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THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

Some Views on Journalism

By ST. CLAIR MCHELWAY, Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.



HE newspaper in a commercial sense is a paying and receiving teller! It takes in and it gives out news. The first work is reporting. The second is publishing. The head of the first is the City Editor. The head of the second is the Business Manager.

There are many other aspects in which journalism can be regarded. - But the art and duty to get in and to give out news may be said to be the primary and indispensable work. Without news, views or editorials would be birds without wings. Without circulation, news and views both would be birds in cages, lacking even air.

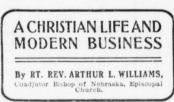
Not that the other aspects of journalism are to be slighted. Reporting and publishing go to the existence of a newspaper as a body. Editing is the soul or character of that body; but the body is before the soul. The body is the tenement of the soul. The soul is the spiritualization of the body, its life. It may make the life of the journalistic body bad or good or "middling," but it is the life, benign, malign, or a mixture of both.

Journalism can make its own resources or can draw some of them as plunder from the government fountains, by getting politicians to tap them for it. IT CAN BE FREE OR SLAVE. Free journalism is independent. Slave journalism is organic. Both kinds abound, but the former kind has prosperity and power. The latter kind may or may not have prosperity. It cannot have power, for those who can control its subsistence can control its will.

A paper that from its own undictated labor and independent thought can keep ahead of debt "pays." If it is a slave, the whim of its masters or its own skill in debasement will be the measure of its case. IT WILL NOT "PAY." IT WILL ONLY "BE PAID." It may make its own adversity. Its prosperity, if any, will be made by others who can unmake it at any time. It may even be unmade by the failure of its masters. A paper which thrives when its party wins and goes lean when its party loses is in reality a thrall and a beggar. But one which makes its own living, by its own merits, out of its own public, is a success, whether a country weekly or a metropolitan daily.

BUT THERE IS A SUCCESS WHICH IS SHAME. And there can be a failure that is honor. That is a success of shame which coins dollars out of demagogy of tone and bestiality of news. That is a failure which is honor that refuses to do so, to its own loss. RIGHT, HUMAN BETTERMENT IS THE THING TO SEEK, WIN OR LOSE, SUCCESS OR FAILURE, just as duty is the thing to do, "happiness" being only a result from pure conditions, not a thing in itself to seek.

In modern business it is difficult to live a Christian life, to escape the contamination that surrounds the attempt to gain a livelihood. The first hindrances which



come to us are from the nature of our calling and appeal either to our ambitions, our passions or our covetousness.

THE MAJORITY OF THE GREAT CORPORATIONS WHICH EMPLOY LARGE

NUMBERS OF MEN - THE BANKS, THE FACTORIES, THE RAILROADS-ARE HARSH TO THEIR EMPLOYES.

How is it that they have acquired this harshness in view of the fact that the heads of these corporations usually began life at the bottom of the ladder and reached their present position in life because of some talent or gift which made them fit to hold it?

How do they treat their employes? They come into contact with them simply as mere machines; they learn to look upon them as machines who do a certain amount of work and produce a certain amount of profit.

THEY DO NOT REGARD THEM AS HUMAN SOULS ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION AND BROTHERLY TREATMENT.

They have had to do so long with stupidity and ignorance and deception in their dealings with human nature that, although these employers may once have been tender-hearted and in touch with those beneath them, they gradually become hardened and unfeeling. When



COALSTRIKEISOFF Miners in Convention Vote to

Return to Work.

Arbitration Commission Begins Its Labors-Judge Gray Chosen Chair-man-Non-Union Men Leaving Anthracite District - Mines Found in Bad Condition.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 22.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building, the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since last May, officially de-lared off, at noon Tuesday, the greatest contest ever waged between capi-tal and labor, and placed all the ques-tions involved in the struggle into the hands of the arbitration commit tee appointed by the president of the United States. After Mr. Mitchell had notified

President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday he sent out the official announcement through the press to the strikers that the strike was off. President Mitchell will act as the

attorney for the men at all session of the commission and will have with him several assistants. Headquarters here will be kept open until after the award of the arbitration commission is announced.

After the miners had called the strike off they unanimously adopted resolutions thanking all national, state and municipal governments, all organizations and individuals throughout the world, for assistance rendered the miners during their great struggle.

It is understood that few meetings It is understood that few meetings of the commission will be held in Washington. After the work of the commission has been mapped out the first step will be to take the testi-mony of the miners, who may be re-garded as plaintiffs in the case. It is probable that the first sessions of the commission at which between a

mmission at which te be taken will be held in Wilkes-

barre. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24 .- The re sumption of mining throughout the anthracite region was not as general yesterday as was expected. Unlooked for difficulties were encountered in the shape of water and accumulated gas, and dangerous roofs which threatened to fall and entomb the workers were also discovered in man The mine superin of the collieries. idents would take no chance the mining of coal was put off unti all parts of the underground work ings can be made safe. This will take ings can be made safe. few days yet and in some cases will take weeks before some of the s can be put in full operation In quite a few of the collieries the machinery and everything else con-nected with the hoisting of coal act ed badly and it was found necessary to close down after steam had bee raised and the miners were ready go to work. From reports receive from the entire anthracite region, the number of mines in operation is given as a little less than two-thirds of the total number, but the output of coal ss than half the normal As was to be expected there was more or less dissatisfaction among the old employes over the reopenin of the mines. Where it was decide not to resume work for a few days the men took it that the coal com-panies did not want their services and any complaints reached President Mitchell's headquarters. But as the day wore on and the true situation

became known there was a feeling all around. President Mitchell

expects that when all the mines get n operation there will be less complaints.

Seranton, Pa., Oct. 24 .- Non-union nen were a scarce article around the collieries yesterday. True to their declaration, the companies did not dismiss them, but with the stockade iving quarters gone and the almost mpossible task of securing boarding houses confronting them, the imported non-unionists packed up and left. Washington, Oct. 25.—The members of the strike arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt, met at the White House yesterday and went into conference with the president. The interview was brief, lasting scarcely 20 minutes. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The president impressed upon the commission the importance of expedition and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work. He then presented them their instructions.

With the instructions. With the instructions were the statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When they left the White House they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of Commissioner of Labor Wright to organize. Judge Gray was chosen chairman. The presiding officer is to be officially called the president of the commission.

The commission adjourned to meet again next Monday. After the adin hext solury. After the available that only two conclusions had been reached. The first of these was to admit the public at all formal meetings of the commission; second, to notify the parties to the contro-Nonday for the parties to the contro-versy to be present at the meeting on Monday for the purpose of arranging a time for hearings which will be con-venient for all concerned.

AUTOMOBILES AT DETROIT.

A Collision Occurred During One of the Races, but Nobody was Hurt. Detroit, Odt. 25.—The opening day f the Detroit Automobile association's races at the Grosse Pointe track was marked by a collision in the ten-mile handicap. J. D. Maxwell, a local chauffeur, in the third mile der Winton, of Cleveland, and running too close in an attempt to pass the Cleveland man, struck the latter's machine. Winton continued on his course ignorant of the collision, but Maxwell's machine, which was run-ning probably 40 miles an hour, skiddled across the track, landing bot Luckily Maxwell was thrown from his machine before it was overturned and so escaped with bad bruises and sprains. It was not a record breaking day. though the track was fast. Alexander Winton, in his 2,400-pound gasoline machine, made an exhibition five miles in 5:28, the time of the last mile be-ing 1:04 4-5, beating the record of the

OIL AS FUEL.

Report from Experts Shows That Its Use on Small War Vessels is Practi-cable — Not Recommended for Big Battleships. Washington, Oct. 25 .- The proposed

use of petroleum as a substitute for coal on shipboard is treated at length in the annual report of Ad-miral Melville, chief of the naval enmiral Merine, energy of the hard chi-gineers, and in such detail as thor-oughly to meet the innumerable de-mands that have come to the navy department for the special informa-tion collected by the engineering board. For months this board has hear working with a big 2000 horse board. For months this board has been working with a big 2,000 horse power boiler on the water front in this eity testing a multitude of oil burning devices, and the greatest manufacturing concerns in the United States and even abroad have been seeking to learn the results of the board's work. The details of the re-port on this subject will be of great interest to special classes. For the interest to special classes. For the public, perhaps, they are summed up, as far as the navy is concerned, in the following extract from the report: "The more this constitution is investi-

"The more this question is investi-gated the more intricate seems tac problem of successfully installing an oil fuel appliance on board a battle, ship. It ought to be successfully used sing. It ough to be successfully used on the torpedo boats, as well as upon auxiliary naval vessels that steam be-tween regular ports. For the army transport service it might prove very desirable, since a supply of oil could be maintained at the several calling ports.¹¹ ports."

The first line of inquiry by the board was the engineering or mechanical feature, involving the possi-bility of successfully burning oil for steam purposes, and it said that this problem is nearing solution. It has been found necessary to atomize the oil (it cannot be completely gasified) instead of using it without pressure. The air blast should be heated by some simple device. If this is done properly the experiments have shown that it will be possible to force the combustion of oil to the same extent

as coal, something not done before, but very essential for naval uses. Treating of the commercial aspects of the question, the report makes the following important statements: "It may be regarded as a certainty that, except where unusual conditions prevail, the cost of oil for maritime pur-poses will generally be greater than that of coal."

It is then shown that it would be more expensive and difficult to store oil than coal, and that the fumes are dangerous in places like the small bunkers and double bottom spaces aboard ship, where, being heavy, they cannot be easily blown away. But in spite of these and other objections, the board savs:

"The bureau has no hesitation, however, in declaring that in view of the results already secured by the liquid fuel board an installation should be effected without delay on at least a third of the torpedo boats

at least a third of the torpedo boats and destroyers." By way of encouraging the advo-cates of oil further, the report points out that the structural disadvantages that may prove so serious in the case of the navy would not be encountered in chore plants, which also gould in shore plants, which also could easily maintain reserve supplies of the liquid fuel.

DUN'S WEEKLY REPORT. Scarcity of Coke Retards Operations

Steel and Iron Mills-Labor More ully Employed Than at Any Rein Ste Fully cent Date.

New York, Oct. 25 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: No better evidence of industrial and commercial activity is needed than commercial activity is needed that the present inadequate transporting facilities. Every form of railway equipment has been increased and perfected during the past few years to an extent that appeared almost ex-cessive, yet the nation's business has more than kept pace. Labor is more fully employed than

at any recent date, only a few small controversies interrupting. Money market pressure has been removed, and, although securities do not reand, although securities to hole fe-spond, legitimate trade is not retard-ed by quiet speculation. Earnings of the railways during October thus far exceed last year's by 4.5 per cent. and those of 1900 by 12 per cent.

ONE LONE ROBBER.

3

Holds Up a Northern Pacific Passenger Train.

Engineer Killed Because He Did Not Obey Bandit's Order-Express Car Wrecked and Plundered-Big Reward Offered for Deperado Dead or Alive,

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 25 .- An eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific, was held up Thursday night near Drummond, Mont., 45 miles from this city, and Engineer Dan O'Neill was killed.

The train, which included mail, baggage and express cars and nine coaches, arrived at Missoula at 10:30 **p**. m., and proceeded eastward after a short delay at this station. It ara short define at this station. If ar-rived after midnight at a place two miles west of Drummond. Here the train was signalled to stop and the engineer slowed up. While doing so, he saw a man creeping toward him over the tender. The man, who was armed called to O'Neill to stop the armed, called to O'Neill to stop the

train instantly. The engineer took in the situation at once, and, pulling open the throt-tle, tried to start the train at full speed. The robber divined his purpose and fired at him. The shot took instant effect and the engineer fell dead at his post.

The robber then proceeded to rifle the express and mail cars. He plun-dered the regular mail and blew open the safe in the express car, which was wrecked by the explosion. The amount of plunder which he secured is not known at present, but it is supposed to be large. The excitement on the train was intense. The sudden stoppage of the train, followed by stoppage of the train, followed by the explosion, spread alarm among the train hands and the passengers. The darkness of the night and the loneliness of the place, added to the general scene of terror.

general scene of terror. Word of the attack was sent to Drummond, whence it was tele-graphed to Deer Lodge, about 50 miles away. Bloodhounds were sent out at once and steps were taken to keep vigilant watch for the robbers. Dan O'Neill, the dead engineer, lived to this ofter and had a wife and five In this city and had a wife and five children. He had been in the serv-ice of the Northern Pacific company

longer than any other engineer. The robber boasted that he was the man who took part in the holdup of the Southern Pacific train near Portland, Ore., about one year ago. He made this boast to the train hands to terrorize them while they ran the train four miles to a point two miles east of Drummond. He declared that he would be hard to catch, as he had

a horse in the timber. The Northern Pacific has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the delivery, dead or alive, of the train robber who killed O'Neill.

The mask worn by the bandit was found on a mountain trail two miles from the scene of the holdup, and af-ter giving the hounds the scent of the mask the animals immediately took up the trail, which was then about eight hours old.

A TEST CASE.

Tobaces Importers Sue to Recove: Money Paid as Tariff Duties on Porto Rican Products.

New York, Oct. 25.—Action has been commenced in the United States circuit court against George R. Bidwell, the former collector of the port, in behalf of Levi Bleumenstiel & tobacco importers of this city. complaint states that the complainants imported tobacco and eigars from Porto Rico and, despite their protests, Collector Bidwell assessed duty upon the goods. The sum of \$2,028 was paid under protest. The contention is made that the assessment is a direct violation of the United States constitution, which provides that all goods not coming from a foreign port should be admit-ted free.

It is said the suit was brought to test the constitutionality of the law and that as soon as a verdict can be had in the circuit court the matter be appealed to Washington to supreme court of the United

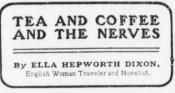
a man becomes hardened and unfeeling we may hear strange utterances from his lips. He will even say:

"WE ARE THE POSSESSORS OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE EARTH BY DIVINE RIGHT."

What has been the result of these remarkable utteratices? They have brought such very disastrous strikes in industry that men are in danger of being driven beyond bounds of law and order. Exasperating differences between employer and employed should be arbitrated. and it is absurd for the president of a great corporation to justify his actions by claiming divine right.

When men, whether employers or employes, shall have been mutually touched with the spirit of Christ there will be a readjustment of the rights of labor and the rights of property.

It is a nice question--and one which might be looked into by our medical wiseacres-that of the effect of the present inordinate



tea-drinking on the nerves and physique of the home-born Briton. That the consumption of tea is harmful to the race cannot, one fancies, be seriously contended, in view of the stupendous expansion of the British empire since the introduction of this attractive shrub

as an article of daily diet. Indeed, being myself a tea maniac of the most abandoned habits, I have my own theories on this question. though they do not, to be sure, always coincide with those of other -and coffee drinking-people.

When I casually remarked the other day to a young friend from Washington that it was highly probable that the major part of this planet would, in the future, be ruled by the tea drinking nations-Great Britain, Russia and China-he scornfully replied: "Their possessions will fall from their nerveless fingers!" This amazing assertion left me, for the moment, thoughtful; until I remembered the alarming tendency to early collapse, to premature death, to nerve and brain disease of all kinds in the men of that great coffee drinking nation on your side of the North Atlantic.

The Molineux Trial.

ew York, Oct. 25.—The defense in Molineux trial again claimed an New Y advantage Friday when Miss Emma Miller, the woman who sold the silver bottle holder, which accompanied the poison package sent to Harry Corn-ish, testified positively that Molineux was not the purchaser. Much of the ssion was devoted to the examination session was devoted to the examina-tion of a handwriting expert, who was positive that the address on the poison package, three Cornish let-ters, admitted for purposes of com-parison only, and letters written by the defendant were all written by the same hand about same band.

track, which was 1:06 2-5. Barney Oldfield, of Detroit, in a 2,300-pound 70 horse power gasoline machine, made an exhibition two miles in 2:13.

Two Negroes Lynched in Texas. Hempstead, Tex., Oct. 22.—After be-ing tried in legal form and procedure for criminal assault and murder and given the death penalty in each case given the death penalty in each case, Jim Wesley and Reddick Barton, ne-groes, late Tuesday afternoon were taken from the authorities of this city and lynched in the public square by an_infuriated mob.

The McKinley Memorial.

Washington, Oct. 25.-Postmaster General Payne and Secretary to the President George B. Cortelvou have gone to Canton, O., to attend a meet-ing of the trustees of the William McKinley Memorial association. The meeting will select a site for the me-morial to President McKinley. Of the aggregate sum of \$550,000, which the association desired to raise. It the association desired to raise. it has in hand in cash and plodges about \$550,000. It is likely that the memorial will be located on the most commanding site in the Canton come-tery, not far from the present tomb of the dead president.

those of 1900 by 12 per cent. Coke is still the vital factor in the

iron and steel situation. Not only has no improvement occurred, but the supply of fuel is falling further beand the outlook is alarming. Pig iron is in great demand, imports promising to continue large, and as the higher duty on steel will not be exacted, there is reason to antici-pate a liberal movement from Ger-

demand for rails is so great The demand for rans is so great that large purchases abroad are be-ing negotiated, while practically all railway supplies find an eager mar-het. Structural shapes and other heavy lines of steel are in a strong

No improvement appears in the deand for men's wear woolen or worsted fabrics, new orders being for small quantities only and not sug-gestive of a genuine supplementary demand for spring weights. Although the movement of sample prices from first hands is on a liberal scale, there are stud numerous complaints of late are still numerous complaints of late delivery. Silk goods are man, and delivery. Silk goods are man, and scarcity in many descriptions. Failures for the week numbered Failures for the week numbered

last year, and 22 in Canada, com-pared with 29 last year.

Sulcided in His Cell.

Baltimore, Oct. 25,-Arthur Spen-cer, recently sent to the Maryland penitentiary for 15 years for burglary and whose case excited general public interest owing to his being well known throughout the country as a wild animal trainer, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself with a bed sheet suspended from the bars of his cell. Just before his conbars of his cell. Just before his com-ownodates 600 persons, one-half suf-fering from tuberculosis and the oth-er half from chronic diseases of the nerves, heart, kidneys, etc. The two sections are separated. In the non-infections division noboly is received sne deserted him.

will the States for a final hearing.

To Fight Organized Labor.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The Record-Her-Id says: The National Association ald of Manufacturers of the United States, through a circular letter being mailed to every manufacturer in this country, declares for war on or-ganized labor. Particular stress is laid on the efforts of labor to secure the passage by congress of an eight-hour law, which is called "vicious." Recipients of these letters are asked to become members of this manufac-turers' association and the arguments advanced are because the organiza-tion is engaged in a "bitter uphill uphill fight against the unlawful demands of organized labor."

Mowed Them Down Like Grass.

Marion, Ind., Oct. 25.—While a crowd of 5,000 people was waiting for the special strain bringing Senator Hanna to this city, a freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad ran through the crowd. A brake rod on a flat car extended over the side and not car extended over the side and mowed the crowd down like grass. Alexander Ford, aged 68, an inmate of the soldiers' home, was struck on the head, fracturing his skull. He will There were no other serious injuries.

An Unique Institution. Berlin, Oct. 25.-The deleg gates to the international tuberculosis congress spent Friday in studying the sanitarium which is being built at Be-litz. This institution is unique. A unique. A who is obliged to remain in bed.