SIDE OF STRIKERS

President Mitchell Replies to Employers' Assertions.

BATTLE FOR THE CHILDREN

Says Miners' Motives and Purposes Have Been Maliciously Impugned —Takes Baer and Hewitt to Task for Statements.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, tonight gave out a long statement in which he says:

"The recent utterances of Mr. Baer, spokesman of the anthracite coal trust, Mr. Hewitt and other interested presidents, was with the well-defined purpose to confuse and cloud the real causes which resulted in the coal strike, and an attempt to divert attention from the actual issue involved. However misleading are their utterances, it is a relief to know that they now admit that the public has rights and interests which cannot be ignored with impunity; and, inasmuch as the public must be the final arbiter of the coal strike, it is imperative that it shall not be deceived by statements which are quite at variance with the facts. With the purpose of correcting some false impressions and misrepresentations contained in the statements of the gentlemen referred to, I issue this letter.

"Mr. Baer states 'that the wages paid in the anthracite coal regions are, compared with other wages in like employment, fair and just.' Mr. Baer must refer to bituminous coal-mining. I am prepared to demonstrate that wages in bituminous coal fields are from 20 to 40 per cent higher than those paid for similar classes of work in the anthracite fields. The fact is that the minimum wage received by any class of adult mineworkers in the soft coal mines is 2614 cents per hour, while the minimum wage paid to boys is 12½ cents per hour; in the anthracite coal mines men performing precisely the same labor receive from 13 to 20 cents per hour, while boys are paid as low as 5 cents per hour and rarely exceed 8 cents per hour. The bituminous miner works a maximum of eight hours per day, which is two hours less than men in the anthracite fields are required to work. Moreover, the anthracite worker labors under the further disadvantage of being more liable to be killed or injured, the casualties being 50 per cent greater in the anthracite than in the bituminous mines.

Baer's Wrong Assertions.

"There are other statements of Mr. Baer which are equally incorrect. Among these is his assertion that the miners only work four to six hours per day, and his further assertion that the lowest scale of wages was 85 cents for boy slate-pickers. If Mr. Baer desires, I shall gladly furnish him with the names and addresses of thousands of slate-pickers, each of whom received much less than 85 cents per day, and I shall be willing to have the returns verified by the company's pay-rolls."

Mr. Mitchell refers to Mr. Baer's assertion that "for some mysterious reason" the miners restricted the output of the mines, and declares that, on the other hand, there was an increase in the year 1901 from the mines operated by the Reading Company of 538,243 tons; and a total increase from all the anthracite mines of 9,000,000 tons. Mr. Mitchell gives the report of the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Mines to substantiate this statement.

"A careful calculation of per capita output from the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Mines shows that, in spite of Mr. Baer's assertion that the 'miners worked only from four to six hours per day, in spite of the assertion that the men restricted the output, the production in 1901, the year complained of, was greater than the per capita output for any single one of the 21 years of which we have record, from 1870 to 1900."

Mr. Mitchell refers to the operators' assertion that the installation of labor-saving machinery reduced the proportion of men and boys employed by the day, and gives figures to show that the per capita output increased yearly from 1897 to 1901, and says:

"I refer Mr. Baer to the report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of State Mines, and ask if these figures do not refute the statement that organization in coal mines is inimical to good work."

Misrepresentations Corrected.

Mr. Mitchell says that since the very inception of the present strike, the aims, objects and ideals of the United Mineworkers of America have been wilfully distorted by a small army of critics. "We have," he says, "been unjustly maligned and our motives and purposes maliciously impugned. We therefore take this opportunity to report specifically that we do not seek to interfere with the management of the coal properties or with the proper discipline of the working force."

Mr. Mitchell says that in the 20 weeks of the strike the whole power of the union has been exerted to preserve peace, "among a voluntarily idle population of three-quarters of a million," and "that they have been more successful in allaying violence than the coal and iron police in inciting it."

He regrets the occasional violence, and says:

"It would be as logical to charge any one of the religious, social or other organizations, or even the United States, with being an unlawful Government, when some of its adherents transgress the laws, as it is to charge the United Mineworkers of America with being an unlawful organization because some of its members violate the law."

Mr. Mitchell denies the truth of Mr. Baer's assumption that the pumpmen, engineers and firemen were called out so that "the mines would be destroyed, and with their destruction 40,000 men, with their wives and children dependent upon their labors, would be deprived of work for a long time," and says:

"The truth is that the strike of the pumpmen, engineers and firemen was called in their own interest absolutely, and by their own request.

Who Is the Dictator?

"Similar accusations against the mineworkers are made in a public utterance by Mr. Hewitt, in which that gentleman reveals his real feelings toward organized labor. I do not refer to his expression that I shall become a 'dictator' in control of votes enough to decide the next Presidential election, or to his assertion that in this contest the allied coal presidents are fighting the battle of independent labor against the aggressions of the United Mineworkers in order that the individual workman may be employed on terms satisfactory to himself. As an influential director of one of the coal roads, Mr. Hewitt is undoubtedly aware that the companies are fighting to compel the workmen to accept employment under conditions satisfactory to the coal operators and that the preservation of man's individual rights is simply a cloak under which they seek to destroy organization among their employes. He is undoubtedly in a position to know that membership in an organization was frowned upon by the mine managers and that specific instructions were issued from the general offices of the coal companies notifying some classes of workmen that they must either sever their connection with the union or surrender their positions.

"In this strike, it has been claimed by enemies of the union and believed by Mr. Hewitt, although acknowledging himself a friend of trade organizations, that men were prevented from going to work through fear of bodily harm, and it was currently predicted that the moment the militia came that the strike would resolve itself into a stampede. The militia has been in Shenandoah for more than eight weeks, and still, for lack of mineworkers, not a pound of coal has been produced in that vicinity. The militia is now stationed in the Panther Creek Valley, in Wilkesbarre and in Scranton, and yet its presence has not been followed by the desertion of a single miner who laid down his tools on the 12th of May. On the contrary, many men brought here to take the places of the strikers have joined the ranks of the strikers since the arrival of the militia, and there is not the remotest possibility of the mines being successfully operated until an honorable and equitable settlement of the strike has been made."

Concluding, Mr. Mitchell says:

A Fight for the Children.

"We have entered and are conducting the struggle without malice and without bitterness. We believe that our antagonists are acting upon misrepresentation everywhere. We regard them not as enemies, but as opponents, and we strive in patience until they shall accede to our demands or submit to impartial arbitration the differences between us. We are striking, not to show our strength, but the justice of our cause, and we desire only the privilege of stating our case to a fair tribunal. We ask not for favors, but for justice, and we appeal our case to the solemn judgment of the American people.

"Involved in this fight are questions weightier than any question of dollars and cents. The present miner has had his lesson. He has been oppressed and ground down, but there is another generation coming up, a generation of little children prematurely doomed to the whirl of the mill and noise and blackness of the breaker. It is for these little children we are fighting. We have not underestimated the strength of our opponents, we have not overestimated our own power of resistance. Accustomed always to live upon little, a little less is no terrible hardship. It was with a quaking of hearts that we asked for our last pay envelope, but in the grimy and bruised hand of the miner was the little white hand of a child, a child like the children of the rich, and in the heart of the miner was the determination to starve to the last crust of bread and fight out the long dreary battle to win a life for the child and secure for it a place in the world in keeping with the advancing civilization."

CAVALRY TROOP IN SERVICE.

Sheriff of Columbia Says Call for Soldiers Is a Forgery.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—Governor Stone today ordered that Sheridan Troop, of Tyrone, report to General Gobin for duty in the anthracite strike territory. The troop left Tyrone tonight by special train, under orders to reinforce the Thirteenth Regiment at Oliphant. The Governor's Troop, of Harrisburg, and the Second Philadelphia Troop will remain on duty at Shenandoah.

The cavalry was asked for by Colonel Waterson, who is in command of the troops stationed in Lackawanna County. The Colonel says the order for the troop is not the result of any fresh outbreaks. He says the collieries at which the trouble has been taking place are far apart, and the cavalrymen can get over the ground more readily than infantry. Sheriff Knorrs, of Columbia County, says he did not sign or authorize his name to be signed to the telegram which was sent to Governor Stone, asking that troops be sent to Centralia. The following telegram was sent to Governor Stone from Shenandoah:

"Sheriff Knorrs says call for troops for Columbia County is a forgery. General Gobin says he will send troops to Centralia to make arrests. Action certain to cause complications and injustice. We guarantee peaceful surrender of all accused persons to civil authorities. Telegrams to Sheriff and the General will show truth of these statements.

"TERRENCE GINLEY,
"Member Executive Board United Mineworkers.
"John J. O'Donnell, President of the Central Local Union.
"Thomas J. Quigley, Secretary."

VIEWS OF MITCHELL'S LETTER.

Operators Belittle It, and Miners Say It's a "Ten Strike."

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 28.—Some of the local coal operators, after being shown a copy of the statement issued by President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, today, said it probably would be the last he will give to the public before the ending of the strike. They assert his appeal is made up of generalities, and that he endeavors to win public sympathy by making a plea for child labor. One operator said the condition of child labor in the coal region is much better than it is in manufacturing districts of the country. At strike headquarters Mr. Mitchell's latest deliverance is termed a "ten strike."

The military authorities, Sheriff Jacobs and some of the superintendents in this vicinity held a meeting in the office of one of the coal companies last evening, and talked over a plan by which the troops can be moved promptly to scenes of disturbance. It is not the purpose of the military to do police duty, but if any of the companies can get men to go to work, the soldiers will give them protection. It is reported again that attempts will be made tomorrow to resume work at several collieries in this region, which have been idle since the strike began.

At strike headquarters it was asserted that there will be no change in the situation the coming week, that the strikers are as firm as ever, and that there will be no desertions from the ranks.

The Ninth Regiment went into camp at West Side Park this afternoon in the midst of a drenching rainstorm.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Catholic Societies Ask Him to Stop the Strike.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Petitions are being circulated throughout the country by the members of the various organizations comprising the American Federation of Catholic Societies, asking President Roosevelt to use his good offices to end the coal strike. The members of the societies making up the federation number at least 500,000 persons. Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., and Bishop Messmer, of Green Bay, Wis., are the spiritual advisers of the federation and are interested in the circulation of the petition. The petition reads in part:

"We do not ask you to use any official power in the matter, for you have none to use; we only ask you as the first citizen of the Nation to mediate between those parties. You can speak as no one else can speak for the plain people of the country. Every workingman knows that you are his friend; no capitalist of common sense can imagine that you are his enemy."

The petition has already been signed by eight presidents and other officers of Catholic societies of this city and Brooklyn.

Strike of Street Railway Men.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Fifteen hundred employes of the New Orleans Street Railway Company struck this morning on account of the refusal of the company to grant their demands for higher wages and shorter hours, and as a result not a street-car was operated in this city today. The company made an effort to have the strikers return to work and submit the differences to arbitration. The men are considering the matter. There has been no disorder.

Order in Lackawanna County.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 28.—By working his troops 18 hours a day, regardless of the rain and bad condition of the roads, Colonel Watres, of the Thirteenth Regiment, has succeeded in restoring order throughout Lackawanna County. So arduous has been the task that many soldiers collapsed and had to be carried into camp. Late last night at Grassy Island colliery, half a mile from camp, two soldiers in an outpost were stoned. At 1:30 this morning a shot was heard on a hillside near the camp. Investigation showed that it had been fired by Michael Gaughan, the High Constable of Oliphant Borough. He was arrested, and said:

"I wanted to try out your soldiers and see if they were to be depended upon."

He was held to the County Court.

Conference of Strike Leaders.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Thomas B. Nicholls, Thomas Duffy and John Fahey, presidents of the three anthracite districts of the United Mineworkers, arrived here about midnight. The object of their visit is not known, but as President Mitchell and National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson left Pittsburg last night for this city, the inference is that a conference of strike leaders will be held here probably today. Wilson and Mitchell will reach here in the morning.

Ask Receiver for Coal Mines.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the Economic League was held here today, at which resolutions addressed to Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, were adopted. After reciting that as a result of the miners' strike the price of coal is daily increased and the supply diminishing, which, if the situation remains unchanged, will result in the death of many persons from exposure to the cold and its effects, the resolutions continue:

"We petition you, therefore, to start the mines through a receiver, if that be possible; if not, then by martial law, the military taking possession in the name of the state."

Deputy Shoots Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 28.—James Sweeney, a deputy employed at the Bliss mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company at West Nanticoke, on his way home this morning had an altercation with some miners, and shot Joseph Gilles and fatally wounded one Slav. He says the strikers threatened his life, and he shot in self-defense.

Frenchmen Want Eight Hours.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A correspondent of the Temps at Comentry says that the national committee to which the National Congress of French Miners referred the question of the date of the general strike is composed entirely of members opposed to a strike. A general strike for an eight-hour day was adopted by the Miners' Congress last night.

No Strike of Flour Mill Men.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—There will be no strike of the employes of the flour mills of Minneapolis, for beginning October 31 the mills of Minneapolis will be operated on an eight-hour schedule and on a wage basis satisfactory to the men.

MANEUVERS AT CAMP ROOT

Monday's Work Only Known to Leaders—Militia Officers Present.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Sept. 28.—Absolute quiet, as far as the Army maneuvers were concerned, prevailed at Camp Root today. The troops were not called upon to perform any work beyond that of the ordinary camp routine, but at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning will open a strenuous week for all arms of the service.

The maneuvers for Monday are vaguely described by General Bates as a "problem of contact of opposing forces of all arms," which includes a possibility of anything between a baseball game and a general massacre. The exact nature of the problem to be solved is known only to the military umpires and to General Bates, and will not be divulged until the troops have marched out in the morning. The commanders will then be informed of the nature of the task ahead of them. The Browns, however, will be in the minority, as usual, and the Blues will have the predominating force in the field. This is by actual count. Reinforced by the imagination, the Browns will be of an equal strength.

The weather is now beautiful, and the roads, which last week were trails of mud, are now dry and in good shape for marching. There are now but few men in the hospital, nearly all of those whose illness was due to rain-soaked clothing and bedding have recovered.

The officers of the National Guard are coming in rapidly, and by Tuesday morning, when the Kansas militia will have arrived, it is estimated that fully 100 officers, besides those of the Kansas Guard, will be on the ground.

So far there is but one Captain among the National Guard officers, the others being Colonels or Generals. The hopelessly outranked Captain comes from New York, while the Colonels and Generals belong everywhere from California to Rhode Island, and from Wisconsin to Texas. General Funston arrived in camp this afternoon, coming as the guest of General Bates. He came in an unofficial capacity, and will remain for a few days to witness the maneuvers.

NEGRO BURNED ALIVE

Mississippi Mob Does Its Work in Daytime.

OLD CRIME WAS CONFESSED

Prisoner Admitted That He Deserved the Fate That Had Overtaken Him—Flames Were Fanned by the Crowd.

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 28.—Writhing in the flames of burning fagots, piled high by hundreds of citizens, Tom Clark, alias William Gibson, a young negro, was burned at the stake here at a late hour today, after having confessed to one of the most atrocious crimes in the history of North Mississippi, the assault and murder of Mrs. Carey Whitfield on August 19 last. Before the torch was applied, Clark stated that he deserved his fearful fate.

Last August, Mrs. Whitfield, the wife of a well-known citizen, was found dead in her home. Investigation showed that the woman had been assaulted and her head practically severed from her body with a razor. Both Whitfield and his wife were related to several of the most prominent families in the South, and the indignation of the people knew no bounds. Corinth and the surrounding country was scoured in an effort to apprehend the murderer, but diligent search failed to disclose his identity. Finally a committee of 12 citizens was called to continue the search.

On Monday last it became known that Tom Clark, a negro living near here, had had trouble with his wife and the latter threatened to disclose the secret of a crime. Officers apprehended the woman, and she told enough to warrant the belief that Clark had murdered Mrs. Whitfield. Clark was arrested and yesterday brought before the committee. The negro confessed to the murder and also to other crimes that he had committed, among them the killing of two men on an excursion train in Mississippi. The committee decided that the negro should be hanged from a telegraph pole in the street. Clark said he deserved death, but asked that the execution be delayed until today, so that he could have a farewell interview with his mother and brother, who lived in Memphis. The request was granted, and the two relatives were telegraphed for, but it was learned that they were in Mississippi.

Meanwhile, the news of the negro's arrest and confession spread rapidly over the surrounding country, and today incoming trains brought hundreds of people into the city to witness the execution. The crowds became so great that at midday the main street of the town was ordered cleared, and the announcement was made that it had been decided to burn Clark at 3:30 in the afternoon. This statement caused intense excitement, and surging crowds began to gather about the place selected for the enactment of the tragedy. At 2 o'clock pine fagots and larger pieces of wood were carefully laid about an iron rod which was driven deep into the ground, and half an hour later it was announced that all was in readiness.

At 3 o'clock the prisoner, heavily manacled, was taken from the jail by a posse of armed men, and, followed by a large and excited crowd of men and boys, led to the east gate of the negro cemetery, situated in the western part of the city. Fagots and wood had been piled high around the stake, and the negro was securely fastened to the iron rod. Clark was asked if he cared to make a statement. He again said that he deserved the fate prepared for him, and asked that a letter be delivered to his mother and brother.

He appealed to his brother to raise his children properly, admonishing them to beware of evil companions. Finally all was in readiness, and the word was given to fire the funeral pyre. The husband and brother of Clark's victim stepped forward and applied the torches, and in a moment the flames leaped upward, enveloping the trembling negro in smoke and fire. The clothing of the doomed man was soon ignited, and as the flames grew hotter, the skin began to parch. The negro moaned piteously, and the agonizing look upon his face told of the awful torture he was undergoing. Finally the head fell forward upon his breast, and in a few minutes all was over. The flames were fanned by the crowd until the body was burned to a crisp. The crowd dispersed and the town soon assumed its normal condition.

Looking for Poison in Stomach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—An autopsy was performed today on the body of James Craft, who was murdered early Saturday in the Empire Cafe, in Twenty-ninth street, but the surgeon, it was announced, had not been able to determine whether or not there were traces of chloral or other poison in the stomach. A chemical analysis of the contents will be made to determine the point. The point of interest is whether or not knock-out drops had been given Mr. Craft before he was attacked with the cleaver. If traces of chloral were found in the stomach, the police assert this would show a plot to rob the victim. Mrs. Craft, wife of the murdered man, said today that Mr. Craft had carried quite a sum of money when he left his home.

Maggie Moore, alias May Turner, and Ida Craven, the head waiter at the Empire, who were arrested as witnesses, were arraigned today and remanded to the custody of the Coroner.

Fiendish Crime in Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Helen Dickinson was choked to death and her niece, Miss Helen Robertson, was assaulted, at their home, by an unknown man early today. The man climbed through a window into the room where Mrs. Dickinson, her three-year-old son Albert and her niece, Miss Robertson, were sleeping. After barricading the door leading into a room where Miss Robertson's father was sleeping, he strangled Mrs. Dickinson into insensibility and clutched Miss Robertson by the throat, when she screamed, frightening the intruder away. Mrs. Dickinson died later from the effects of her injuries. Mrs. Dickinson was the daughter-in-law of E. R. Dickinson, ex-superintendent of the Mobile public schools.

Three Killed at a Crap Game.

THURMOND, Va., Sept. 28.—Deputy Sheriff Watts, "Black Diamond" and Will Washington, the last two negroes with criminal records, are dead at Glenjean, near here, as a result of a crap game today. Diamond shot and killed Washington, and in escaping was shot and mortally wounded by Watts. While lying on the ground Diamond shot Watts in turn, killing him. A crowd of 500 people had followed, and when they saw what Diamond had done, they became frenzied and told him they purposed to fill him with lead. He begged for mercy, which was unheeded, and he was shot to death as he lay on the ground.

Dynamite Wrecks a House.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 28.—Several sticks of dynamite were exploded tonight under the step of Columbus Walton's house at South St. Joseph, and the main part of the structure was destroyed. The family miraculously escaped injury. The police have no clue.

FRENCH TALK OF ISTHMUS

Opinion Divided As to American Rights There.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The French press has been following closely the armed intervention of the United States in affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, and the articles published included La Prenza, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, September 26, in which attention was called to alleged tendency of the United States toward imperialism as illustrated by the landing of American marines on the isthmus and against which action the paper protests energetically, has evoked comment in several papers. La Libertie tonight says the Latin countries have several times clearly affirmed their intention not to allow themselves to be absorbed by the United States. The great nations of Europe ought to support them vigorously in their work of defense and self-preservation. It is the especial duty of nations of the same blood as theirs, says La Libertie, such as France, Italy and Spain, to stretch out a helping hand.

Le Journale des Debats, on the other hand, indorses the policy of the United States toward the republics of South America. This paper remarks that the American Government does not need to repeat the Monroe Doctrine to Europe. The situation itself suffices to recall to the latter that the American Continent cannot longer be a field of European political action. The paper then says that the protest against the landing of American marines on the isthmus made by General Salazar, commander of the Colombian forces on the isthmus, is futile, and therefore of only mediocre interest.

Intermedia says that the United States is "scrupulously fulfilling the duty imposed upon it by the treaty of 1846, and it will fulfill this duty more and more in the future as the canal is completed. The good old times of civil war at Panama are a thing of the past." The Journal then proceeds to warn the Latin-Americans that deep reforms are necessary, if they wish to remain free, and concludes by saying:

"The economic scandal of Colombia and the internal disorders which cause it will certainly impose upon Uncle Sam, injured and indignant, some form of control. It is evident that we are at the beginning of a period of North American intervention in South America or of fundamental reforms in the latter country. Those nations which are duly forewarned and possessed of adequate resources and do not make the effort necessary to live, abdicate purely and simply the right to exist."

LIPTON TO GO BALLOONING.

Said to Contemplate a Trip Across English Channel.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A news agency today makes the following announcement:

Sir Thomas Lipton, who was recently elected a member of the Aero Club, contemplates a trip across the channel with Hon. C. S. Rolls, and in the event of the voyage being made in a balloon, Sir Thomas will be accompanied by his steam yacht, the Erin. A personal friend of Sir Thomas, in the latter's absence, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Mr. Rolls is the youngest son of Baron Llangattock, and an enthusiastic and experienced aeronaut. I believe he proposed Sir Thomas as a member of the Aero Club and that he has suggested some ascensions, but beyond this what arrangements if any they have agreed to I am unable in the absence of Sir Thomas to say."

Milner Responsible for Poor Service

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 28.—Replying today to a deputation of merchants who complained of the inefficient freight service, Mr. Douglas, Minister of Railways, violently attacked Lord Milner, High Commissioner for the British in South Africa, as the cause of the inefficiency. He said that Lord Milner virtually pointed a pistol at his head and threatened that unless the imperial demand for trucks to bring troops to the coast was complied with he, Lord Milner, would take measures to prevent goods from entering the Transvaal through Cape ports.

Corean Emperor Not Dead.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—An official telegram to the Corean Legation here says the Emperor of Corea is alive and in the best of health.

(The Seoul, Corea, correspondent of the Paris Figaro in the first dispatch, published September 25, said the Emperor of Corea was reported dead.)

Boy Cured of Colic After Physician's Treatment Had Failed.

My boy, when 4 years old, was taken with colic and cramps in his stomach. I sent for the doctor and he injected morphine, but the child kept getting worse. I then gave him half a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and in half an hour he was sleeping and soon recovered.—F. L. Wilkins, Shell Lake, Wis. Mr. Wilkins is bookkeeper for the Shell Lake Lumber Co. For sale by all druggists.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

ORGANIZES A NEW PARTY IN MONTANA.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 28.—F. Augustus Heinze last night organized his new political party, to be known as the anti-trust Democracy. At least Heinze made the announcement that an organization had been effected. The primaries are called for Monday, September 29, and the convention for the following day. Ex-Governor Robert B. Smith, who recently deserted the Populists, acted as the spokesman of the meeting. F. Augustus Heinze made an address to the meeting, in which he arraigned the regular Democracy, declaring an alliance existed with the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Standard Oil Company and Senator Clark, of the regular Democracy.

Heinze's organization of an independent party follows his turn-down at the state convention, where the whole of the state delegation overwhelmingly voted against allowing the Heinze party seats in the convention.

AMERICANS LEAD IN IRON

REPORT OF COMMISSION FROM BRITISH TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Freedom of Our Labor the Instrument Which Has Won Conquests in Industrial Economy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Labor conditions in the United States is the subject of a chapter in the recently published report of the commission from the British Iron Trade Association, which visited the United States a few months ago, and reported upon industrial conditions, and especially those relating to iron and steel. Discussing this important question of the condition of labor in the United States as viewed from the standpoint of the English citizen and manufacturer, the report says:

"The conditions of labor in the United States is another matter that has received a good deal of attention, as being fundamental in the progress of American industries, if not also in the relative progress of some of our own. The influence of trade unionism is not nearly so strong nor so aggressive in the United States as in Great Britain. The reason is largely capable of mathematical demonstration. A recent report by the New York Department of Labor shows that while in Great Britain at a recent date there were 1,905,000 trade unionists, there were only 1,600,000 in the United States and Canada, for about twice the population, while Germany is credited with 295,000, or about one-half the British figure. The trade union is not generally recognized as a militant force in the United States, except now and again. Few employers are ready to acknowledge that it has any influence worth naming.

"The almost absolute freedom of labor has been the chief instrument whereby it has won such conquests in the field of industrial economy during the last quarter of a century. In all countries industrial processes have been greatly cheapened during that period, but in America the cheapening appears to have been carried farther than anywhere else. According to figures recently made public by William Garrett, a rail-roller in an up-to-date rail mill is paid less than 1 cent per ton for for rolling, against 15 cents at a not very remote date. Within that time, again, a wire-rod roller has seen his earnings per ton reduced from $2 12 to 18 cents, and yet he earns larger wages at the lower figure, while 5 cents is paid today for heating billets to make wire rods, against 80 cents during the period referred to. 'If rod-rollers,' says Mr. Garrett, 'were to receive the same wages per ton that they did 20 years ago, they would earn $424 per day.'

"The average output per worker has in all cases increased enormously. At the nine Edgar-Thomson blast furnaces, I was told that 1600 men are employed for an output of 24,500 tons per week, including all the hands employed in handling and stocking raw materials, transport, etc. This gives an average of 15.3 tons of pig per man per week, or 795.5 tons per man per annum. The minimum wage paid at the blast furnaces is $1 50 per day of 12 hours. I did not get the average wage paid at these works, but Mr. A. C. Dinkey, the manager of the Homestead works, recently testified that the average earnings of the workmen there, excluding officials, is $2 73 per day, while the earnings of rollers and heaters rise to $15 per day. Wages, in short, are generally so good, and the men have their futures so much in their own hands, that they have every encouragement to do the best they can both for their employers and for themselves.

"The human factor and the personal equation appear to count in the United States for more than they generally do in Europe. Workmen appear to enjoy a larger measure of independence, based on the knowledge of the fact that work is more easy to obtain than in older countries; that they are able, as a rule, to save money, and are, therefore, less dependent than when living, as is not unusual in Europe, from hand to mouth, and that they are living under a political regime which is founded on democratic principles.

"Two features of the relations of employers and employed may be named as exercising a powerful influence on the amity of their connection—the first, the encouragement and reward of workmen's inventions, and the second, the readiness with which workmen of exceptional capacity can themselves become employers and capitalists."

BANK RATES REMAIN STEADY.

English Money Situation Easy, Though Stocks Are Slow.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The fact that the Bank of England rate of discount, 3 per cent, today remains unchanged from the figure quoted for the past eight months has caused satisfaction and imparted a feeling of steadiness to a situation which is otherwise regarded as decidedly uncertain. In all other quarters the value of money has risen persistently. The announcement that the bank had no immediate intention of raising its rate of discount had no visible effect in making money easier. Brokers' rates, in fact, have risen to 3⅛ and 3¼ per cent, and in consequence of this rise much discount business is going to the Bank of England. The position of the bank remains strong, for, although the reserve and bullion are both £2,000,000 less than a year ago, the totals are several million pounds higher than usual at this time of the year.

That the Bank Exchange has not been weakened by the American need of gold is attributed to New York's inability to draw freely on London, owing to the heavy American credits which already have been opened in Europe. Of the gold taken out of the Bank of England recently a considerable portion has gone to South America, the demand there having assumed important dimensions.

The depression on shares was more than ever accentuated last week, and the shrinkage in values developed in some cases to really alarming slumps in investment hitherto considered available. The downward movement in British railroad shares continues, and consols have been unable to survive the general weakness. Mines were sluggish and declining, and miscellaneous stocks participated in the generally lower tendency.

INTEREST IN UNITED STATES.

Germans Conclude It Is Too Early for American Crash.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—All the financial reviews point out that the market here has been watching Wall Street throughout the past week with the keenest attention, and say the prospects for speculation here are not regarded as bright. The prosperity of the United States awakens increasing interest in the American situation. The general tenor of financial comment is full of distrust. Nevertheless, the Frankfurter Zeitung, which all along has been skeptical of the Wall Street boom, admits today that Europe, and particularly Germany, has underestimated the strength of the American market, and has taken fright too soon. The paper says that all reports which are now being received here from American bankers agree that, in view of the week's strength, excellent crops and forthcoming large financial projects, no crash is feared in America. New York was actively seeking money here last week, offering 6 per cent interest and high commission.

Most departments of the Berlin market showed declines last week, but without pronounced weakness. The rise in money rates depressed domestic and foreign loans. Industrial shares were mostly lower during the week.

The announcement of a failure of the Rheinan-Mannheim Chemical Company, which was accompanied by revelations of forged balance sheets for eight years past, made a painful impression on the market.

Tobacco Combine Welcomed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The new amalgamation of British and American tobacco interests has been received with mixed feeling. Unbounded satisfaction is expressed at the defeat of the American attempt to capture the British market, and the proof that the so-called trust system cannot flourish in a free-trade country like England as it can in a protectionist country like the United States, but at the same time there is considerable lamentation at the fact that the consumer will have to pay enhanced prices.

Arrested for Fraud.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 28.—In a dispatch from Mannheim the Frankfurter Zeitung announces the arrest of Herr Henniger, a director of the Rheinan-Mannheim Chemical Company, and says that others in connection with the company's failure are imminent. The company, which is a joint stock concern, filed a declaration in bankruptcy Saturday. An examination of the books showed that it had worked at a loss for many years, and that the deficit had been concealed by false entries. The capital of $625,000 was practically lost.

JEWS OF ROUMANIA.

No Disabilities Different From Those of Other Foreigners.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—There is published in London this morning an interview with the Roumanian Minister to Great Britain, M. Catargix, in which the Minister denies that the Jews in Roumania are subjected to disabilities different from those imposed upon other foreigners there. He says Jewish immigration is not due to persecution, but to severe agricultural depression. In an editorial article on the Roumanian Minister's remarks, the Daily News says: "If that were the case there would be occasion for a grave protest from other nations than the United States and Great Britain, but we are quite sure that the United States would not have intervened until it had had ample proofs of its case."

FRAM IN CHRISTIANIA.

Kings and Emperors Send Words of Welcome.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 28.—Escorted by war-ships and numerous pleasure steamers, Captain Sverdrup's Arctic expedition on the Fram entered Christiania harbor today. The Fram was saluted by the forts and welcomed by thousands of spectators as she entered the harbor, where flags were flying from every mast.

Sir Clements Robert Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Survey of Great Britain, who is now here, regards Captain Sverdrup's expedition as the most important since the Franklin expedition. King Oscar, Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel have telegraphed words of welcome to Captain Sverdrup.

The Fram returned to Stavanger, Norway, September 19, after more than four years in the Arctic regions.

Roumania's Finances to Suffer.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Daily Telegraph says an agreement will probably be reached between the heads of high financial houses in Europe to prevent the issue of Roumanian loans until the oppressive anti-Jewish legislation of that country has been modified. Such action would embarrass seriously the Roumanian Government in the redemption of a large amount of treasury bonds payable in 1904.

Bulgarians Fight Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—Official telegrams received here say that 300 Bulgarian revolutionists who were surrounded by Turkish troops at Vedena, in the Vilayet of Salonica, and who succeeded in forcing the cordon after a sanguinary fight, lost 52 men killed and 112 men wounded. The Turks suffered severe losses. The pursuit of the Bulgarians continues.

Sailors Suffered on Long Voyage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The British four-masted bark Kentmore, owned by the Standard Oil Company, arrived in port today, after an unusually tedious voyage. The vessel sailed from Yokohama on December 19 last, via Hiogo. March 15 the vessel experienced light trades and very moderate weather, which, together with her bottom being unusually foul and covered with the sea growth caused a very long passage. Almost all of the crew are suffering from scurvy, and several are in a pitiable condition. Malnutrition is responsible for their condition. Several have suffered from moon blindness. It is said on board that the men were supplied with very little besides salt meat.

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