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Cable Plans Accepted.
WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 15.—Acting
Premier Sir J. G. Ward has confirmed the
report that the plan of the New Zealand
government for a submarine cable from
Honolulu to Fanning Island has been
practically accepted. Fanning Island is on
the route of the proposed cable from Van-
couver to Australia.

Heavy Gale on English Channel.
LONDON, Oct. 15.—A heavy gale ac-
companied by high seas swept over the
English and Irish Channels today. A
number of small craft were driven ashore
and the lifeboats were kept busy, but there
were no fatalities.

Chicago's Registration Falls Off.
CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The registration in
Chicago yesterday was 164,345. On Octo-
ber 4, the registration was 175,000, making
the total for this year 330,538, a decrease
of 2,054 as compared with the registered
vote of two years ago. In 1900 the total
registration was 401,332.

Glass Factories Resume Work.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15.—The factories of
both the American and Federal Window
Glass Companies resumed operations to-
day. They have been closed since May 24,
when the usual summer shut-down took
place. The resumption will give employ-
ment to 5000 men.

STRIKE IS OVER

Both Sides Agree to
Arbitration.

WORK NOW TO BEGIN

Operators Yield in Make-
Up of Board.

LABOR IS RECOGNIZED

President Announces Com-
mission of Six Men.

MITCHELL AT WHITE HOUSE

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson
Heads Arbitration Committee, and
Chief Clerk, of Railway Con-
ductors, to Represent Unions.

THE ARBITRATION BOARD.

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, of Washington, D. C.,
Judge George Gray, of Dela-
ware,
E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rap-
ids, Ia.
Thomas H. Watkins, of Seranton, Pa.
Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill.
Carroll D. Wright, of Wash-
ington, D. C., Recorder.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The great an-
thraxite coal strike is settled at last. A
commission of six persons, with a seventh
Carroll D. Wright—as recorder, will ad-
just the differences between the operators
and the miners. President Mitchell, of
the Miners' Union, will take the necessary
measures to call the strike off. The Pres-
ident will urge immediate resumption of
mining, and the operators are expected to
begin next week.

Announcement that the great strike was
off was made by Secretary Root with ex-
uberant good humor at the White House
shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Or-
ganized labor has a representative on the
commission in the person of E. E. Clark,
grand chief of the Order of Railroad Con-
ductors, named as a sociologist. The Pres-
ident added Bishop Spalding, of Illinois,
to the list of five members suggested by
the operators. As named, the commission
is perfectly satisfactory to both miners
and operators. Assent of the miners was
given through President Mitchell and Mr.
Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration,
and of the operators through Messrs. Robert
Bacon and George W. Perkins, of the
banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Events Move Quickly.

The final outcome followed a series of
conferences, beginning with two during the
day with President Mitchell and two dur-
ing the night with Messrs. Bacon and Per-
kins. Events moved quickly at the last,
the President being determined on a
speedy settlement. The commission will
assemble in a few days and choose a
chairman, probably General Wilson.

The all-important conference began early
last evening and terminated about 1
o'clock this morning. President Roosevelt
consulted Carroll D. Wright, Commis-
sioner of Labor, and Mr. Sargent, Com-
missioner of Immigration. Later two
strangers to those about the temporary
White House called and were shown up-
stairs at once. These gentlemen were
Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins,
members of the banking firm of J. P. Mor-
gan & Co. The conferences with the four
gentlemen named lasted from 7 until 8
o'clock, and then the President walked to
Secretary Hay's to dinner, while his two
visitors went to the Arlington Hotel.

Reaching the Decision.

About 10 o'clock President Roosevelt re-
entered the White House, accompanied by
Secretary Root, and then immediately re-
embarked on consideration of the settle-
ment of the coal strike. Later a stranger
called, answering to the description of one
of Mr. Morgan's partners, and was shown
at once into the room where the President
was by Secretary Cortelyou. At 11:55
o'clock Messrs. Sargent and Wright re-
turned to the White House and were
shown into Secretary Cortelyou's office,
their visit being in accordance with an
understanding when they left about 5
o'clock, that they should return later in
the evening. At the White House they
remained in Mr. Cortelyou's room only a
moment, going thence to the quarters
where the President and Secretary Root
were in conference.

The first sign of a break-up of the con-
ference was at 12:35, when Secretary Cor-
telyou came from the conference-room
and announced to the waiting newspaper
men that an official statement of the strike
situation would be made public in about
half an hour. Shortly after 1 o'clock Sec-
retary Root came out, laughing and happy,
and spread the glad tidings that a common
ground of agreement between the oper-

ors and miners had been reached, and that
the strike was practically ended. When
the gathering broke up, all present were
in high good spirits, and there was a gen-
eral exchange of congratulations.

STRIKE AS GOOD AS OFF.

Arbitration Board Satisfactory to
Miners' Representatives.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 15.—Pres-
ident Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers,
made the following statement early to-
day:

"I have received a telegram from Pres-
ident Roosevelt advising me of the ap-
pointment of his arbitration commission.
The convention of miners can be held on
Saturday at the latest, and can decide to
resume work on Monday."
One of the district presidents said: "The
strike is as good as called off already.
The convention will accept Mr. Mitchell's
recommendations and will call the strike
off."
Mr. Mitchell was in conference after 3
o'clock with Secretary Wilson and District
Presidents Nichols and Pahey regarding
his visit to the President. After announc-
ing the receipt of President Roosevelt's
message giving the names of the commis-
sioners, Mr. Mitchell was asked:
"Is it time now to offer congratulations?"
"If you think we deserve it," he said;
"and now I am going to bed."

STATEMENT BY CORTELYOU.

Official Statement Announcing the
Close of the Strike.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following
official statement announcing the close of
the great coal strike was issued at the
White House at 2:20 A. M.:
"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell,
and some further conference with repre-
sentatives of the coal operators, the Pres-
ident has appointed the following com-
missioner to inquire into, consider and pass
upon all questions at issue between the
operators and miners in the anthracite
coal fields:

"Brigadier-General John M. Wilson,
United States Army, retired, late Chief of
Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.,
as an officer of the Engineer Corps of
either the military or naval service of the
United States.

"E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as
an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is
Chief Statistician of the coal division of
the United States Geological Survey, and
editor of the Engineering and Mining
Journal of New York.

"George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a
Judge of a United States Court.
"E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
grand chief of the Order of Railroad
Conductors, as a sociologist, the President
assuming that, for the purposes of such
a commission, the term sociologist means
a man who has thought and studied deeply
on social questions, and has practically
applied his knowledge.

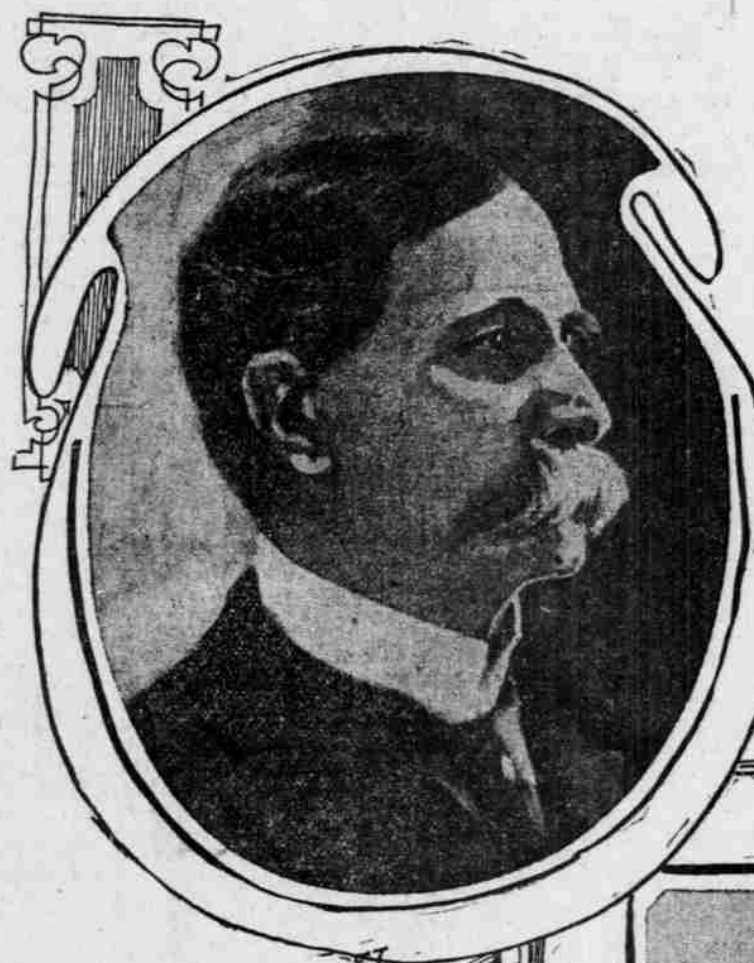
"Thomas H. Watkins, Seranton, Pa., as
a man practically acquainted with the
mining and selling of coal.
"Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria,
Ill. The President has added Bishop
Spalding's name to the commission."
Carroll D. Wright has been appointed
recorder of the commission."

WHO SOME OF THE MEN ARE.

Career of the Best Known Members
of the Arbitration Board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Following is
a summary of the careers of the most

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION TO SETTLE THE COAL STRIKE.



CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

noted men named on the arbitration
board:

Gray, George — Judge Circuit Court,
Third United States Circuit, since 1899;
born Newcastle, Del., May 4, 1846; grad-
uate of Princeton 1869 (A. B. 1869, L. L. D.
1879); studied law at Harvard; admitted
to the bar 1863; Attorney-General of Dela-
ware 1870-75; United States Senator
1875-79; Democratic member of the for-
eign relations and judiciary committee in
the Senate; in 1896 affiliated with National
(gold standard) Democrats; member of
peace commission, Paris, 1898; appointed
by the President member of joint com-
mission at Quebec 1898; member of inter-
national committee of arbitration under
The Hague convention, November, 1900;
home, Wilmington, Del.

Parker, Edward Wheeler — Statistician
United States Geological Survey and Ex-
pert Special Agent, Twelfth Census,
United States; born Port Deposit, Md.,
June 16, 1860; educated common schools
there and Baltimore and in City College,
Baltimore; author Annual Reports of Pro-
duction of Coal in United States, Pro-
duction of Coke in United States, Pro-
duction Good Salt in United States, and
other chapters in annual volumes, United
States Geological Survey; resides in
Washington, D. C.

Spalding, John Lancaster — Roman
Catholic bishop of Peoria since 1887; born

THE LAKE REGION

A Glance at Its Earlier His-
tory.

THE TRIBE OF APPLIGATE

General Physical and Social Charac-
teristics of Klamath and Lake
Counties—Marvelous Nat-
ural Features.

By a Staff Writer—Second Letter.
LAKEVIEW, Or., Oct. 12.—The begin-
nings of the Klamath country trace back
to the very early days of the white man's
occupation of Oregon. The course of the
celebrated southern cut-off by which a
large party of immigrants reached the
Willamette Valley in 1861 lay through it;
and it was again crossed by that famous
finder of paths made by others, General
John Charles Fremont, in his "exploring"
expedition of 1853. It was this last named
incident which first brought the country
into notice, for while in camp on the
Lower Lake within the present boundaries
of Klamath County Fremont's party was
attacked by Indians and some five or six
of its members killed. From this time
forward the region was reckoned as dan-
gerous and successive parties of immi-
grants passing through it had to fight
for their lives and for what in their situa-
tion was almost equally important, the
protection of their livestock.

These incidents led at last to an agita-
tion for a military station in the heart of
the hostile country for the protection of
immigrants, and in 1862 Congress made
provision for such an establishment, the
founding of Fort Klamath in 1863 being
the outcome. Previously the country had
been explored in detail by Lindsay Appli-
gate, a well-known pioneer of Southern
Oregon, under instructions from the Gov-
ernment, and coincidentally with the es-
tablishment of Fort Klamath he was
commissioned to select lands for a mili-
tary reserve, and in co-operation with
the military authorities to negotiate
peace with the natives and to bring them
under national authority.

The Appligate family, in co-operation
with the Government, thus became prac-
tically the founders of the country; and
to this day the sons of Lindsay Appli-
gate—Ivan and Oliver—are the most con-
spicuous personal figures in it. As young lads
these two gentlemen accompanied their
father on his journeys of exploration; they
were his assistants in the organiza-
tion and administration of the Klamath
Indian reservation; they early found per-
sonal and independent establishment as
land and herdsmen, and have contin-
uously been identified closely with the
leading events and the general develop-
ment of the country. Oliver Appligate

is the present agent in charge of the
Klamath agency; Ivan, whose conspicu-
ous service as captain of an independent
company of cavalry for the protection
of immigrants and later in connection
with the Modoc War, is a resident of
Klamath Falls, and prominently associ-
ated with the stock industry. Both share
fairly in the hereditary ability and
culture of the Appligate family,
and their descendants and connections
form a numerous and important element
in the local population. There is scarcely
another district of Oregon upon which a
pioneer family has made so conspicuous
a mark.

The real settlement of the country, in a
domestic sense, by white men, followed
the founding of the Western Oregon
range. The original Oregonians were es-
sentially out-of-door men; no country re-
stricted by pasture, limits—no pent-up
Utah, so to speak—could satisfy them.
They wanted elbow room—and more. And
when neighbors got too thick for easy
cattle ranging, many of the more hardy
and adventurous spirits moved on beyond
the mountains in response to the invita-
tion of unlimited grass range and under
the protection of the rough riders of Fort
Klamath. Before 1870 the character of
the country had become fixed in connec-
tion with the stock business; its more
productive lands had been appropriated,
and its business and social life had as-
sumed something like organic form. The
Modoc war of 30 years ago interrupted to
a very considerable extent the develop-
ment of the country by the terror which
it created, but it really served the inter-
ests of the then occupiers of the country
by checking immigration and so protect-
ing the range which already had begun
to exhibit the effects of persistent usage.

This earlier settlement was almost en-
tirely limited to the western half of the
Klamath country, or to what is now in-
cluded in Klamath County. It is a re-
gion of many advantages and charms. Its
general elevation—that is, the floor level
of its valleys—is about 4000 feet, with the
Cascade Mountain Range at the west
rising to a height of 6000 feet, and with
mountainous spurs and buttes from 800
to 1500 feet high, scattered broadcast
over the whole face of the country. The
proportion of low or valley land is perhaps
one-tenth of the whole superficial area;
the elevated districts comprise the other
nine-tenths; and perhaps one-fifth of the
whole is covered with a heavy growth of
pine trees. Crater Lake, which lies in
the Cascade Mountain Range in the
northern part of the county, is the foun-
tain head of a water resource, which is
not excelled anywhere in the world, and
which at many points is not equaled. It
is a mighty bowl of water, six miles in
diameter and 300 feet deep, and its bot-
tom is just a little above the general
level of the Klamath valleys. It has no
visible outlet, but there can be no doubt
that the many great springs in the country
and the several considerable rivers which
spring from the mountain sides are fed
from its lower depths.

Such a system of springs is not to be
found anywhere else in the world. In
number they are many, and in three in-
stances they emit a volume of water equal
to the whole flow of the Clackamas River.
Spring Creek, a tributary of the William-
son River, through which it enters Upper
Klamath Lake, flows from the base of a
mountain spur directly connected with the
Cascade Range in a stream which might
easily float any steamboat of the Colum-
bia and Willamette River fleet. And the
volume of these amazing fountains is only
one of their titles to attention. Their
waters are so clear—so perfectly crystal-
line—that every pebble in the bottom of
the channels through which they flow is
plainly in view. At 200 feet distant trout
may be seen as clearly as a bird flying
in the air. To one who has not seen these
streams it is not possible adequately to
describe them, for there are no pictures
in the mind by which their curious and
surpassing quality may be referred. The
charm of it is wonderful—something past
words, something which seems to enter
the very soul of him who beholds it and to
deepen the mystery as it heightens the
beauty of God's universe.

But it is the prosaic and utilitarian as-
pect of this wondrous flood of bright
waters which must claim attention. They
spring from an elevation considerably
above the surface of the Upper Lake,
from which they flow into it as into a
great reservoir; and this great Upper
Lake, by the fortune of Nature, lies above
the greater area of the productive lands
of the country. I will not undertake to

(Concluded on Second Page.)

JOB FOR TURNER

Senator Slated for Rail-
road Commission.

IN DEAL WITH M'BRIDE

Democrats to Aid Governor
in His Fight.

HE NEEDS HELP IN SENATE

There the Minority May Turn the
Scale Against the Plans of Olym-
pia Lobby—Is Preston in the
Alleged Deal?

OLYMPIA, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—It is
stated, and the story comes from an ap-
parently reliable source, that an agree-
ment has been entered into by which
United States Senator George Turner is to
be made the Democratic member of the
nonpartisan railroad commission so
earnestly favored by Governor McBride,
and in return the Senator is to exert his
influence in the coming Legislature to-
ward throwing Democratic votes to the
bill providing for such commission. Of
course, the agreement is said to be con-
ditioned on the Legislature being Repub-
lican on joint ballot—a foregone conclu-
sion—and that Senator Turner will have
no chance of succeeding himself in the
upper house of Congress.

The story emanates from Turner
sources, and it is said a number of his
followers—particularly Legislative candi-
dates—are aware of the existence of the
agreement. Aside from its being a com-
bination of Democratic and Republican
interests, the agreement is looked upon
as a logical one. While Senator Turner
has no hope for re-election to the Senate
by the next Legislature, yet it might be
wondered at that he would accept, much
less exert himself to secure, a position
that is undoubtedly a come-down from
that of United States Senator. But Sen-
ator Turner is a far-seeing man. He
knows that no other position within his
grasp at the present time will keep him
so prominently before the people of his
state, until in time to come some now in-
visible chance play again put a Demo-
cratic Legislature in power in a year
when there is a vacancy in the United
States Senate to fill.

Senator Turner delights in public dis-
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