STRIKE TO GO ON

White House Conference Proves a Failure.

BOTH SIDES WILL STILL FIGHT

Roosevelt Makes a Strong Appeal for Public—Operators Will Not Recognize the Unions—No Other Meetings to Be Held.

(Continued from First Page.)

cent Roosevelt outlined the purpose for which he had called the operators and miners together. After the President concluded his statement the miners at once proposed to refer the question and issues of the coal strike to the President for adjustment, but this proposition was afterward rejected by the operators.

"At the afternoon session the miners submitted a formal statement of their proposition. To this proposition each of the operators read a reply, in which they refused to accept the service of President Roosevelt or a tribunal to be appointed by him to determine the issue of the strike, and in each of these statements they indulged in a perfect tirade of abuse of the miners' organization and its efforts. It was evident to the miners' representatives that the coal operators were without regard for their former employes and the public, which is suffering so much for the lack of fuel.

"As a consequence of this refusal of the operators, either to grant concessions or to refer to individual arbitration, the coal strike will go on. I am firmly convinced that the miners will win, although we deeply regret the refusal of the railroad presidents to defer to the wishes of the Chief Executive of the United States. The President expressed the hope that there would be no lawlessness in the coal fields, and the representatives of the miners assured him that their every effort would be exerted to maintain peace."

In reply to questions, Mr. Mitchell said the President had said nothing in reply to the proposition of the miners to submit the question to arbitration, but he added that their offer was in the line of the President's suggestion for an immediate settlement of the dispute. He also said the merits of the strike had not been entered upon at any length, as all were familiar with the questions at issue. Referring to the manner of conducting the strike in the future, he said he thought it would proceed hereafter about as it had proceeded in the past.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT TALK.

The President Has No Comment to Make on the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—At the White House an Associated Press reporter endeavored to get an authoritative statement giving the views of the President upon the proceedings and result of the conference. An official statement giving a stenographic report of the formal statements and the proceedings was made public, but announcement was made that the President had no comment to make thereon.

The suggestion was made in Administration circles, though not as coming from the President, that the result had been to arouse and concentrate public sentiment. One of the President's advisers, who was seen, intimated that some consideration had been given before the conference to the question of the course of the Administration in the event either party refused absolutely to do anything toward a settlement. He intimated that there was a possibility that the Interstate Commerce Commission might be able to take some steps with respect to carrying charges on the anthracite coal roads. Still public sentiment, he added, was the chief resource of the President as to both parties to the strike.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Urges Both Sides to Make Sacrifices for the Public Good.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President's appeal to the mine operators and the miners today was short and to the point. Fully realizing the importance of the communication that he was to make, he had prepared a carefully worded paper setting forth in detail his position on the pending controversy. The President said:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade—the operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the miners nor the operators, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper for me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relations that I bear to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe immediately impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a Winter fuel famine impel me, after much anxious thought, to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can bring to effect a settlement of the situation which has become literally intolerable.

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation, and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of Winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness that there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations, and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

STATEMENT OF BAER.

He Holds Present Is Not Time to Talk Peace, but to Enforce Laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Following is the text of the statement made to the President by George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad:

"To the President of the United States: We understand your anxiety is forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning to bring about 'an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.' We infer that you desire us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell, verbally made this morning, expressing and speaking for the United Mineworkers, to go back to work if you would appoint a commission to determine the question at issue.

"You distinctly say 'you do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions,' but we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are 15,000 to 20,000 men at work in mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mineworkers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mineworkers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited us to meet, is chief.

Miners Stop Coal Shipments.

"I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organization. 'The domestic tranquillity' which our Constitution declares is the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible reign of lawlessness and crime there. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret oath-bound order, which declared that the locals should 'have full power to suspend operations at collieries' until the nonunion men joined the order, is safe. Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined, Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, mob trainmen, and by all manner of violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

"The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property. In express terms it declares the right of acquiring, possessing and defending property to be inalienable. When riot and anarchy too great to be appeased by the civil power occur, the Governor of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the state troops to suppress it. He must fearlessly use the whole power of the state to protect life and property, and to establish peace; not an armed truce, but the peace of law, which protects every man at work and going to and from work. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless encouraged by false hopes, order will soon be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to re-establish the reign of law, the Constitution of the United States requires the President, 'when requested by the Legislature and Governor,' to suppress domestic violence.

The Duty of the Hour.

"You see, there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public. The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the War of the Rebellion, restore the majesty of the only guardian of a free people, and to re-establish order and peace at any cost. The Government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the lives and property and secure the comfort of the people by compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime.

"Just now it is more important to teach ignorant men dwelling among us, misled and used as tools by citizens of other states, that at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public Pennsylvania will use the whole power of the Government to protect not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man who by instigation or by overt acts attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work.

"Under these conditions we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing, maiming and abusing Pennsylvania citizens and from destroying property. He must stop it because it is unlawful, and not because of any bargain with us.

"We will add to our offer to 'continue the wages existing at the time of strike, and to take up with each colliery and adjust any grievance,' this further condition: If the employers and employes at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievance, it shall be referred to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated, for final determination. PRESIDENT BAER,

"Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron and Temple Iron Company."

REPLY OF THE MINEWORKERS.

They Favor Board of Arbitration and Will Abide by Its Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — Following is the text of the statement made to the President by the official representatives of the Miners' Union:

"Washington, Oct. 3, 1902.—Mr. President: At the conference this morning we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal miners, were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 150,000 mineworkers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration, and with the hope of relieving the situation and averting the sufferings and hardships which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of the coal mines hereinafter suggested.

"Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deferring to your wishes, we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue. Thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow workers in this and other lands; thanks to a justice-loving American people, whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely. But, confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and we agree to accept your awards upon all or any of the questions involved. If you will accept this responsibility and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year, or more than five years, as may be mutually determined between themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go in effect from the day upon which work is resumed. Very respectfully your,

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President United Mineworkers of America.

"JOHN FAHEY,
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"D. D. NICHOLLS,
"District Presidents United Mineworkers of America."

ERIE PRESIDENT ALSO DEFIANT.

Thomas Holds There Will Be Plenty of Coal if Laws Are Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—E. B. Thomas, president of the Erie Railway, made the following statement to the President:

"No one can more fully realize the gravity of the situation or the grave responsibilities resting upon them than men who for months have been seeking to protect the property under their charge, as well as the lives of loyal employes, from the attacks of misguided men, incited by people foreign to the state and to the industry we are seeking to defend. We are doing all in our power, and with increasing success, to mine coal. Mr. Mitchell and his lieutenants are doing all in their power to prevent. We ask that such efforts cease, or, failing, that the State of Pennsylvania, and, if she is unable, the powers of the United States, shall be asserted to afford full protection to employes, not only while at work, but to and from their homes as well as to their families; and that the reign of terror, riots, intimidation and murder, which for months has prevailed in the anthracite region, shall cease.

"A record of 20 killed and 40 injured, and constant and increasing destruction of dwellings, works, machinery and railroads by mob violence, with no proper enforcement of the law or order by the proper officials, is not the time to act on Mr. Mitchell's suggestion of this morning to arbitrate with men not in our employ. There are over 17,000 loyal employes at work in and around the anthracite mines, and since this conference has been called open threats are current in that region that such men will neither be permitted to work nor live in that country. We are contending for the right of the American citizen to work, without creed, nationality or association. To seek to prevent this is a crime, and we cannot, by implication, sanction such a course. We ask the enforcement of law and order in the state, that we be permitted to deal with our employes, free from foreign interference, convinced that under such condition we can fully perform our full duty to the public, our owners and to our employes.

"I fully concur in the suggestion of Mr. Baer, which can be pursued in case of failure to agree with our employes; but in many years of such dealing it has never yet been necessary to call in assistance to deal with our men fairly and satisfactorily. E. B. THOMAS,

"President Erie Railway."

MARKLE THINKS ROOSEVELT LAX.

Independent Operator Says Plenty of Troops Will Bring Peace.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—John Markle, the independent coal mine operator, addressed the President as follows:

"I have listened with deep interest to the remarks you made before us a few minutes after 11 o'clock this morning, and do thoroughly appreciate the seriousness of the situation in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. As you disclaim any right or duty to intervene in your official capacity, but are using your personal influence, and, as you admit, this matter is beyond the merits of the issue between the coal presidents and operators, on one side, and the miners, on the other, and you express the fact that 'the situation has become literally intolerable,' and as you further state, 'the evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink, for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims as to the matter at issue between you,' and 'in my judgment the situation apparently requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public,' and 'with all the earnestness in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations of the coal mines in some such way which will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the public.'

"I fully endorse the remarks from you, and as an American citizen, and a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I now ask you to perform the duties vested in you as the President of these United States to at once squelch the anarchist conditions of affairs existing in the anthracite coal regions by the strong arm of the military at your command. A record of 21 murders, a long list of brutal assaults, houses and bridges dynamited, acts of violence now taking place, and several washeries burned down, are actual evidences of this condition of lawlessness existing there. Are you asking us to deal with a set of outlaws? I can hardly conceive of such a thought. The respectable citizens of these United States will insist upon the officers in power giving to the citizens of Pennsylvania law and order and the right to work if they so desire.

Protection the One Remedy.

"Mr. President, I represent the individual coal operators, and in addition thereto, we represent, far better than Mr. Mitchell does, a majority of the anthracite coal workers, including some 17,000 men who are now working, endeavoring against great odds to relieve the public of the possibilities of a coal famine, in making this appeal to you. Mr. Mitchell's organization is a small minority of the workers in the anthracite coal fields, and he is holding a large majority by intimidation, coercion and attempts at bodily harm. If you desire anthracite coal to be placed in the market quickly, take the necessary steps at once, and put the Federal troops in the field, and give to those desiring to work proper protection. By protection is meant that the men desiring to work shall not only be allowed to do so, but shall be protected while doing so; aye, their homes, while going to and from their work, and at the operations where they are employed; and in addition to this, while the men are absent from their homes at work, their families in their homes must also be protected. You do this—the citizens of the United States, whom I represent, seem to feel that they have a right to ask this of you—and I will assure you that anthracite coal will be rapidly placed in the market to relieve the seriousness of the situation.

"Please remember, Mr. President, that there is a large idle class of men now in the anthracite fields, doing every kind of unlawful act to prevent those who desire to work to relieve the situation in the anthracite coal market. Please remember that in the field now are only 3000 National Guards. Please remember that the total National Guard of the State of ePnnsylvania is only about 10,000. Mr. President, a condition exists, not a theory, in the anthracite coal fields, between a set of professional agitators and their co-workers on the one side, anarchistic in their acts, and the operators and a majority of the workingmen on the other, who are endeavoring to relieve the seriousness of the anthracite coal situation. You, Mr. President, I believe, can relieve the situation at once. Will you do it?"

MINERS' TERMS MEAN MORE WAR.

Truesdale Confident Present Conditions Would Continue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, replies to the President as follows:

"Mr. President: Representing the interests of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company, its board of directors and its stockholders, permit me to say that, realizing fully the gravity of the situation, as stated by you, and appreciating the burden of responsibility which this situation imposes upon us, we feel that our duty at this time, having in mind all existing conditions, is so plain and straightforward that we cannot possibly mistake it. As citizens of this country; as trustees of vast and important interests committed to our care by the thousands and tens of thousands of security-holders, whose savings or legacies are invested in these properties; as men who have committed to them the interests of thousands as loyal, true, faithful citizens and employes as ever marched to victory in support of right and freedom under the flag of this or any other country, but who, with their families, are today outcasts, hunted, hounded and driven almost to despair and desperation, simply because they seek to exercise their plain, simple right and duty of working at their chosen vocation; or, as in many cases, of protecting and saving from destruction by fire, flood or dynamite, the properties of other citizens, their employers, who are only endeavoring to lawfully and peacefully to maintain possession of, protect and operate their properties. This duty is so unmistakably plain that he who runs may read.

"It is first and foremost our duty, and we take this occasion to state it and press it upon your consideration, and, through you, upon the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, to insist upon it that the existing conditions of anarchy and lawlessness, of riot and rapine, a condition which has been raging with more or less violence throughout the anthracite regions during the past five months, be immediately and permanently suppressed. To this end, we ask that the entire authority and power of the State of Pennsylvania, civil and military, and, if need be, that of the United States Government as well, be exercised forthwith.

Second—We ask that the civil branch of the United States Government, taking cognizance of and following the decisions of its courts rendered in litigation growing out of previous similar conditions, at once institute proceedings against the illegal organization known as the United Mineworkers' Association, its well-known officers, agents and members, to enjoin and restrain permanently it and them from continuing this organization, requiring them to desist immediately from conspiring at or abetting the outlawry and intolerable conditions in the anthracite regions, for which they alone are responsible. We are advised by our counsel that such civil action will be proper upon the part of the United States Government, as it is well known that United States statutes are being openly and grossly violated; that previous decisions of the court justify fully such action being taken at this time, and ample remedy can be given immediately and effectively for existing conditions. We feel it our duty, Mr. President, at this time to urge that the protection of the laws of the United States be forthwith given our property and our employes as suggested above. Can it be expected that those who are now daily flagrant violators of the law, state and National, who have no respect for the rights of persons, property or good morals, will be bound by the decision of any commission or any body of men which has no power or authority to compel compliance therewith? We know they will not be.

"Third—Then, Mr. President, there is a great, a pressing duty imposed upon us at this time to the thousands of true, loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, who have been lawfully pursuing their various vocations or professions under great difficulties, and who, at great sacrifice, have been abused, vilified, boycotted, and in many cases almost ruined because they had the manhood to raise their voices against the illegal acts and violence of this illegal organization and its officers and agents. No step can be taken by us, Mr. President, which can possibly result in placing these good citizens of Pennsylvania at the further mercy of this illegal organization, its officers and members. Think of it, Mr. President, physicians have been threatened and boycotted, because they saw fit to minister to the dying child of some poor worker, because he was exercising his God-given right to labor for his family and to provide for the wants of his dying child. Most of the clergy have been threatened likewise for performing the offices of the dead to the members of a family of a nonunion worker. The conditions there are simply indescribable, and it is hard to believe that they can possibly exist to the extent that they have anywhere in this free country.

The Most Supreme Duty.

"Fourth—Another duty, Mr. President, and we regard it as the most supreme. One-sixth of the membership of this illegal organization is composed of young men and boys between the ages of 14 and 20, the future citizens and lawmakers of the great State of Pennsylvania. These young men and boys, during the past two years, have had their young, immature minds poisoned with the most dangerous, anarchistic, distorted, wicked views and errors concerning the rights of citizenship and property that any one can possibly conceive of; all through the teachings and practice of the officers, organizers and apostles of the United Mineworkers' Association. Mr. President, no adjustment of this matter can be thought of, which, by any possibility, can result in further strengthening and fixing in the minds of this youthful element in the anthracite coal fields the belief that the teachings of this organization and its officers, with their acts and doings in support thereof, constitute the ethics and objects of American citizenship frequently referred to during the past weeks in proclamations issued on behalf of the illegal organization. The consequences that may result to the coming generations to the anthracite coal regions, as the result of existing conditions there, are fraught with the gravest dangers to the stability and perpetuity of this country and its institutions.

"Fifth, and finally—Mr. President, as a plain citizen of these United States, looking at the whole question broadly, and with reference to its possible effect on our future welfare and prosperity, I think it my bounded duty to resist and combat with every power and faculty, both physical and mental, the avowed and evident object and purpose of the United Mineworkers' Association, as exemplified in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, and defended by its officers and other exponents of its well-known and so-called purposes and principles.

"Mr. President, we firmly believe that any such adjustment of this matter, as has been suggested here today, will only result in perpetuating conditions that are utterly abhorrent to any good American citizen, and most intolerable and damaging to the interests which I represent. We cannot, therefore, concur therein.

"W. H. TRUESDALE,

President Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad."

A SECOND DEBS CASE.

Wilcox Cites Action in That Instance as Guide for Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, in his statement to the President, said:

"The United Mineworkers is the most extensive combination and monopoly which the country has ever known. It habitually enforces its orders and directions by whatever means may be most effectual, including strikes, boycotts, picketing, besetting and the like, not confined to its own members alone, but in which are compelled to join, as far as possible, all other persons similarly employed. Its violent methods have already received the condemnation of the Circuit Court of the United States.

"The Mineworkers' Association is not within the rules regarding ordinary local labor organizations. On the contrary, the association and all of its members constitute a combination or conspiracy, not only at common law, but also in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states. It is also an attempt to monopolize the labor necessary in supplying coal found in one state to the markets of other states, and to monopolize this part of commerce among the several states. The action taken by said United Mineworkers has greatly injured the state business originating in the anthracite coal fields. The courts have already many times held that such a combination is unlawful within the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, passed for the purpose of preventing restraints of interstate commerce and known as the 'Sherman act.' In addition, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, on March 25 last, held that this identical mineworkers' association was illegal. The case comes clearly within the Debs case. That was an effort to organize a universal constitution of railway employes covering the whole country, for the purpose of controlling interstate commerce. The Government instituted suit by injunction, and when the injunction was disobeyed enforced the same by the use of the United States Army. This quickly disposed of the matter, and the part of the National Government is therefore to proceed in accordance with precedent in the Debs case. These considerations were called to the attention of the President and the Attorney-General last June.

"The anthracite coal companies are making every effort to mine coal as rapidly as possible. They are obstructed by the failure of the state authorities fully to protect those who desire to work for them, and by the failure of the National Government to enforce the statute under which the Mineworkers' Association has been already held to be illegal. As soon as action of that sort is effectively taken there can be no doubt that the supply of coal will be ample.

"The question at present is merely whether an unlawful association shall be permitted in this country by means which are illegal to decide who shall be allowed to work; what shall be his hours of work, and what he shall be paid. This is contrary to the spirit and letter of our laws. If they are enforced, such an effort will cease at once.

"Grave as are the matters mentioned in the President's memorandum, the questions fundamentally involved are even more serious. They are whether freedom of life and property are to continue in this country, or are to exist merely in accordance with the wills of combinations and conspiracies which are prohibited by the Constitution and the statutes and the common law, and whether this company's faithful employes are to be delivered to the destruction which surely awaits them in case of the triumph of the Mineworkers' Association.

"This company respectfully and earnestly urges upon the President the use of his lawful powers in the premises, which were used in the Debs case by one of his predecessors, and which action was sustained by all the courts. If the National Government would now enforce the law with equal promptness, the strike would end next week.

"DAVID WILCOX,

"Vice-President Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company."

Fowler With Other Operators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Thomas Fowler, president of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, submitted the following statement:

"To the President: I beg leave to state that I fully concur in the statements submitted at this time by the other gentlemen whom you have invited to be present at today's conference. I, however, ask leave to present my views more fully at a later day, and hope to have in your hands early next week a statement presenting in some detail the situation and conditions prevailing throughout the anthracite coal regions at the present time.

"THOMAS FOWLER,

"President New York, Ontario & Western Railway."

AS VIEWED IN ENGLAND.

London Press Skeptical as to Good From Roosevelt's Move.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike attracts great attention in Great Britain. Pending its results business in the American department of the stock exchange was yesterday virtually at a standstill. The Standard says:

"President Roosevelt's action raises questions important to every industrial community. The question is how far ought the executive of the state to interfere in labor questions, which, like the kindred subject of arbitration, is one upon which it is easier to cherish praiseworthy ideals than to reduce them to practice."

The Chronicle considers that praiseworthy appeals to patriotism and good feeling do not suffice in such cases; that the conciliator must go to the heart of the matter, and discuss the points in dispute, and of possible concessions in detail in the presence of both parties.

The Times expresses the hope that President Roosevelt's intervention may not be without success, and says:

"That the head executive should attempt to mediate in a labor dispute and risk the chance of failure argues that either he entertains an almost certain conviction of success or that he holds the position to be growing both desperate and intolerable."

The Times then refers to the rumor that it is the intention of the Washington Government itself to undertake coal mining in Pennsylvania, and says:

"President Roosevelt has shown himself before now to be a man of infinite resources, and one whom it is difficult to defeat. It is rather to his powers of persuasion, however, that one hopes his success may ultimately be due."

ORDERED TO SUSPEND WORK.

Sixteen Hundred Tennessee Miners Will Quit on Monday.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 3.—President Flynn, of the United Mineworkers of America, district of Alabama, stated today that he had issued orders for all the miners of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company, at the Blue Creek and Blocton mines, to suspend work on Monday next. About 1600 men will be involved.

The strike grows out of the refusal of the company to withhold assessments made by the miners' union for the anthracite strikers.

President Flynn says all miners who refuse to pay the assessments will be expelled.

Jones Applauds Roosevelt.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3.—Two thousand people attended a meeting at Central Armory tonight to listen to speeches relative to the coal strike. Mayor Jones, of Toledo, spoke for an hour. He reviewed the labor situation, and applauded President Roosevelt's action in calling the conference. Resolutions were adopted calling for Government ownership of mines.

Isaac M. Hamilton.

LATE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE PRESIDENT

Retiring President Isaac Miller Hamilton, of the National Republican League of the United States, was not a candidate for re-election. His administration of the league's affairs during the past year has been of such a character that the organization is now out of debt for the first time for many years. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the law firm of Hamilton & Atkinson, of Chicago, and has been for several years prominent in political life. He was elected a State Senator in 1896, and was made president of the Illinois Republican League in 1898.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON WORK

ROOSEVELT TO HIS VISITORS AND THEIR REPLIES.

Operators Are Stubborn Throughout, and Show Great Contempt for the Miners' Union.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—At the temporary White House tonight the following official statement was given out concerning today's coal conference:

The conference opened at 11 o'clock. The operators and representatives of the miners were presented to the President. Those in attendance were: George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway system; W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company; T. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Erie Railway Company; Thomas P. Fowler, president of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company; David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson Company; John Markle, representing independent operators; John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers of America; Thomas D. Nicholls, Thomas Duffy, Joseph Fahy, district presidents of the United Mineworkers of America; Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. The President at the outset expressed his hearty thanks for their attendance, and stated that owing to his peculiar relations to the situation he felt that he should make to them a very careful statement of his position and of his intentions in asking them to meet. Upon the completion of the President's remarks, Mr. Mitchell made a statement, as follows:

"Mr. President: I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal which shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims."

The President—Before considering what ought to be done, I think it is only just to both of you, both sides, and desirable from my standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now, and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated, not to decide now, but to give it careful thought, and return at 3 o'clock.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling, Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, do we understand you correctly that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The President—It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make.

Mr. Baer—I have prepared an answer.

The answer rejected Mitchell's proposition, and went at length into the history of the struggle.

The President asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say.

Mr. Mitchell said:

"The charge made by the gentleman that 20 murders have been committed in the anthracite coal regions during the strike is untrue. If they will name the men, and will show that they have committed the murders, I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition, Mr. President, that is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. The truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been seven deaths, unfortunately. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police, and no one else has been charged with them. God knows the miners do not escape being charged with everything done there. They speak about burnings. There was a reward offered for burnings. I can bring affidavits of 100 people, if necessary, that the lightning caused one burning that they charged to the United Mineworkers. Mr. President, I have admitted on more than one occasion that there has been some lawlessness, but I will say that a large portion of such lawlessness has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite region to recruit the coal and iron police. I want to say, Mr. President, that I feel very keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing and saying nothing that would affect reconciliation."

The President then asked the representatives of the anthracite companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition. They answered "No." In response to a further question from the President, they replied that they would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell looking toward a settlement of the question at issue, and that they had no further proposition to make, save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer, which in effect was that if any man chose to resume work, and had a difficulty with his employers, both should leave the settlement of the question to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the mine was located.

At about 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close without agreement.

MERCHANTS TAKE A HAND.

Say Strike Must End Saturday, or Stores Will Be Closed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3.—The street-car strike situation took on a new phase this afternoon, when the big retail merchants of the city met at the St. Charles Hotel and decided that, unless the strike was called off by Saturday night, they would all close their establishments indefinitely, throwing out of employment about 5000 clerks.

The merchants then brought about a conference between the Mayor, railway officials and carmen. President Pearson, of the railway company, submitted a proposition that the men return to work, and then arbitrate the alleged violations of the old agreement, a new proposition to be considered if the agreement is declared to have been violated, the rate of wages and hours to date from the time the men go back to work.

The carmen's committee went back to the union hall to submit the proposition to the men, and late tonight the conference of the three elements was resumed.

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING FREIGHTS.

Steamers Have Raised Coal Rates to America.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Inquiries made at Liverpool show that large orders for Lancashire and North Wales coal continue to be received from America, but the exporters have great difficulty in getting freights, the rates for which have been increased $1 during the present week. The president of the Miners' National Union, Mr. Burt, M. P., in his monthly circular to the Northumberland miners refers to the coal strike in the United States. He says:

"Apparently the strike of 150,000 Pennsylvania miners is coming to an unsatisfactory end, because the men are returning to work in small batches, probably starved into acceptance of the employers' terms. They were the poorest and lowest paid laborers in the United States."

Price of Heating Goes Up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The New York Steam Company, which supplies heat to over 500 residences and buildings, and power and heat besides to over 600 offices and other buildings with elevators, has advanced its price for heating and power 15 per cent on account of the high price of coal.

Coal Teamsters' Strike Settled.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The strike of coal teamsters that for a time threatened to deprive the public schools of their fuel supply has been settled. The anthracite and bituminous coal company which supplies the schools on the Northwest Side conceded all the demands of the teamsters.

STATE RESTS ITS CASE.

Now Ready for the Defense in the Snyder Boodle Case.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—When the trial of Robert Snyder, banker and promoter, charged with perjury in connection with the Central Traction bill, was resumed in Judge Ryan's court today, Circuit Attorney Folk began the task of proving that the defendant's case did not come under the statute of limitations, and therefore he was not exempt from prosecution. The period of limitation for bribery is three years. It is the state's contention that Snyder has been a resident of New York for the greater part of the time since the Central Traction bill was passed in 1898, and cannot, therefore, receive the benefits of the statute of limitations.

The defense will undertake to show that he lives and has lived at Kansas City. The question will turn on the meaning of the words "inhabitant" and "resident" contained in the statute.

A question as to where Snyder's residence was from March, 1899, to April, 1900, propounded by the Circuit Attorney, caused a long debate to be entered into by opposing counsel as to the significance of the words.

Judge Ryan decided that the matter of Snyder's residence was one of fact that the jury would have to decide after hearing the evidence. He ruled that the statute of limitations meant in effect that a man's residence was the place where he personally lived. Judge Ryan's decision permitted the admission of the testimony which the defense had tried to exclude. Attorney Jourdon, for the defense, filed an exception to the court's ruling.

Alex Konta, the broker, who was on the stand last night when the objection to his testimony as to Snyder's place of abode was raised, testified that he had lived in New York from April, 1899, to March, 1900. While in New York Mr. Snyder lived at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he rented his apartments by the year, witness said.

G. H. Tenbroeck, attorney of New York, the next witness, gave similar testimony.

Dr. W. S. Woods, president of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, testified that in the early part of 1899, Snyder went to his bank and held a conversation with him in regard to a bank which Snyder had intended organizing in Kansas City. He told the witness he had decided not to organize the bank, that he was living in New York, and did not expect to return to Kansas City.

Before adjournment for luncheon, Attorney Jourdon told the court that it would be impossible for the defense to complete its testimony before Saturday midnight, and the attorneys on both sides discussed the matter of carrying the case over into the next term to prevent a mistrial. When court reconvened Circuit Attorney Folk announced that the state would rest its case.

Missing Witness Located.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mamie Melando, one of the important witnesses in the Molineux case, and who was reported to have disappeared, has been found in Newark. She is said to have declared, however, that she will not again go through the ordeal of testifying.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

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