 in celling a conven-tion and agreeing to recommend unani-mously the resumption of work and the "operators and the differences between the "operators and the mineworkers of the an-thracite coal fields" to the commission of the 'eminent and impartial men' chosen by the President for his patriotic efforts to bring about an honorable set-ution the strike. tlement of the strike.

thement of the striks. The reply goes at length into the griev-ances of the miners, and concludes with the^sexpression of the hope and belief that from this arbitration will come a "com-plete, satisfactory and permanent solu-tion of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field from time knmemorial." Following is the text of President Mitchell's communication: "Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 16, 1902.-Hon.

"Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 16, 1902-Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.-Dear United States, Washington, D. C.-Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your telegram of October 15, which reads as follows: 'I have appointed as commissioners Briga-dier-General John M. Wilson, Mr. E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. Thomas H. Watkins and Bish-op John L. Spalding, with Hon. Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now most carneatly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people and especially to those in our great people and especially to those in our great cities, who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a day's unnecessary delay."

Action of District Boards.

"Replying thereto, I beg to inform you that your recommendations were sub-mitted to the executive boards of districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mineworkers of Ameri-ca, and they have unanimously agreed to call a delegate convention, to be held next Monday, and will recommend to the convention that all men now on strike convention that all men now on strike return to the positions and working places formerly occupied by them, and submit to the commission appointed by you all questions at issue between the operators and mineworkers of the anthracite coal fields. In connection with this subject we are mine to know that the managers of the coal companies have decided to recede from the untenable position's which they so long occupied and to accept a modified proposition for the arbitration of the coal strike and to give you full latitude in the selection of a commission.

the selection of a commission. "It will be remembered that we pro-posed on October 3 to place the whole matter in your hands and to accept a verdict of a tribunal of your own selection. It will also be remembered that the company managers at that time refused to accept the arbitrament of the President of the United States and preferred that of the local Common-Pleas Judges. We proposed to leave everything to you without condition or reservation, having the utmost faith in your impar-tiality and good judgment. "In their refusal to accept your arbit-

"In their refusal to accept your arbit-rament, the operators sought to hold you in part accountable for the very condi-tions which you were trying to remedy and to instruct you as to your duties con-cerning them. Eight days later they again appeared before you, dropping the Common-Plons Judge and proposing to abide by the verdict of a tribunal ap-pointed by you, but attempting to pre-scribe within fixed and narrow limits the character and vocation of the men you were to name. were to name.

Objections to First Peace Proposal. To this proposition as the operators made it, we were unaiterably opposed: "First, Because our respect for you as a man and our ideas as to what is due to the dignity of your office demanded that we should not be a party to a request of your office demanded that you to accept this great responsibility, accompanied by detailed and impertinent re-strictions as to the manner in which you should meet it. Second. Because careful analysis of their proposition disclosed to us, as it did to you and the public, that the restrictions were too narrow to enable you to secure under them a well-balanced and thor-oughly impartial tribunal. "But now that you have yourself re-moved these objections by broadening and strengthening the commission, 'we feel confident that our convention will declare its willingness to have all questions between the employing companies and the % per cent of their employes who are members of our organization, determined by the board of eminent and impartial men chosen by you. "We feel grateful to you, Mr. President, for the patriotic efforts which you have made to bring about an honorable settle ment of the strike-efforts which you con-tinued, despite the remarkable spirit and conduct which you at first found in the company managers. We were in a posi-tion to sympathize with you, inasmuch as we had long been forced to endure arrogance, insult and false witness from the same source

MINERS FORGIVE BARONS tions in this region. We forgive them even for the false accusations which they have made against us. They charged us with being criminals, rioters and anarchwith being criminals, rioters and anarch-ists, and our organization they denounced as 'inwices and irresponsible.' They know and did know that their charges were unirue and without foundation in fact; they knew that every officer of the United Mineworkers of America, from the President down, has constantly urged upon its membership the imperative need of respecting the law; that 'every man who commits a deed of violence is an enemy to our cause,' has been our watch-word. word.

"Despite these admonitions, supported with all our influence, there have been a few crimes and a number of misdemeanrew crimes and a number of misdemean-ors chargeable to those on strike. But, Mr. President, we make the unqualified declaration that the imported guardians of law and order, the companies' coal and iron police, have committed more unprovoked murders during this strike than can be charged to the great army of men who have been in idleness for the past

We months. "We have repeatedly and in language not susceptible of misconstruction con-demned transgressions of law on the part of those on strike; we challenge the coal companies to point to one public utterance on their part in which they have over deprecated acts of violence com-mitted by their hired guards.

White House Insult Resented.

"We declare that it was unfair and un-manly for the coal road presidents to in-suit us while we were your guests and charge our organization with responsibility for acts of lawlessness during the strike. It would be just as logical to charge the American army in the Philippines with being an army of murderers, torturers and robhers because a few crimes were committed by soldiers there. Until the millennium there will be crimes in every community, and human nature is the same, no better and no worse, among the half million people dependent upon the coal fields as it is everywhere in our country.

"The protense of the operators that they were unable to produce coal because intimidation kept from work men who were willing to work has been proved false by the fact that the protection which they demanded has decreased rather than increased the number of men mining coal. A hundred thousand troops could not have enabled the operators to start their mines for the simple reason that the men who work them are members of the United Mineworkers of Amer-ica, men who were determined to stand to the last for their right to organize and through their organization to demand better wages and improved conditions of

employment. "Deprivation, misrepresentation and troops together were not sufficient to drive them into surrender. They stood shoulder to shoulder to the last,

Compelled to Recognize Union. "The operators declared they would have nothing to do with the United Mine-workers of America, but they have found it necessary to recognize the power of the United Mineworkers of America, through you, Mr. President, and to seek terms of peace, which will enable them to resume their business of mining and selling coal. The recognition of our strength thus forced upon the operators by stern neces-sity we exult over, not in any narrow spirit, but because we believe it marks a forward step toward a new era. Upon the foundations laid through war, we are ready to join with them in building for better conditions and a long and lasting peace. The United Mineworkers of America, since its organization in the anthra-cite field, has constantly sought fair wages and just conditions of labor-con-ditions just both to operators and miners. We have never made demands beyond the ability of the industry to pay on a basis of equitable division of profits between labor and capital.

Good Work of Union in Other Fields. "Amicable relations between employers and employes, the latter speaking through their organization: 'adjusting all difficult-les by conciliatory methods, averting lo-cal strikes and lock-outs and securing stable and satisfactory conditions to the industry'-our organization, by the same methods which we have proposed fins se-cured just such relations and just such results in the coal fields of the country. Organization, like an individual, must stand upon what it has done and the life it has lived. We invite scrutiny and

investigation of our record and character. the soft-coal fields, we have joint conferences with the operators, and with them we adjust differences; we sign joint agreements, together we preserve discipline, settle disputes and maintain har mony and stability in the trade. have asked the anthracite operators to inquire of the soft-coal operators how well they are pleased with their business relations with us; whether we keep our agreements and render satisfactory serv-ice for wages paid to our members. One business man might thus learn from an. another what is the character of our or-ganization. Many soft-coal operators have publicly declared that they would not dispense with our co-operation, and would deem it a disaster if compelled to get back to the chaotic conditions which existed when their labor was unorgan-Ized.

General John M. Wilson, the military member of the coal strike arbitration commission, and Colonel Carroll D. Wright, recorder for the commission, had an extended conference with President Roosevelt today. They discussed pretty fully the events leading up to the pointment of the commission, and ten-tatively some arrangements for its work. On leaving the White House, General Wilson said it was yet too early to dis-cuss for publication the work of the com-He indicated that the body mission. would be organized in Washington, but nd where its sittings would be held were details which would be worked out by the whole commission. It is known that the commission will not begin its labors formally until the miners shall have agreed to it. Later in the day, E. W. Parthe mining expert of the commission called at the White House with Dr. David T. Day, of the Geological Survey, and formally accepted his appointment.

Mr. Parker remained with the Presiden Wright for a considerable time. It is not yet announced how the expenses of the commission will be paid, The civilian members will be entitled to a per dlem to be fixed by the President.

Army.

Clark Will Serve on Board.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, who was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the coal strike arbitration commission, is in the city for the purpose of stiending a railway employes' meeting. "I have not been officially notified of

my appointment," he said. "I will accept with pleasure. I am a believer in arbitration, but not in compulsory arbitra-tion. I have a general idea of the duties commission: The strike has gon home to the people more than any other in the history of the country." Thomas H. Watkins, another member in the history

of the commission, said he had not been officially notified of his appointment.

WRIGHT WILL HAVE NO VOTE.

Still He Will Be the Man Who Really Runs the Arbitration Board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- Hon. Carroll b. Wright, as recorder of the commission to arbitrate the anthracite coal dispute, will not have a vote. The following authoritative statement is made: "The commission is so constituted that

it will require a two-thirds vote to settle point upon which there is a dispute."

to be regarded as a member of the commission in passing upon questions at is-sue before it. An official of the War Department, with a great deal of experience, said: "In all military boards and courts the

recorder has no vote, but he is the man who runs the board." Colonel Wright will keep the records,

summon witnesses, carry out the orders of the commission and perhaps prepare its report under instructions.

APPEAL FOR MINERS.

Chicago Ministers Asked to Make Special Collection Sunday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- The miners' relief committee of 100 has sent out a circular to ministers of Chicago churches asking a special donation Sunday. "The close of the strike brings no im-

mediate relief to the sufferings of the many thousands of women and children in the poverty-stricken region," says the circular

Foundry Closes for Want of Coal. ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 17 .- The Pennayi-

Generals Are Sorry Now They Did Not Tour the United States First-Their Entertainment in Berlin. sentiment, it matters not from what source it proceeds, which demands that Alabama should provide a home for those

BERLIN, Oct. 17 .- The Boer Generals old veterans who have reached a point now here are sorry they did not go to America first for money, instead of mak-ing a canvass of the Continent, General where they cannot, and should not, do anything but rest. Many of them are old, practically helpless, and with no one Botha said today that they intended, of course, to go to the United States, but as they had started to tour the Contito do for them what they are each year less able to do for themselves. The decrepitude of age, of sickness and of wounds walks hand in hand with poverty nent, they would finish their tour of Europe before undertaking the trip to and want. The state can provide a Home for them, it ought to do it and it America. There have been plenty cheers, but little money has been contributed for the relief of the Boers. On must do it. No plea of high taxation, financial inability or anything else must continue to prevent the state doing its One American contributed more than all Ger-many. The total gathered here is \$67,700. duty to those whose gray uniform was a badge of honor acknowledged and recog-nized by the civilized world. The Germans are doing everything possible to give the demonstrations an anti-British character, but the Boers have re-The Advertised world. The Advertiser does not want to be misunderstood as to its attitude towards the offer made by Judge Torrance. We understand, approve and indorse the spirit of independence which leads any of our Southern receive to chick to be fused outright to do some of the things suggested. For instance, it was widely advertised that the Generals would this morning place a wreath at the foot of the statue of Emperor William I near the Schloss. Enormous crowds gathered there, and their cheers were heard by His of our Southern people to object to as-sistance from the veterans of the Union

Majesty, who looked out of the window, Finally word was circulated that the own, both as a matter of choice and a duty which we owe, to them and to the cause for which they struggled, but "it Boers would not come at all As learned afterwards, General Botha declined to take part in the affair that seemed to him to have a political quality. The popular explanation of the abandonment of the visit to the statue was that a hint was received from the police that it was unde

theory." Our needy veterans are not a ceiving the help which they deserve and ought to have. While this condition con-tinues we cannot feel any humiliation in the knowledge that other with the second sirable the knowledge that other old soldiers, The Generals, with Herr Liebermann the knowledge that other old soldlers, stirred by the ties of common brother-hood, and actuated by that spirit which makes one brave soldler respect another, voluntarily offers to help us bear the von Sonneberg, who in the Reichstag called Colonial Secretary Chamberiain "the greatest knave in Europe," drove to the Reichstag building, and inspected Bis-marck's statue outside, while several thousand people "shouted," one newspa-per says, "such cheers as have not been heard in Berlin since Kaiser Wilhelm's triumphant entry in 1871" burdens which we perhaps have not been in condition to bear for ourselves. If the freely tendered gift of a brave Union veteran helps to make more comfortable and endurable the last days of one of our triumphant entry in 1871." old veterans we would welcome that gift and feel no humilfation because of it. Prince Herbert von Bismarck enter-tained the Generals at luncheon in the

And so, when all the needy veterans of Alabama are cared for and sustained by Reichstag restaurant. The only incident which disturbed the afternoon reception at the hotel, where

our own state and our own people we shall rejoice at it, but till that time comes afternoon reception at the hotel, where the Generals are staying was caused by a German "free lance," who arrived here from prison in India today, asking Gen-eral Botha to cash two Transvaal bills for \$785, issued in 1900, and given to the man in payment for service. General Botha said: "I cannot do it, my boy, I am a beggar myself." Count von Nor-man discounted the bills as curlosities. we should accept the help of those of the other side, not abjectly or fawningly, but as a kindly interchange of friendly sen-timent between those who were once am a beggar myself." Count von No man discounted the bills as curlosities,

Baltimore American. The Philharmonic House was filled to its capacity for the Boer meeting tonight. asserts the first magnate, "that we will not be dictated to." Herr Lucckhoff, member of the Reichstag and president of the Boer reception com "Certainly we will," agrees the second mittee, presided at the meeting. In the magnate. "I believe the time has come for us to reassert the famous statement course of his evening speech, he pointed to the Transvaal and Orange Free State of Commodore Vanderbilt concerning the which were suspended over the flags,

"No. no," says the first magnate, who is a timid but far-seeing person, "that would never do. If the public were-well, we shall say condemned-if it were constage and dressed in mourning, and said their presence was a sign of the heartlest sympathy for the Boers, and for admiration for their courage in arms. He praised the humanity of the Boers during the war, which, he said, they had often exerdemned then it would not have to pay anything for its fuel." war, which, he said, they had often exer-cised to their own disadvantage and which

should serve as a model for all civilized people. The Generals, especially General More Evidence Against Russin. LONDON, Oct, 17.-In a dispatch from Constantinople, the correspondent of the Dewet, received a rousing welcome. They all spoke in Dutch at considerable length, Pastor Showslter, who at one time lived "It is said at the Yildiz Palace that the the Transvaal, translating Czar, in telegraphing the Sultan his thanks for the reception accorded to the In

The speeches, which were engery applauded. The speakers avoided attacks upon Great Britain, but the audience cried shame when General Botha referred to the charges that Mr. Kruger had carried off Grand Duke Nicholas; repeated the invi-tation to His Majesty to renew the Unkiar-Skelessi treaty. Russia is still will-ing to arrange with Turkey for the con-cession of two coaling stations, one on the Black Sea, near Constantinople, and the other on the coast of Smyrna. charges that ar, aruger had carried on Transvani money, and mentioned the con-centration camps. General Botha assert-cd that the Boers would be true to the peace treaty. like men. At the conclu-

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ous applause. Three In fles sented laurel wreaths to the Boer Generals, and Generals Delarcy and Dewet kissed the girls who made the presentation. Telegrams of greetings were sont to Mr. Kruger and Mr. Stevn.

RUSSIA POWERLESS TO ACT.

It Cannot Revise Treaty With Turkey Without Consent of Powers.

VIENNA, Oct. 17 .- The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office entirely discredits the report tolegraphed from Bucharest, Roumania, to the London Daily Mail that Russia has proposed to Turkey a rewhich established a Russian alliance, under the terms of which the Government f Turkey undertook at Russia's request to exclude in time of war all foreign warships from the Black Sea, while Russia undertook at Turkey's request to furnish her aid by land and sea if necessary pointed out at the Foreign Office hero that all the European powers are concerned in the existing treaties governing the passage of the Dardanelles by foreign warships, and that it is not possible for Russia to modify them without the conent of the co-signatories.

The Austrian Ambassador at Constanti. ople has also assured the Foreign Office this city that no political matters were discussed during the recent visit to Sultan of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who is said to have made the proposition referred to,

ALBAMANS ARE ROUTED. Tarkish Troops Are Rapidly Putting

Down the Rebels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17 .- The milltary authorities at Mitrovitza, Albania, have secured complete control of the sit-uation. They have captured Chief Issa cently tore up the railroad between Mit-rovitza and Vuchitein, and announced his etermination to take up his duties at the former place. The chief has been taken

nica under escort. The Albanian at Mitrovitza and in its neighborhood have been disarmed, and the Russian Consul will occupy his office shortly.

Brigands Stirring Up Revolution. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17 .- An offiial communication, issued today, scribes the fighting with Bulgarian brigands in the vicinity of Baslog and Djumhala, and declares that the object of brigands is to stir up a revolution. The communication continues:

"Imperial troops have succeeded in routing and dispersing the brigands, and the agers, in consequence, are beginning to submit and return peaceably to their homes. The disturbances, indeed, cannot last; tranquility has already begun to assert itself." .

Macedonian Rising Spreading.

LONDON, Oct. 18.-Advices received here from Salonica, European Turkey, dated Monday, October 13, report the in-surrection in Northern Maccdonia to be spreading. The telegraph wires have been cut in several places between Meinik and Djumbala, and many Turkish reserves at Balonica have already been sent into the interior, and large numbers of reinforcements have been ordered from Constan-tinople to Salonica. A telegram from Vole, Greece, dated October 17, announces that in the latest clash of Salonica re-

th

It would cost a man \$30 a day to live on mushrooms. On the other hand, 10 cents would buy sufficient flour to supply him with shough food to enable him to continue at bard work. enough

Liberals Threaten to Return Home Unless Balfour Agrees to Give

Ireland a Hearing.

LONDON, Oct. 17 .-- With the exception of Timothy M. Healy, who voted to sup-port, all the Irish members of the House of Commons abstained from voting in today's division on the education bill, A majority of them advocate returning to Ireland immediately, but no action in this direction will be taken until it is seen whether Premier Balfour is inclined to

The leaders of the opposition have decided to oppose the agreement between the government and the Cunard Steam-Company in Parliament on the ship

ROSEBERY BIDS FOR SUPPORT.

Ex-Premier Attacks the Educational Polley of Britain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- Lord Roseber, has divided with Parliament the honors of political day in a speech before the City Liberal Club, a stronghold of cau-tious, conservative Liberalism, cables the

London correspondent of the Tribune. The address of the ex-Premier was a vigorous arraignment of the educational polley of the Government, and bld for the non-conformist support. It will help, the special declares, to concen-trate the lines of attack upon the Governmont measure, and serve to reconcile the non-conformists to his leadership of the Liberal party. Lord Rosellery not only condemned the

abolition of school boards and advocated an unequivocal municipal control over educational mechanism, but was prepared to consent to the purchase of a voluntary plant in order to establish a truly National system and to settle once for all the school question.

PREMIER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT.

Denies Iriah Children Have Been Deprived of Primary Education.

PARIS, Oct. 17.-The Premier, M. Jombes, replied in the Chamber of Deputies today to the opposition's attack on the government, for the manner in which the law of associations has been enforced, on account of the closing of un-authorized schools, which was perfectly lawful, saying that the resistance was instigated by political agitators who de-ceived the congregations regarding the interpretation of the law. He denied that any children had been deprived of pri-mary education. They were accommomary education. They were accounted dated in the state schoole. It was not true that troops had been marched against women. They were called out to protect the government officials against violence provoked by fanatics.

Denounces German Tariff Bill. BERLIN, Oct. 17 .- During the tariff bill debate in the Reichstag today, Herr Andebate in the Reichstag today, Heir And trik, in behalf of the Social Democrats, made a vigorous denunciation of the measure. He declared that the party he measured would not support the bill, represented would not support the bill, either in its original form, or as amended by the committee, and if it were passed, it would stir up a popular move-ment, which would "land in hades all supporters of the bill and the whole class of Prussian bankers."

The Methodist church of Canada has 291,895 members, a net increase of Canada has 201,805 or 11,358 for the last four years, or 122,002 since 1853, when the various Methodist denominstions united. icable relations and who

In Defense of Minera.

"Our gratitude is due to you and to the merican people and the press who have supported you and us in the long struggle which we hope is now about to close. During all these long months, in which our motives have been impugned and our characters maliciously assailed, we have refrained from saying any word or taking any action which would tend to render re-conclination more difficult, but it now be-comes a duty to defend ourselves from the slanders which have been heaped upon us and to proclaim that we have, from the first, favored practically the method

which is now employed to break the dead-lock. If our proffer of arbitration or impartial investigation had been accepted six nonths ago instead of now, there need have been no strike.

We have been so eager, Mr. President, to respond to the people's demand for coal that during the progress of the strike we have more than once offered arbitration, but we have invariably been met with the reply. 'We will not permit out-siders to dictate to us in the management of our own affairs. We have nothing to arbitrate.' Now that the managers of the companies have been compelled by you and a thoroughly aroused public conscience to recrde from this position, we are proud that the firmness and the heroic endurance of our men and women in sup-port of their rights and of a vital Ameri-

can principle have won the victory. "The poor, under-paid mineworkers of these coal regions, who toll hard from early morning until late at night for a livelihood, nobly supported by organized labor in this and other lands, have taught these corporation managers a useful les-son in civic and social duty. We exult over these tributes to the dignity of labor because it is the triumph of right and of good public policy. We do not, however, exult over our opponents. We appeal to them now, as we have from the first, to turn their eyes to the future and to cooperate with us in an effort to establish better relations between employer and employe for the advantage of both.

Operators Are Forgiven. "We forgive them their arrogant refusal to deal with us, and in this hour when they are forced to acknowledge their inability to operate their mines without our consent and co-operation we hold out the right hand of friendship

Willing to Be Judged by Record.

"Upon our past record we are willing to stand or fall. We have, time and time again, invited the anthracits operators to idopt these business methods, and to deal with us on this basis. Despite repeated rebuffs, we persisted, but they resented any attempt upon our part to organize their employes. They refused our overtures for amicable discussion and possible adjustment of wage differences in joint conference. They refused to have any dealings with their employes, except as individuals; they refused concessions and refused arbitration; they put their backs against the wall of preju their faces arbitrarily against progress;

they thought themselves stronger than the great union principle which is making such strides throughout the world. While combining their corporations and pooling their interests in hard and fast aillance, they could deny the men who worked for them the right to organize and speak through their organizations.

The Operators' Stand.

"When the conflict came on, they attempted to justify themselves upon the faise plet that ours is an irresponsible organization. When we demonstrated our responsibility and reliability, they then asserted that we were a lawless organization, which was dominated by violence. When the society attempted to interfere to settle the strike, they declared their divinely appointed right to be let alone. When representatives of National and state governments tried to mediate, they resented such 'meddling by politicians. But, thanks to you, Mr. President, and to the power of public opinion, they have been br ought to a realization of the fact that the interests or welfare of the Amer-ican people cannot be ignored with impunity

"By the eminent tribunal which you have named, we have confidence that justice will be done our people. We are glad to have a chance to appear before such a court, empowered to consider and dispose of all questions at issue. First among these is the demand of the mineworkers for increased wages and a reduction in the hours of labor; second, is the rela-tions which ought to exist between the employers and the organization which the men have formed and which they author se to speak for them. From this arbitraton, we hope and believe will come a complete, satisfactory and permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field from time immemor

ial. Respectfully yours, "JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mineworkers of Amer-

Resignation of Minister Accepted. VIENNA, Cot. 17.-The Neues Freis Presse today announced that the resigation of the Austrian Minister of Justice, Baron Spenz-Boden, recently tendered. has been accepted. Premier von Koeber will edminister the affairs of the departand ask them to join with us in securing ment ad interim.

grant a day for the discussion of Irish af-

double ground of cost and principle.