

GREAT COAL CONFERENCE

Roosevelt Failed in His Effort to Make Peace

REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION

Made by the Mineworkers Is Declined by the Operators

THE COAL BARONS DECLINE TO TREAT FURTHER—THEY ARE BITTER AGAINST JOHN MITCHELL AND HIS CO-WORKERS—THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—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 this afternoon, with a 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 their strife in the interest of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit their differences to an arbitration tribunal to be named by the President, and to enter into an agreement to abide by the terms fixed by arbitration for a period of from one to five years.

Through the presidents of the railroad companies, and prominent men, the operators squarely refused arbitration, denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body with which they could and would have no dealings; demanded Federal troops to ensure complete protection to the workers and their families in the mining region, and court proceedings against the Miners' Union, and offered, if the men returned to work, to submit the grievances at the 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. Thus the matter closed. Tonight both miners and operators are still in the city, but tomorrow they will return to their several localities, each saying at a late hour tonight that the struggle will continue.

It was a remarkable chapter in the history of the country that was written today. For the first time the President of the Republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor, in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great national calamity. The result was to bring the principals in the great controversy face to face, with the whole country eagerly intent and watchful of their doings. Technically the issues between the two great forces stand as they did before the President summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the National Capital, and, forgetting his own acute suffering, besought them for the love of the great country wherein they dwell, and out of pity for the countless throng of the suffering poor, to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the common weal. What, if anything, will result from the conference is for the indefinite future.

Today the views of the contestants in the great industrial struggle were so extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible, and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, including a recess of three hours between the morning and afternoon sessions, taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare a written response to the President's appeal.

The immediate parties to the struggle say they will continue as heretofore. What course the administration will take next no one is prepared to say. One of the operators, as he left the White House, was asked regarding this, and replied:

"If anyone knows what the President will do next, that is more than I know."

Fourteen men, including the President, were at the temporary White House during the momentous conference. President Mitchell and three of his district leaders represented the miners, and five railroad men and one independent mine operator the employers. President Geo. F. Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, made a statement in which he said:

"There are from 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 workers are deterred from working, by intimidation, violence, and crimes, inaugurated by the United Mineworkers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited us to meet, is the president. 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 the collieries until the non-union men joined their order, are 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.

"If the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to re-establish a reign of law, the Constitution of the United States, requires the President when requested by the Legislature, and the Governor, to suppress domestic violence.

"Government is a contemptible failure if it cannot protect lives and property, and secure the comfort of the people by compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime.

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 located, for final determination."

John Markle, an independent coal mine operator, said: "If you desire anthracite coal to be placed on the market quickly, take the necessary steps at once, and put Federal troops in the field and give to those desiring to work proper protection."

A statement was made to the President by an official representative of the miners, which says:

"We have, after a most careful consideration, decided to propose a resumption of the coal mines. We are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. 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 consider that the issue culminating in this strike shall be referred to you, and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept your awards upon all or any of the questions involved."

Face to Face.
Washington, Oct. 3.—At 12:30 o'clock Secretary Root terminated nearly an hour's private conference with the President. The Secretary, when he left the White House, did not hesitate to express his individual opinion to the effect that the prospects were bright for some satisfactory outcome to the negotiations instituted today. He thought that the strong point of the situation was that for the first time the conflicting elements had been brought fairly face to face—in the building, as he expressed it—and they were now in a position where it was incumbent upon them to do something. In other words, the ice had been broken as between the parties, and he was hopeful that when they came together again the way would be paved for some sort of a compromise.

THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Widow of the Founder Discusses Her Plans

TALKS OF LATE TROUBLES

Politics and Sectarianism Must Be Kept Out-side

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES THE OCCASION OF A PLAIN STATEMENT REGARDING HER POLICY IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIG SCHOOL

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the trustees of Leland Stanford University today, Mrs. Jane L. Stanford read an address to the board setting forth her directions on the management of the university. The address was significant for the reason that it bore on the recent troubles at Stanford, resulting in the resignation of certain professors after the delivery of opinions which the university authorities thought were in conflict with the interests of the university. Today's address was the first public reference of Mrs. Stanford to the matter. She said:

"During my administration the president of this university shall continue to have exclusive control over the appointment and dismissal of professors and teachers as he has had heretofore. The university must be forever maintained upon a strict non-partisan and non-sectarian basis. It must never become an instrument in the hands of any political party or any religious sect or organization. I desire that the university shall be forever kept out of politics and that no professor shall electioneer among, or seek to dominate over, other professors or students for the success of any political party, or candidate in any political contest."

BIG FIGHT PROMISED

LIVESTOCKMEN PLAN TO START A BIG PACKING HOUSE—RAILWAYS WILL HELP

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—C. F. Morse, president of the Kansas City and Denver Stockyards companies, speaking of the Denver report to the effect that the National Livestock Association, Western railways and individual stockmen would fight the proposed stockyards merger, said:

"I presume that this dispatch originated in the fact that I have recently been called on by representatives of some of the principal livestock associations of the Southwest as to the attitude which the Kansas City stockyards would take toward the establishment of a large packing plant at this place to be owned by cattlemen.

"While in Denver few days ago I met Mr. J. W. Springer, the president of the National Livestock Association, who told me that such an enterprise was taking form and that this would be the matter of great interest to be discussed at the annual meeting of the association which will be held in Kansas City next January. He said he thought there would be no difficulty in raising a capital of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 for this purpose, and asked me if the Kansas City Stockyards Company would aid and encourage such an enterprise. I told him it had always been the policy of this company to assist in the establishment of packing houses here, and while I was not authorized to speak for the company at this time, that it was my judgment that if such a company should be organized the stockyards would be glad to meet it with the same liberality that it has shown to other companies in the past."

TRESPASS NOTICES PRINTED ON Oct. 4 at the Statesman Job Office.

THE LEAGUE CONVENTION

Republican Clubs Complete Their Work in Chicago

A SPEECH BY BEVERIDGE

Delivered at the Closing Mass Meeting Last Night

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL BODY ENDORSES REPUBLICAN POLICIES FULLY AND PLEDGES LOYALTY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The convention of the National Republican League was brought to a close tonight, with a mass meeting in the First Regiment Armory. The principal speaker was United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana. Senator Beveridge's address was devoted largely to a discussion of the attitude of all parties toward young men.

J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the League, and E. W. Weeks, re-elected secretary. President Roosevelt was endorsed.

The platform as produced by the resolutions committee was adopted without discussion. The platform follows: "The National Republican League in its 13th convention assembled congratulates the party of Abraham Lincoln and our American citizenship of all parties upon the prosperity that was restored to the whole people under the wise and patriotic policies that signalized the administration of William McKinley, in war and in peace, and that have been continued with energy and fearlessness by the soldier-statesman, Theodore Roosevelt. We give unqualified commendation to his administration. We believe in his honesty of purpose, admire him for his courage, and love him for his unswerving republicanism.

"The convention records its tribute of grief over the tragic death of the beloved American, William McKinley, and mourns him as the tireless champion of American prosperity and the dauntless defender of National honor. "We approve the action of Congress and the National executive in redeeming every pledge that the Nation made to Cuba on the outbreak of the Spanish war. We believe that the Philippine Islands, having become a part of the United States territory, should so remain in order that the benefits of popular government may be extended to and enjoyed by their inhabitants.

"We favor the admission to statehood of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona, and the extension of a territorial form of government to Indian Territory at the earliest practicable date, having due regard for the interest of the people of the states and territories and of the United States.

"The unexampled prosperity that has attended the full exercise of Republican tariff policy is obvious and commands unwavering adherence to that policy as one of cardinal importance in protecting American labor, maintaining American industries, and sustaining American institutions.

"We deplore the unfortunate conditions which have brought about the difficulties between operators and miners in the anthracite coal region, and we urge such action by the parties as will tend to a speedy adjustment, that the needs of the people may be promptly supplied.

"We condemn every combination of capital whose purpose is self-aggrandizement at the expense of the working man, the general public, the Nation, or any state or territorial government, or to increase the cost of the necessities of life, or in any way to assail the moral, physical or political welfare of the people.

"We deplore the employment of children of tender age at prolonged and exhaustive labor in mills, factories and mines, and in all unhealthful vocations, as an evil which calls for such legislation by the proper authorities as will protect the young in morals, health and growth.

"We characterize the Democratic party as one without a fixed policy on any of the great public questions of the day. It offers no remedy for any existing ills, and it is only active in opposition to the progressive acts of the Republican party, while it awaits a possible National calamity that may furnish it an issue.

"And finally we pledge to our party the constant and loyal support of the Republican Clubs throughout the country, and urge upon the officers of the National League the early formation of state organizations in the states in which they do not now exist."

UNION LEADER FINED

HE ORDERED A STRIKE WHEN THERE WAS NO CAUSE FOR IT—UNION PUNISHES HIM

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—W. E. Francis, business agent of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, has been fined \$200 by the joint arbitration committee of the union; and the employers because he ordered a recent strike of ironworkers on the Rock Island depot. Francis called out the men because the contractors gave the building of a "traveler" to the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. As a result the work was stopped on buildings that are to cost over \$9,000,000.

The strike involved ironmen, hod-carriers, hoisting engineers, masons, carpenters and bricklayers.

WILL SELL COAL MINES

PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY TO DISPOSE OF ITS BRITISH PROPERTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Within a few days a business deal, which probably involves millions of dollars, will be consummated in Victoria, B. C., between the Pacific Improvement Com-

pany of San Francisco, and Hon. James Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia, says the Bulletin today. By this transaction Dunsmuir will take over the full control of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad, as well as the coal areas of Wellington and Ladysmith, which at present supply this city with a large proportion of its coal used.

A. D. Shepherd, manager of the Pacific Improvement Company, authorized the statement that a good offer had been made for its property in British Columbia, and the offer had been accepted. The Pacific Improvement Company is subsidiary to the Southern Pacific Company, and the Bulletin surmises that the relinquishment, by the railroad, of its coal interests indicates its intention to use oil for fuel in the future.

MORGAN'S LATEST DESIRE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—J. P. Morgan's recent attempt to arrange a deal with the Great Western Railway, which is the biggest, although not the wealthiest, line in England, is being keenly discussed, says a Tribune dispatch from London. Many traders express the hope that there may be a substantial foundation for the rumor. They do not desire to see Mr. Morgan in control of the railways of this country, but they would welcome almost any development that would lead to the breaking up of the so-called railway ring of the United Kingdom.

ANOTHER PLOW TRUST.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Another attempt is to be made to combine the principal plow manufacturers of the country into one organization, two previous efforts in that line having failed. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, will be the leading factor in the new movement, according to the Tribune. Copying the plans of last year's organization, the new combine probably will be capitalized at \$75,000,000, of which one-half will be in 7 per cent cumulative, the other half in common stock of a par value of \$100 per share. There is said to be a good prospect that the project will be accomplished before the end of the year.

A PANIC IN STOCK MARKET

Wall Street Excited by News from Washington

SECRETARY SHAW'S ORDER

Countermanded by the Comptroller of the Currency

STOCKS TOOK A TUMBLE AS A RESULT OF THE RUMOR AND DEMORALIZATION ENSUED—A DENIAL FROM WASHINGTON RESTORED THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The stock market was thrown into a violent decline this afternoon, by the receipt of dispatches from Washington by two Wall street news bureaus, saying that the Comptroller of the Currency had declared illegal Secretary Shaw's plan to abolish the 25 per cent reserve on the Government deposit in the National bank, and thus put \$30,000,000 out to relieve the money market. The news was flashed through Wall street by the ticker service, and in a short time heavy blocks of stocks were offered for sale at rapidly falling prices. Near the close an authorized denial was received from the Comptroller of the Currency, and the market closed active and strong.

LIPTON'S NEW CHALLENGE

ENGLISH BARON NOW SURE HE WILL MAKE THIRD ATTEMPT TO LIFT AMERICA'S CUP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—"You may expect to hear something about the challenge for the America's cup in a week or eight days." This was the statement made by Sir Thomas Lipton to a group of acquaintances yesterday, says a London dispatch to the Herald.

A. W. Macdonochie, M. P., who is the largest army contractor in Great Britain, was with the Baronet at the time. He is sailing for America on the Furber Blamarck on business, which he said will affect the interests of both of America and England, but the exact nature of which he would not disclose. Mr. Macdonochie, it will be remembered, gave a dinner to J. Pierpont Morgan at the House of Commons. From that dinner resulted—the friends of Mr. Macdonochie assert—the arrangement made by the shipping combination with the English Government. That Mr. Macdonochie has another errand there is not the slightest doubt. That it has to do with Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge, the correspondent declares, he had good reason to believe.

This inference is gathered from the following conversation: "When does your steamer reach New York, Mr. Macdonochie?" inquired the Baronet from the member from Aberdeenshire.

"Next Friday," was the reply. "Well, by that time," resumed Sir Thomas, "you will hear something of a challenge."

CAR FAMINE.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—The news today says: The tremendous demand for stock cars with which to move livestock from the present scanty ranges of the West to points where feed can be had for the winter has created a condition in the livestock markets of the West never before known and one that is causing great loss and inconvenience to stock owners. In Denver the market has been almost paralyzed by the inability of the railroads to supply cars to take care of the business done, and prices have been steadily declining principally because of the same reason.

CASSTORIA.
The Kid You've Always Bought
Beware the Imitations
of *Charles H. Fletcher*

A Great Offer

Dr. Gunn's Household Physician Or Home Book of Health

TO BE GIVEN AS A PREMIUM WITH Twice-a-Week Statesman

THIS IS OUR OFFER: THIS BOOK WITH THE STATESMAN ONE YEAR, \$3.25; OR BOOK ALONE \$2.50. HERE'S AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET A VALUABLE BOOK AT SMALL COST.



The only complete household guide and reliable, genuine medical book ever published. Every disease to which the human race is subject is fully treated in this exhaustive volume. New diseases, Treatment and Theories which have appeared within the last few years, and which are not even mentioned in other so-called medical books, are herein discussed, and the treatment and remedies set forth; such as Bacteriology, Appendicitis, Tuberculosis, Hypnotism, Venereal and Skin Diseases, La Grippe, Nervous Diseases, etc.

Essays on Intemperance, Use of Tobacco, Sleep Exercise, Cold, Baths, Etc.

SPECIAL LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

A Complete Materia Medica, or list of the principal remedies, including nearly 300 medical plants, herbs and vegetable remedies; description of each; where found; when to be gathered; how to preserve same; their preparation for use.

Manual for Nursing the Sick. Treatises on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Domestic and Sanitary Economy—Ventilation, Pure and Impure Air, Water, Purification of Water, Drainage, Disinfectants, etc., etc. Physical Culture and Development, etc.

CLUBBING LIST

Table listing subscription rates for 'Twice-a-Week Statesman' and other publications. Includes columns for 'WEEKLY OREGONIAN', 'PACIFIC HOMESTEAD', 'BOTH PAPERS', 'CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN', 'HOARDS DAIRYMAN', 'OREGON POULTRY JOURNAL', 'THRICE-A-WEEK NEW YORK WORLD', and 'M'CALL'S MAGAZINE'.

STEAMERS BRING PAUPERS

COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK ORDERS DETITUTE JEWS BACK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—William Williams, the new Commissioner of Immigration at this port, has addressed a letter to the Commissioner General of Immigration, containing severe strictures on certain steamship lines. The letter concerns a Roumanian family of father, mother and five children, who were brought to this country in the steerage. The father is crippled and unable to earn a living, and the entire family is destitute.

JAPS CAN'T BE CITIZENS

CHICAGO JUDGE TRIED IN VAIN TO FIND AUTHORITY FOR DIFFERENT DECISION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—After vainly searching for some legal precedent that would justify a different decision, Judge Carter has refused to grant naturalization papers to Lee Guy Dean, a Japanese, who made application with a view to becoming a citizen of the United States.

"The statute on naturalization," said Judge Carter, "reads that any free white man or any native of Africa or any alien of African descent may be

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN EARNINGS—NOW HAS BIG SURPLUS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—In its annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the Northern Pacific Railway Company shows an increase in gross earnings of \$8,826,296, an increase in total income of \$4,948,566; charges to operating expenses and income for improvements, \$3,556,748, and charges to capital account, \$7,323,872. The Burlington system, operated under lease, earned a surplus over amount required to meet interest on "joint ds" of \$1,263,289.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

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Total gross earnings of the Northern Pacific were \$11,287,380; net, \$20,098,966; surplus, \$1,547,264 (increase, \$544,667). The total surplus now is \$5,054,789. The sum of \$3,000,000, which was reserved June 30, 1898, for dividends on the preferred stock, has been restored to the surplus fund, the preferred stock having been retired. This increases the actual surplus to more than \$8,000,000.

Suits filed to wind up the affairs of the bicycle trust accuse the directors of that combination of recklessness. It is suggested that presumably their defense will be that they were merely doing a little "scorching."