

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

COAL MINERS ARE UNDERPAID.



By Rev. Rufus A. White, of Chicago.
The demand for better wages is just. Coal mining in the anthracite region is not only hard, but it is unusually dangerous. The bureau of mine inspection reports 4,370 men and boys killed in the last ten years. In 1901 437 were killed and 1,256 injured. These fatalities left 230 widows and 525 orphans. For every 119,000 tons of coal mined in the anthracite coal fields one man or boy is killed. Two are killed a day on the average for the working days of the miners and five injured. The killed and injured annually in the anthracite coal mines are said to be eight times as many as were killed and wounded during our war with Spain.

It is more dangerous to mine coal than to shoot Spaniards. What are the miners paid for this kind of work? On an average about \$300 per year—the poorest paid labor, it is said, in the Northern States. It has been figured that at \$30 a month a family of five would have, after rent, medical bills and clothing were paid for, \$14 a month for food—less than 50 cents a day and not quite 10 cents a day for each person. How much meat at present prices will 10 cents a day buy?

My sympathies are with the miners because before the strike was called President Mitchell agreed to submit the matter in dispute to an arbitration board. The reply of the operators was terse to the point of insult: "There is nothing to arbitrate." Mr. Baer condescended to inform the public as well as the miners that "The rights and interests of the laboring men could be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God, in his infinite wisdom, had given the control of the property interests of the country." President Baer tears a leaf from the mediaeval ages and sends it to the free Americans of the twentieth century. He talks like some resurrected baron of a mediaeval Rhinish castle. To name the Lord as a partner in the railroad and coal monopolies of Pennsylvania is a blasphemy which should not go unrebuked.

TUBERCULOSIS IS CURABLE.

By Dr. H. M. Biggs, New York's Health Officer.
Tuberculosis is infectious and communicable, but a tuberculosis patient may live in the same room, for days or years, with a healthy person without danger to the latter, if proper precautions are taken. The chief danger is from bacilli thrown out from the respiratory tract. In advanced cases as many as three thousand millions are thrown out in a single day. They are inhaled as dust, and lodge in different tracts in the system. If conditions are favorable to growth they multiply there. But the general insusceptibility to tuberculosis is very great. It is only at certain times and under certain conditions that a large proportion of persons are susceptible.

Tuberculosis is absolutely preventable and its preventability is simply putting into effect simple rules of conduct. It is a question solely of scrupulous cleanliness in regard to expectoration and disinfection of surroundings which have once caused the disease. It is not only preventable, but curable. It is the most intractable of all diseases. A specialist may declare no indications whatever and in a few weeks it may be manifest to any one. When there is any question one examination is not enough. When a cough continues for more than six or eight weeks, there is a large majority of cases, there is back of that cough a tuberculosis focus. When any one talks to you about chronic bronchitis and continued colds make up your mind that in a majority of cases a tuberculosis focus is back of it. Then is the time to establish this fact, for then it is easily curable; later it may not be.

DEGENERACY OF NEW YORK'S FOUR HUNDRED.

By Henry Watterson, Editor Louisville Courier-Journal.
The term "smart set" was adopted by society to save itself from a more odious description. The distinguishing trait of the "smart set" is its moral abandon. It makes a business of defying and overleaping conventional restraints upon its pleasures and amusements. Being titled after a rule, and either rich in fact or getting money how it may, it sets itself above the law, both human and divine. Its women are equally depraved with its men. They know all the dirt the men know. They talk freely with the men of things forbidden the decent. The women of this smart set no longer pretend to recognize virtue, even as a female accomplishment. Innocence is a badge of delinquency, a sign of the crude and raw, a deformity, which, if tolerated at all, must carry some promise of amendment. In London and in Paris, and at Monte Carlo

IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY.

The Earl of Dudley Owns 36,000 Acres of Rich Land in England.

The new viceroy of Ireland, the Earl of Dudley, is 36 years old and wealthy. He owns 36,000 acres in England, including tracts of rich mineral-bearing land, and he also has estates in Jamaica and is the master of immense iron works. The social graces which are his as the son of Georgina, Countess of Dudley, who has not yet lost her famous beauty, have been developed by travel all over the world. Best of all, in the present Lady Dudley, the earl has a countess whose good looks are nearly as renowned as those of her handsome mother-in-law, and who may be trusted to shine as mistress of the viceregal lodge at Dublin.



Like most healthy young Englishmen of rank, Lord Dudley is fond of both sport and war. He is president of the ultra-fashionable Ranelagh Club—over the representatives of which the American polo players who went over this year won their first victory—and, as major of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, he saw hard service in the South African campaign. The earl's duties in Dublin will be mostly of a social nature, and it is well

that he is wealthy, for his outlay in this regard will be enormous, reaching probably \$300,000 a year.

CHAMPION BEAR HUNTER.

Maj. Bobo, of Mississippi, Has Killed 364 Bears in Ten Years.

The greatest bear hunting region and the champion bear hunter are both to be found in Mississippi, and Maj. Bobo is the champion of the country in that line of sport. In 1895 the major killed 68 bears and his two sons killed over 30. He lives the greater part of the year in the very heart of the bear belt, of which he knows every foot. His own plantation embraces 1,300 acres. To reach his mansion it is necessary to ride twenty miles on horseback or buckboard. Within the last ten years he has killed 364 bears. He keeps thirty bear dogs and forty-two deer hounds.



London Dines at Noon.
Except in certain circles, from the upper middle class or the lower upper classes upward, among whom the custom of evening dinner prevails, the respectable English custom is to serve dinner at noon, the evening meal ranging all the way from the workman's repast of tea with waffles, bloaters, or jam, to the heavy supper of game and pastry for the rich. To this cus-

tom the restaurants cater, but to the large floating colonies of foreigners to whom an evening dinner is a necessity they pay no heed, says the Outlook. They continue complacently to serve "dinners from 12 to 3," after which hour one may whistle in vain, for no dinner will be got. As a natural result, an army of French and Italian restaurants are doing a brisk business and amassing fortunes, not only in catering for their own people, but in bringing comfort to many an English bachelor emancipated from tea and jam. Not only in the matter of service, but also in the menu, does the village restaurant cling faithfully to old customs.

He Wanted Action.
A well-dressed man went into the telegraph office of a southern Michigan town and wrote a message home for money. He then laid down a quarter and asked that it be sent as soon as possible. "Three cents more," said the agent. "Haven't got it," replied the man. "Can't send the message, then." "Well, said the fellow, "send it as far as you can for a quarter. I am a gambler, and I want action on my money, if it is only 25 cents."

Languages Used in Switzerland.
Of the population of Switzerland 71.3 per cent speak German, 21.4 French and 5.6 Italian.

It will make the women mad to say it, but the facts are that mighty few of them make good bread before they are forty.

DEATH IN COAL MINE.

Explosion Near Black Diamond, Washington, Kills Eleven Miners.

Seattle, Oct. 4.—A special from Black Diamond, Wash., to the Post-Intelligencer says:

Eleven men were killed and three injured in a mine explosion on the fourth level at the Lawson mine, a mile from this place, about 9 o'clock last night.

The men employed in the workings, or chutes, were instantly killed. Two gangway men and a driver, working further in the level, or gangway, evidently escaped the force of the explosion, and instinctively started toward the slope for safety. The deadly after-damp swept down on them and they succumbed, after not more than a few minutes' struggle against the fate their experience as miners told them lay in store for them.

Only the bodies of the men in the workings are burned, showing that the sheet of flame which followed the explosion did not extend to the slope, though it is declared by some watchers to have been seen from the air shafts.

Those miners whose bodies were burned were discovered lying in cramped positions, their legs closely drawn up to their bodies and their hands clinched. Dust covered their faces so they were unrecognizable when first taken from the mine. Their clothes were torn and thickly coated with coal dust. The other bodies were not disfigured.

Fourteen men were working on No. 4 south and four on No. 4 north. Nineteen men had been assigned to duty on No. 3 level. Prior to the entrance of the first shift the mine had been inspected for gas, and before the second shift went on duty the dust was sprinkled. Of the 14 men in the crew on No. 4 south, the three who were injured were working in the main slope.

JOHN WHITEAKER DEAD.

First Governor of Oregon Under Its State Constitution Passes Away.

Eugene, Or., Oct. 3.—Ex-governor John Whiteaker, the first governor of the state of Oregon, died at his home in Eugene at 7:45 o'clock last evening. He lingered in a state of unconsciousness all day, and the watchers at his bedside expected his death at any moment. He had been unable to take any nourishment since Wednesday morning. Yesterday morning he seemed to give some indication of consciousness by making a slight motion with his left hand, which was taken to mean beckoning to his aged wife, whom he wanted near him constantly. When she would take his hand he would become calm, which was the only sign of consciousness. His last moments were peaceful.

He suffered a stroke of paralysis two years ago, which occasioned alarm, but from which he recovered. About three weeks ago he suffered a second stroke, from which he never recovered. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter. He was a member of Eugene lodge A. F. & A. M., under whose auspices the funeral services will be held, probably Saturday.

JOHN WHITEAKER.

Born in Indiana 1820.
Married in 1847.
Came to Oregon in 1853.
Elected probate judge in 1856.
Member of territorial legislature in 1857.
Elected governor in 1858.
Elected to legislature in 1866.
Re-elected 1868.
Speaker of house 1870.
President of senate 1876.
Member of congress from Oregon 1878.
Collector of internal revenue at Portland in 1885.
Died 1902.

McKinley Fund Piling Up.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 4.—Colonel Myron T. Herrick, treasurer of the National McKinley Memorial Association, is receiving hundreds of letters daily containing small contributions to the memorial fund. Some time since unknown persons started a 10-cent, 5-cent and 2-cent endless chain scheme in connection with the monument fund. Up to date fully 50,000 of these letters have been received by Judge Day, president of the association, at Canton, and forwarded to the treasurer's office. Many letters are from Europe.

Holds Canal Title Good.

New York, Oct. 4.—William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for the new Panama Canal company, who has returned from Paris, says he delivered to Attorney General Knox, in Paris, every document relating to the properties of the new Panama Canal company, and its unquestionable power to convey the canal, the plant, concessions and other property to the United States, free and clear of all liens or claims of any kind.

NO ARBITRATION

Coal Mine Operators Positively Refuse the Proposition.

PEACE CONFERENCE ENDS IN FAILURE

Miners Would Arbitrate—Operators Want the Men to Return to Work Without Recognition of Union.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The great coal conference between the president and the representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House at 4:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with failure to reach an agreement, and, apparently, the rock upon which the conference split was the recognition of the miners' union. The president had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interest of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit their grievances to arbitration trial to be named by the president, and to enter into an agreement to abide by the terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of one to five years; and the employers, through the presidents of the railroad companies and a prominent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body, with which they could and would have no dealings; had demanded federal troops to insure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region, and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had offered, if the men returned to work, to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the court of common pleas for the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located. There the matter closed. Last night both the miners and the operators remained in the city, but today they returned to their several localities, saying that the struggle will continue.

Address of the President.

The president's appeal to the mine operators and the miners was short and to the point. He said in part:

"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.

"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 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."

Mitchell on the Result.

Following is the text of President Mitchell's statement, made after the conference had failed:

"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."

Vice-President Wilcox's Views.

David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, in his statement to the president, said in part:

"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 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."

The statements made by the other operators present at the conference were along the same lines as that of Mr. Wilcox.