

END OF BRITISH STRIKE IN SIGHT

Miners' Leaders and Pit Owners Accept Terms Proposed by Government

MEN TO GET WAGE RISE

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the leaders of the striking coal miners have accepted the government's terms and will submit them at once to a conference of union delegates. The mine owners also are said to have agreed to the government's proposals.

A member of the miners' executive body informed the conference of trades union delegates here that there was every prospect of terms for a settlement of the coal strike being reached tonight. A report also was current in parliamentary circles that Premier Lloyd George would announce settlement of the strike in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The terms, which are reported to have been finally agreed upon yesterday, were withheld from the public at the wish of the miners' executive, pending the submission of the stipulations for ratification to the pending conference of the miners' delegates. Should the delegates not ratify the terms, another ballot of the miners would be necessary. In this case all the present hopeful predictions might be nullified and the whole situation again be put into the melting pot, but the present view is that such a contingency is improbable.

According to information gathered in conference circles, the miners, under the scheme virtually approved yesterday, will receive the increase in wages they demand as from October 1 until the end of December, by which time it is expected a national wage board which is to be established will have devised a permanent scheme.

The price of coal, under the reported settlement plan, is not to be increased to domestic consumers, but the increased wages are to be met by the revenue from the export trade and, according to some reports, the wage scale is to rise and fall according to the revenue from that trade. Intricate calculations are said to be involved in the arrangement. It also is reported that under the proposed settlement the miners' executive has undertaken to resort in future to direct action to secure the nationalization of the mines, and likewise has agreed to co-operate cordially toward the success of the new plan.

Name Roosevelt Boulevard Today

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regarding that term in the higher sense, as every friend and every foe man who worked with or contended against him well knew, but his politics were of the right sort.

"He was industrious as a soldier, and the organization of the 'Rough Riders,' following his active service as assistant secretary of the navy, bespeaks his readiness to act as well as to write and speak.

Industrious to the End

"The love and affection of those who fought with him in the Spanish-American War, and marched with him up the hill at San Juan, evidence his courage and practical patriotism.

"He was industrious as the governor of New York, pressing forward to completion among other things the great New York state barge canal, which now connects up the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. He was industrious as Vice President of the United States and subsequently as the President, fighting his way through opposition and fear, neither powerful corporations nor the lowliest or most insidious opponent.

"He did not cease to be industrious at the close of his career in the highest office in the people's gift. He plunged into travel, into exploration, into research, into civics; in short, became a great national teacher, known and respected throughout the world.

"It is not unfair in this presence to liken Theodore Roosevelt to Washington, the founder, and to Lincoln, the savior of our country, and to call him the expounder of all his great predecessors stood for. He was American, American to the core. He was for America, for America's growth and through, and the influence of his life and character are today drawn to the attention of Americans everywhere.

"Philadelphia has constructed a great boulevard; it is a credit to the builders, and a connecting link between Philadelphia, the first American city, and New York, the great metropolis where Roosevelt was born. The Mayor and Council have deemed it fitting that this thoroughfare, destined to unite the two great cities and to connect up the highway of the country, shall be dedicated upon this the natal day of the great American, in whose honor we are assembled.

"By common consent, therefore, I dedicate the Roosevelt boulevard to the memory of the recently sixth President of the United States."

Tribute Shown by Flags

Early this morning flags were bravely flying in the breeze from the porches of homes that line the boulevard and

the circle. This tribute to Roosevelt was paid at the suggestion of the Logan Improvement Association, the organization in charge of the exercises.

A concert by the Police Band inaugurated the dedicatory ceremonies. This was followed by an invocation by the Rev. William Barnes Lower, pastor of Holy Trinity Presbyterian Church, Logan. Then there was singing by the school children under the leadership of William Janney and a salute to the flag by the Logan Boy Scouts. Mayor Moore's address followed. After this Mr. Veiglin and Lawrence F. Abbott, editor of the Outlook, spoke. The singing of "America" by the school children finished the exercises.

After the ceremonies Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt were the luncheon guests of Mrs. White at 1310 South Klittenhouse square. Mr. Hobbs had as his guests Captain Roosevelt and Mr. Abbott at his home, 1719 Locust street.

The Roosevelt memorial meeting that was planned for tonight at the Academy of Music will not be held because the speakers selected for the occasion will be engaged elsewhere by the Republican national committee.

State Has Birthday Exercises

The Roosevelt party will return to New York at 6 o'clock. Besides Mr. Edmonds, the members of the reception committee were Mrs. Thomas Robins and Mrs. J. William White, vice chairman; Mrs. Morris N. Gibbs, Mrs. George Wharton Pepper, Thomas Robins, Mrs. Arthur N. Sewall, Edward A. Van Valkenburg and Charles H. Von Tagen, secretary and treasurer.

BYSTANDER KILLED

Quarrel of Foreigners in Mill Fatal to Onlooker

Coatesville, Pa., Oct. 27.—Charles Lindeman, an innocent bystander, was killed last night during a quarrel between two foreigners in a local plate mill. Ziegman Sterbert, a Russian, became infuriated when Polish laborers called him a Bolshevik and soiling a set of heavy iron tongs, hurled them at his tormentors. The intended victim stepped aside and Lindeman was struck on the head, dying instantly from a crushed skull.

Sterbert was rushed to the local police station when other workers threatened his life. At the inquest today he was held for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

Woman Hit by Trolley Oct. 13 Dies

Mrs. Margaret Kelly, sixty years old, 1213 North Fifth street, died last night at the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital, of injuries received when she was struck by a trolley at Fifty-second and Warrington streets, on October 13.



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HEART FAILURE IS M'SWINEY VERDICT

Coroner's Jury Returns Open Finding at Inquest—Plans for Funeral Completed

REPRISALS THREATENED

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 27.—A jury of ten men, after twelve minutes' deliberation this morning, returned an open verdict at the inquest over the body of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, of Cork, who died in Brixton prison early Monday, from the results of his seventy-three-day hunger strike.

The verdict was that the deceased had died from heart failure, due to a dilated heart, and acute delirium following surgery, which was refused to take food.

The widowed lady mayors, dressed in black and heavily veiled, were the only witnesses on behalf of the MacSwiney family, and was the dominant figure of the proceedings. Her composition was indicated by her quick and pointed replies.

Widow on Witness Stand

Mrs. MacSwiney successfully resisted the continued attempts of the coroner to have her characterize her late husband's occupation otherwise than as a "volunteer officer of the Irish republican army."

The inquest was attended by thirty-five persons besides the coroner and jury. These included Mrs. MacSwiney, the dead lord mayor's brother Sean (John), his sisters, Annie and Mary, his private chaplain, Father Dominic; the lord mayor's secretary, the town clerk and city solicitor of Cork, representatives of Irish civic and political organizations and home office and other British officials.

The coroner was asked to issue a burial permit, saying an interment would be made in Ireland. The coroner declined to do this, asserting he had no jurisdiction.

The home office, however, granted the permit without delay, and the body of Lord Mayor MacSwiney was turned over to his relatives in time to permit the original plans to be carried out.

see that the debt of your government is fully paid. The English government may think they have stifled us, but there will be reprisals, and soon."

Route of Funeral
Relatives of Terence MacSwiney were today completing arrangements for the funeral of the lord mayor. It was expected the body would be turned over to them by government authorities following the autopsy, and plans already announced contemplate its removal to St. George's Cathedral. It will probably remain there until Thursday, when a requiem mass will be celebrated, after which the funeral procession will start for Buxton station.

Wilson Strongly Upholds Article X

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way to assure the world of peace; that is by making it so dangerous to break the peace that no other nation will have the audacity to attempt it.

We should not be deceived into supposing that imperialistic schemes ended with the defeat of Germany, or that Germany is the only nation that entertained such schemes or was moved by sinister ambitions and long-standing jealousies to attack the very structure of civilization.

There are other nations which are likely to be powerfully moved or are already moved by commercial jealousy, by the desire to dominate and to have their own way in politics and in enterprise, and it is necessary to check them and to apprise them that the

world will be united against them as it was against Germany if they attempt any similar thing.

The mothers and sisters and wives of the country know the sacrifice of war. They will feel that we have misled them and compelled them to make an entirely unnecessary sacrifice of their beloved ones if we do not make it as certain as it can be made that no similar sacrifice will be demanded of mothers and sisters and wives in the future. This duty is so plain that it seems to me to constitute a primary demand upon the conscience of every one of us.

Guard Against Future Wars

It is inconceivable to most of us that any man should have been so false or so heartless as to declare that the women of the country would again have to suffer the intolerable burden and privation of war if the League of Nations were adopted. The League of Nations is the well-considered effort of the whole group of nations who were opposed to Germany to secure themselves and the rest of mankind against a repetition of the war.

It will have back of it the watchfulness and material force of all these nations, and is such a guarantee of a peaceful future as no well-informed man can question who does not doubt the whole spirit with which the war was conducted against Germany.

The great moral influence of the United States will be absolutely thrown away if we do not complete the task which our soldiers and sailors so heroically undertook to execute.

One thing ought to be said, and said very clearly, about Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations. It is the specific pledge of the members of the league that they will unite to resist exactly the things which Germany attempted, no matter who attempts them in the future. It is as exact a definition as could be given in general terms of the outrage which Germany would have committed if it could.

Germany violated the territorial integrity of her neighbors and flouted their political independence in order to aggrandize herself, and almost every war of history has originated in such designs. It is significant that the nations of the world should have

at last combined to define the general cause of war and to exercise such concert as may be necessary to prevent such methods.

Article X Redoems Pledge
Article X, therefore, is the specific redemption of the pledge which the free governments of the world gave to their people when they entered the war. They promised their people not only that Germany would be prevented from carrying out her plot, but that the world would be safeguarded in the future from similar designs.

We have now to choose whether we will make good or quit. We have joined issue and the issue is between the spirit and purpose of the United States and the spirit and purpose of imperialism, no matter where it shows itself. The spirit of imperialism is absolutely opposed to the safe life of free nations, to the development of peaceful industry, and to the completion of the righteous processes of civilization.

It seems to me, and I think it will seem to you, that it is our duty to show the indomitable will and irresistible majesty of the high purpose of the United States, so that the part we played in the war as soldiers and sailors may be crowned with the achievement of lasting peace.

No one who opposes the ratification of the treaty of Versailles and the adoption of the covenant of the League of Nations has proposed any other adequate means of bringing about settled peace. There is no other available or possible means, and this means is ready to hand. They have, on the contrary, tried to persuade that the very pledge contained in Article X, which is the essential plan of security, is itself a threat of war.

Two Kinds of Americanism

It is, on the contrary, an assurance of the concert of all the free peoples of the world in the future, as in the recent past, to see justice done and humanity protected and vindicated. This is the true, the real Americanism. This is the role of leadership and championship of the right which the leaders of the republic intended that it should play.

The so-called Americanism which we hear so much prating about now is spurious and invented for party purposes only.


This choice is the supreme choice of the present campaign. It is regrettable that this choice should be associated with a party contest. As compared with the choice of a course of action that now underlies every other, the fate of parties is a matter of indifference. Parties are significant now in this contest only because the voters must make up their minds which of the two parties is most likely to secure the indispensable result. The nation was never called upon to make a more solemn determination than it must now make.

The whole future moral force of right in the world depends upon the United States rather than upon any other nation, and it would be pitiful indeed, if after so many great free peoples had entered the great league, we should hold aloof. I suggest that the candidacy of every candidate for whatever office he tested by this question, shall we or shall we not redeem the great moral obligations of the United States?

Holt Leads Delegation

The visit of the pro-league Republicans to the White House marked the first political reception the President had held during the presidential campaign and the President's address to the delegation was the first he had made since he was taken ill more than a year ago.

The delegation included: Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent, who acted as spokesman; Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore; Edwin F. Gay, president of the New York Evening Post; John F. Moors, chairman of the League of Nations Club of Massachusetts; Mrs. John F. Moors, treasurer of the Pro-League Republican Quota; Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, of New York, director of the League for Political Education; F. N. Warren, Jr., of New York, Malcolm Forbes, president of the Women Voters' Association of Massachusetts; Joseph M. Price, chairman of the board of trustees of the New York City Club; Dr. John Bates Clark, professor of economics, Columbia University; Dr. John Spencer Bassett, professor of history, Smith College; D. G. Rowse, New York; Colonel Samuel P.



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Waterhill, head of the pro-league Republican movement of Philadelphia; the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, New York, honorary vice president of the League to Enforce Peace, and George K. Hutton, New York.

Destroyers Are Salvaged

Five condemned torpedo boat destroyers, sold as junk by the Navy Department, and dismantled in a marine yard at Bridesburg, are being converted into fruit carriers by the Clinton Co. at the foot of Ontario street, Delaware river. These boats, with fine records in the Spanish-American and world wars, are the Worden, Perry, Whipple, Truxton and Stewart. They will form the nucleus of a fast fruit service between Mexican and Texas ports.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter

Fall Rally for Presentation of Plans

Mrs. August Belmont
of New York
and
Dr. Thomas E. Green
of Washington
Speak

Clover Room, Bellevue-Stratford
Thursday, October 28, 3 o'clock
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