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Scranton Tribune.

TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1900. TWO CENTS.

HESITATION AMONG MINERS AT HAZLETON

Archbishop Ryan Is Accepted as Arbitrator by the Markles.

RENEWED EFFORTS OF FATHER PHILLIPS

Another Proposition Submitted by the Heroic Clergyman Has Been Regarded with Favor by Operators. President Mitchell Urges the Men to Reconsider Their Action Not to Strike—After a Secret Conference with Father Phillips, Committeeman James Orders Firemen and Pumprunners to Continue at Work, but Directs That All Others Must Strike.

Hazleton, Sept. 16.—A last desperate attempt is being made tonight to bring about peace between the coal operators and their men, the latter of whom will officially begin their strike tomorrow morning by not reporting for work. Father Phillips, who has worked hard for a settlement of the differences between the employes and the Mine Workers, has again entered the field with a proposition that Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, be accepted as arbitrator. Father Phillips will hold a conference with President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, tonight and ask that the organization he represents stand aside and allow Archbishop Ryan to approach the operators on behalf of the men and the public generally, the latter of which he claims has a material interest in what is taking place. Father Phillips took renewed hope today when he read Archbishop Ryan's interview, in which he said he would do all that lay in his power to avert the strike. Acting on the archbishop's hint, Father Phillips sent to the prelate the following telegram:

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 16.
To the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia.

I thank you for offer of your assistance and sentiments expressed in today's papers. I had retired from the field, believing that all my resources had been exhausted, but now encouraged by you, will resume efforts. Will see Mitchell tonight on his arrival and suggest further appeal by miners to operators through you as mediator, according to the public in general. This telegram made public through the Associated Press agencies will also suggest to operators a way out of the difficulties that will not include any direct recognition of the union, the chief obstacle to settlement. Even this step may fail, but the situation, now desperate, demands prompt action on our part. Will advise you tomorrow of progress.

(Signed) E. S. Phillips.

Proposition Accepted.

Later Father Phillips called on John Markle, at Jeddo, the managing partner of G. B. Markle & Co., who control the Jeddo, Highland, Oakdale and Ebervale collieries, employing about 2,500 men, for a conference. General Superintendent Smith and Alvin Markle, a partner, were present. John Markle, whose firm has an agreement with its men to settle all differences by arbitration, accepted the proposition of Father Phillips.

If the answer the firm makes to the demands of their employes submitted Friday night are not satisfactory, and if an arbitrator chosen by the men, and one selected by the company, in accordance with their agreement, cannot agree the firm is willing to accept Archbishop Ryan as a third party. Father Phillips stated tonight that he thought G. B. Markle & Co. could offer no fairer proposition to their men than arbitration, and said their proposal was just. He added that if all other operators followed this example and submitted their case to arbitration the whole labor trouble would be settled next week or within three days.

This firm in its agreement with its men stipulates that no differences shall be settled through the medium of labor leaders or labor organizations. So the acceptance of Archbishop Ryan, in accordance with the proposition of Father Phillips, on the part of the Mine Workers, would leave the labor leaders out entirely and place the whole matter in the hands of the operators and their men, directly involving no recognition of the union. John Markle said tonight:

"Our men will work tomorrow and every colliery of this firm will be in operation. So the whole situation is up to the Mine Workers, whether they are in favor of arbitration or want to strike."

The officials of the Mine Workers' union tonight brought all their resources to bear upon the Markle men at Jeddo, Highland, Oakdale and Ebervale to obey the strike order. The union leaders want them to strike tomorrow and a big meeting was held at Jeddo for the purpose of inducing them to strike.

President Mitchell arrived tonight and immediately after received a telegram from National Committeeman James, who is at Jeddo, urging Mitchell to come to Jeddo at once and address the men, which he did.

Mitchell Will Issue Statement.

President Mitchell in his address at Jeddo tonight called upon the Markle men to reconsider their action not to strike. He said if they failed to respond to the call to strike it would work great injury to the cause of the men. After he had concluded a viva voice vote was taken, which resulted in the Markle miners deciding to strike.

On his return from the Jeddo meeting President Mitchell said he was satisfied with the situation. He had reports from the three anthracite districts, which, he said, indicated that 125,000 men will not start to work tomorrow. He said the first and ninth districts would be tied up tight, while the seventh will be almost so.

At 10.30 o'clock tonight Father Phillips held a secret conference with President Mitchell and National Committeeman Benjamin James at which Father Phillips laid before them his latest proposition to have Archbishop Ryan act as arbitrator. After the conference, Mr. James stated that President Mitchell would issue a statement on the matter. Shortly after midnight Mr. Mitchell left the conference room and informed the waiting reporters that he would issue no statement and that he would not discuss the subject tonight. He might have something to say tomorrow. Mr. James tonight wired the three district presidents that engineers, firemen and pumprunners can continue at work, but that all others must strike until a conference is called.

GLOOM AT PITTSTON.

The Strike Is on and Probable Results Are Regarded with Apprehension and Despair.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Pittston, Sept. 16.—The eve of the strike finds Pittston and vicinity full of gloom and despair. The situation is the sole topic of conversation on the streets, in the business places and in the homes, and the community at large seems to dread the trials which will surely accompany the obeyance of President Mitchell's order. Beyond the slightest doubt tomorrow morning will find all the collieries hereabout idle, the outlook being that but a small percentage of the 9,000 employes will make any attempt to work. The organized or union men appear quite numerous and during the past week many new names have been placed on the roll of membership. Especially can this be said of the Pennsylvania Coal company's workmen. For some time past the rumor had prevailed that only a small percentage of this company's employes were union men, and while this is a fact, it is also a fact that during the past week a large number of them have been organized. Only Saturday night four meetings were held here and as many different union missionaries were in attendance.

On Friday night a branch of the union, composed of employes at the Barnum collieries of the Pennsylvania company, was organized in Granahan's hall, at Pittston Junction, and 150 names enrolled. Another meeting was held at the same place last evening, and between 100 and 200 men put down their names, took the obligation and declared they would obey the strike order. Another such meeting was held at Hamtown last night, and we were informed that 200 employes of shafts No. 8, 9 and 10 became identified with the United Mine Workers. Other meetings were held at Cork Lane and Browntown, with the same results. At all four places the organizers entreated the men to be peaceable, to remain at home, keep away from the company's property, and use no violence whatever.

On Saturday the majority of the collieries worked all day, although at a few of them the men quit at noon. At the Exeter colliery, where the men went on Friday noon, an effort was made to work, but only one miner put in an appearance and about one-half of the breaker boys remained at home. The breaker was operated for an hour or more and then ceased. The employes at the Mt. Lookout, Wyoming, numbering 544, quit work at noon, as also did those at the Law shaft of the Pennsylvania company, at Avoca, with about 300 men. The workmen at the Heidelberg No. 2 colliery of the Lehigh Valley, 316 employes, and those of Barnum No. 3 of the Pennsylvania company, about 100 men, also went out at noon.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Coal company employes was held in Clifford's hall, on North Main street, this afternoon at 5 o'clock and a branch of the United Mine Workers formed, with a membership of 175. The branch decided to hold a parade Tuesday evening.

DIVIDED AT LYKENS.

One-Half of the Miners Will Probably Work Today.

Harrisburg, Sept. 16.—The miners in the Lykens region are divided on the strike question and it is expected that at least half of them will go to work tomorrow. A meeting of the union men at Lykens was held this afternoon at which it was decided not to work, but it is thought enough will stand by the company to operate the mine. Reports from Wyconisco are are that the men there will obey the strike order as long as there is any hope of a compromise with the operators.

A secret session of the Lykens and Wyconisco miners was held tonight at Lykens to invite the mine employes at Williamstown to join the strike. The men there do not belong to the union and are opposed to a strike because of the refusal of the miners at Lykens and Wyconisco to support them in the strike of 1886. The collieries in the Lykens region are controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad and employ in the aggregate about 2,200 men and boys, 1,200 of whom live at Lykens.

SYMPATHY IN NEW YORK.

Central Federated Unions Will Keep an Eye Out for Contract Labor.

New York, Sept. 16.—The strike of coal miners in the anthracite region in Pennsylvania was discussed today at the meeting of the Central Federated union and the Central Labor union. At the Central Federated union meeting it was reported that men were being shipped to the coal fields in violation of the contract labor law to take the place of the strikers.

It was decided that a committee should wait upon the emigration commissioner, and also that a strict watch be kept on the steerage passengers of incoming vessels. The Central Labor union adopted a resolution proffering sympathy, moral support and money, should it be needed.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Formal Communication to Committee on Notification.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS

Important Problems Considered. Great Need That the Nation Should Do Its Work Abroad as Well as at Home—Parallels as to the Consent of the Governed in Louisiana and the Philippines—As to Militarism—Self-Government.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Governor Roosevelt today submitted his formal letter of acceptance, as follows:

To Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice President.

Sir: I accept the nomination as vice president of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention, with a a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley. The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation, for that platform stands for repaction and disorder for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow citizens. Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men, north and south, east and west, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

Duty at Home.

The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous history. While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been take nadvantage of to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Order has been observed, the courts upheld, and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and the wage-worker, have profited by this state of things.

Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect, it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice. The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home. When our opponents champion free silver at sixteen to one they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined, not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land. The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted on. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

Keep the Currency Sound.

The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of our prosperity. It would also unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effort would be ruinous to our finances. If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth one hundred cents. The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administration. No party can safely be entrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as axiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence these must be the same for all great civilized peoples. In different stages of development, different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well-being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized, not merely by unsound finance, but by the very

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GALVESTON IS AGAIN AROUSED TO ACTIVITY

Hope and Determination Have Now Seized the People—The City Will Be Rebuilt.

Galveston, Sept. 16.—Last Sunday gloom, desolation and despair prevailed in this storm-torn city. Today hope and determination have seized the people; they realize that the task before them is gigantic, yet, with the generous aid that is flowing to them in broad streams from all parts of the civilized world, and their own indomitable person, the sick and wounded will be healed, the destitute relieved, the recuperation of Galveston will be speedy, the city will be built and placed on a more enduring foundation and her commercial career started anew. Such is the spirit displayed today by these grievously stricken people.

Looting and the desecration of corpses have ceased since the military have assumed charge of affairs, and they are co-operating harmoniously with the civil authorities. Sheriff Thomas is in charge of the isolated district and is directing interment and recovery of property there. United States Marshal Grant has been given full authority by General Scurry and is directing affairs on the mainland, aided by a troop of rangers, who are ordered to make short work of looters and arrest all suspicious characters. The rangers and the militia and civil guards stationed at Texas City and Virginia Point are under the direction of Marshal Grant. These are the two points of ingress into the city. He also has control over all the railways running into Texas City and all craft plying between Virginia Point and Texas City and no one can embark or disembark at these places without his permission. The destitute wishing to go to friends in the country are given free transportation and are being sent out of the city as rapidly as the limited transportation facilities at the disposal of the committee on transportation will permit. The owner of any water craft or railway found guilty of charging more than the regulation fare will be arrested and severely dealt with.

The cleaning up and disinfection of streets and stores goes bravely on, and the sanitary condition of the downtown portion of the city has been greatly improved. Those merchants whose stocks were but slightly damaged have done a rushing business, and so have the restaurants, but their stocks are very limited and fresh meat difficult to obtain.

Extortions are rare exceptions, although the supply of food at hotels and restaurants is limited. This will be remedied in a few days.

Since all the railways terminating here have united upon one bridge and are pushing work night and day with a large force reconstructing it, it is confidently asserted that Galveston will have communication directly by Wednesday next. If this is done, it will relieve the existing situation wonderfully, as all supplies are now brought in by boat.

The injured and sick are receiving every care and attention, and doing well.

PRESIDENT KRUGER MAY GO TO HOLLAND.

His Departure from Lourenzo Marquez Has Been Authorized.

Lisbon, Saturday, Sept. 15.—The Portuguese government has telegraphed to the governor of Mozambique authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger for Europe. The governor, however, must satisfy himself that Mr. Kruger is really going to Europe. Meanwhile he is instructed to take all precautions to safeguard the personal security of Mr. Kruger.

London, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Kruger, according to a despatch to the Daily Express, has arrived in Lourenzo Marques.

The Hague, Sept. 16.—The government of the Netherlands has telegraphed to Lourenzo Marques offering a Dutch war ship to bring Mr. Kruger to Holland.

ALMOST DROWNED IN A GRAVE

Hypnotist's Experiment at Avoca, Iowa, Nearly Ends Fatally.

Avoca, Iowa, Sept. 16.—One of the attractions at the fair the past week has been a hypnotic entertainment. The hypnotist attempted the feat of burying a hypnotized subject for a period of twenty-four hours, and at the end of that time digging him up alive and well. As in all other such cases, a pipe was run from the surface of the ground to the buried person, that he might secure air.

The burial had taken place, and the subject had been under ground for some time, when it was discovered that a water barrel had overturned, or had burst, and that the water had run into the grave. When the discovery was made there were several inches of water around the subject, and it was only by desperate digging that he was rescued in time to prevent drowning.

ILLEGAL EXPANSION.

Secret Service Officers Arrest Alleged Counterfeiters.

Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 16.—United State: secret service officers arrested Dice Ionebrake, William Fraker and William Scott, at their homes near Moyersburg, this afternoon. They are charged with making and passing counterfeit half dollars. Spurious money had been put in circulation in Mercersburg, Fort Loudon and St. Thomas.

The counterfeit coins bear the date of 1899, and are easily detected. The three men are married and have families.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Southampton, Sept. 16.—Sailed: Deutschland, from Hamburg, Cherbourg and New York. Queenstown—Sailed: Umbria (from Liverpool), New York. Moville—Sailed: Furnessia (from Glasgow), New York. Gibraltar—Passed: Victoria, Genoa, Palermo and Naples, from New York. Moville—Arrived: City of Rome, New York for Glasgow (and proceeded). Antwerp—Arrived: Southwark, New York. New York—Arrived: Statendam, Rotterdam and Boulogne.

THE CAMPAIGN IS OPENED BY MR. DAWES

Comptroller of the Currency Speaks at Joliet.

THE ISSUES CONSIDERED

Discussion of Imperialism as "Paramount Issue"—Subjects for Consideration in Case a Democratic Administration Comes Into Power. The Philippines Question—Comparison of the Plans of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 16.—Hon. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, spoke here last night at a meeting which is regarded as one of the formal openers of the campaign. He said:

There are two great issues in this campaign—one relating to the domestic prosperity of our nation and one involving the relations which our nation now maintains towards our new island possessions and to the rest of the world. The Democratic party has claimed that the paramount issue is "imperialism," a strained and inappropriate term which they apply to the administration's foreign policy with the purpose of affecting voters thereby. I propose to treat this as the paramount issue, but before so doing, wish to speak briefly upon the declaration in the Democratic platform, pledging that party to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

So far as the argument upon the silver question is concerned, I believe that its fallacies were exposed during the last campaign, and that if they were not completely demonstrated then, the prosperity and higher range of prices in the nation since the firm establishment of the gold standard has completed the argument. We heard much from Democratic orators in 1896 about the conspiracy of the gold men into which they entered with the object of having the rich man's dollar get too much of the farmer's wheat. Especially did we hear about the conspiracy to make the dollar dearer in order to make the outstanding mortgages which were payable in dollars more valuable and harder for the farmer to pay.

Predictions Unfulfilled.

In the course of human events it has transpired that if our Democratic friends were right about the conspiracy the conspirators were wrong in their calculations; for figuring wheat at 55 cents, which it was much of the time in 1896, as against 75 cents this summer, the man with $1,000 mortgage can get rid of it for about 1,300 bushels of wheat now, when most of the time before the conspirators got to work it would have cost him about 1,800 bushels. It would seem that the conspirators at this rate lost about 500 bushels of wheat to the $1,000 mortgage if they were in that line of business.

There have been times since 1896 when the farmer could have relieved himself of the mortgage for 700 bushels of wheat.

I think that on this question our people have come to see that after all it is not so much the abstract amount of silver or the abstract amount of gold that is in circulation which alone fixes the supply of money which determines prices, but that this supply is made up not only of gold and silver, but of government notes and bank checks and drafts, all of which have an equal purchasing power with gold when interchangeable into gold on demand.

Our people see that when the silver people threatened the interchangeability of all our money with the best standard they destroyed confidence and drove money out of circulation and large lines of credit out of existence. And so this administration enacted a law making gold the standard, and assuring the public by this law of its safety. Then it was that confidence revived, and money again came into circulation and general prices rose even though the price of silver continued to fall.

No Principle.

But now a portion of the Democratic press, in spite of the plain and specific declaration of the Democratic platform, pledging the party, if successful, to the passage of a free silver law, is attempting to make the people believe that the party did not mean what it said, and that Democratic success will not endanger the stability and honesty of our medium of exchange. In order that there may be no false impressions about the position of the Democratic party upon this issue, let me call attention to the fact that the discussion which arose among the Democrats at Kansas City as to whether the free silver plank should go into their platform was mainly devoted to the question of the popularity of the plank, not as to the validity of the principle it involved.

The majority of those said to be opposed to free silver at Kansas City argued that it should be kept out of the platform because it was unpopular, not because it was wrong. But even this argument was over-ridden and the plank was adopted. If the Democratic party is successful, the people are going to believe that they are honest in their support of this principle, and if they do believe this this country will have hard times long before a Democratic senate is elected or an attempt made to pass a free silver law.

The man with money in the savings bank and the man with money loaned is timid. He is going to rightfully assume that if the Democratic party is successful with free silver in its platform that there is a reasonable chance of the enactment of a free silver law, and he is in a position to take no chances. Many creditors will call for their money, fearing that it may be depreciated by law, and will redeem it in gold at the treasury as fast as possible. Gold will be hoarded, and a rapid decrease of the country's available cash circulation will draw attention to the increasing disproportion between the cash and credits of the country. Depositors will then become frightened, and we will be in danger of a disastrous financial experience.

The temporary protection which a Republican senate might give the gold standard would probably have little effect in preventing the loss of confidence in the stability of our medium of exchange which is, above all things, essential to the business prosperity of all classes in this country and in terms of which all business is done.

I believe that the continuance of the prosperity of this country depends upon the success of the Republican party, which opposes the free coinage of silver because it believes it unequivocally a moral and economic wrong.

Questions.

Let the man who is not fully satisfied with the existing conditions ask himself the following questions:

1. If a Democratic administration comes into power, have I any reason to believe that I can improve industrial conditions by means of the legislation recommended by them?

2. If a radical improvement of existing industrial conditions cannot be expected from a Democratic administration, what risk is there of disturbing existing domestic conditions adversely by helping to place a Democratic administration in power because I am not satisfied with the present foreign policy of the nation?

I think reflection upon these questions will convince such a man that with the issues presented as they are by the Kansas City platform, the voters of this country cannot stop the nation's progress in the world without stopping its prosperity at home.

The realization of this by the mugwump press

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BRYAN HAS A NEW PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Imperialism Temporarily Shelved While He Proceeds to Take a Fall Out of the Trusts.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—Colonel W. J. Bryan last evening addressed a large audience here on a new paramount issue, trusts. Addressing fathers and mothers he asked these questions:

Are you satisfied with the possibilities and the probabilities which now open before your son?

Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives?

Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money with which he does business?

Is he safe when the bond-holding class determines the size of the national debt upon which he must help pay interest?

Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than to his possessions?

Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do today the selection of those who are to represent him in the senate of the United States?

If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction?

Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer may propose?

The Reign of Monoply.

But, I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly? If you cannot leave him a fortune, you can leave him something more valuable than money, viz.: The freedom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own welfare. When there is industrial independence, each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy, his own industry and his own virtue. But when private monopoly reaches its full development each branch of industry will be controlled by one, or a few men, and the fruits of monoply, like the divine right of rule, will be kept within the possession of a few from generation to generation, while the real producers of wealth will be condemned to perpetual clerkship or servitude. When private monopy reaches its full development, your son will buy the finished product at the price which monopoly fixes; he will sell raw material at the price which monopoly fixes; and, if he works for wages, will work for such compensation and upon such conditions as monoply may determine.

Mr. Bryan cited a number of trusts recently organized in this country, putting the blame for them on the Republican party and charged that that party was in sypmathy with the trusts and therefore not in position to prosecute them or to protect the public against monopoly. He appealed to parents, commercial travelers, small merchants and wage-earners to elect him president so that he could get after the trusts and put them to rout.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT VISITS BISMARCK

Meets Many of His Old Cowboy Friends—Gives Illustration of Work with Corporations.

Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 16.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here last evening and remained over night. This is a place familiar to the governor, and he met many of his old cowboy friends. A street demonstration was given in his honor, consisting of a parade and fireworks in the evening, together with a reception by the citizens. He spoke in the evening at the Athenaem to a large crowd. After relating some reminiscences of his cowboy days here, he discussed national issues, his remarks being mainly a repetition of those made earlier on his western trip. In conclusion, he said:

"Two years ago when I ran for governor of New York my opponent was Judge Van Wyck, who was a special protege of Mr. Bryan and bosom friend of Mr. Croker. Now Mr. Croker and Mr. Van Wyck said they were down on corporations; that they were against them. I say I am no more against corporations than I was against red-headed men. I am going to do justice to read-headed men. If he is a bad man I will cinch him. If he is a good man I will stand by him. If a corporation does its duty and acts squarely, it is all right, and I will stand up for it. If it don't do so, I will make it do its duty if I have the power. I made the kind of promises that can be kept. We got a law enacted. There are defects in it, of course, but the result so far is that we have put upon the assessment roll for taxation something like two hundred millions of corporate property that has previously escaped taxation. That was something tangible. You never can accomplish everything at once."

MR. M'KINLEY AT CANTON.

Canton, O., Sept. 16.—The rest and quiet of yesterday had the desired effect in restoring President McKinley to his usual spirits. He is feeling very well today. During the forenoon he and Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. Will S. Hawk drove out to the cemetery to place some flowers on the graves of the McKinley children and other relatives buried there.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Munich, Sept. 16.—Prince Henry, of Hesse, died here today.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16.—John P. Shannon, supreme dictator Knights of Honor of the United States, died at Ellerton, Ga., today. He was a past grand master of Masons.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today.

FAIR AND COOL.

1 General—General Tie-Up Indicated in the Mining Region.
Governor Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance.
Senator Dawes Opens Illinois Campaign.
The Markles Accept Archbishop Ryan as Arbitrator.
2 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania News.
Financial and Commercial.
The Tribune's Educational Contest.
3 Local—Rev. H. M. Mateer on the Boxer Uprising.
Convention of Carpenters.
4 Editorial.
News and Comment.
5 Local—General Tie-Up Indicated (Concluded).
Report of the Grand Jury.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 Round About the County.
8 Live Industrial News.

TIE-UP WILL BE GENERAL

Indications so Far as the Lackawanna Region Is Concerned.

STATEMENT OF DILCHER

Advises the Men to Keep Away from the Collieries and to Also Keep Away from the Saloons—He Says the Posting of Pickets Will Not Be Necessary—Meetings Held on Saturday and Yesterday—Effect of the Strike on the Railroad Men. Local Coal Famine One of the Possibilities.

Unless the indications of the past few days are misleading, there will be few, if any, ollieries in the Lackawanna region in operation today. The mine workers make the claim that not enough men will appear for work at any one colliery to make it possible to even work a bluff at operating. The operators, who will discuss the prospects, frankly admit that the probability of any large number of collieries being able to get under way in the morning is not very strong.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson companies appear to be quite confident of having enough responses to the whistles this morning to operate, at all events, a few of their places.

The strike was practically on before noon on Saturday. Either by reason of the miners finishing up their work and taking out their tools or by breaker or driver boys growing impatient for the lay off and deserting their posts, few and far between were the collieries that were able to extend their operations into the afternoon. The Mine Workers' union claimed that there wasn't a ton of coal cut Saturday afternoon.

There is no particular cause to apprehend any trouble attending the inauguration of the strike, and the supreme effort the officers of the Mine Workers' union are making to impress upon the men the great harm that will come to their cause from misconduct, encourages the belief that there is no immediate fear of trouble. In this region, where the tie-up threatens to be so general, the main cause of violence, the efforts of strikers to stop men from taking their places, will not obtain as in the lower districts where, it is generally believed, many collieries will continue to work.

Are More Intelligent.

Then again, the mine employes of the Lackawanna region are, on the whole, a more intelligent and conservative lot of men than those of the Wyoming or Lehigh regions, and consequently more likely to reason, as do their leaders, that any disorder they may occasion will do vast injury to their cause. As yet nothing is known of anything the operators have in contemplation that has been wont, in former occurrences of this kind, to stir up violence, and unless the strike should continue for an unexpectedly long time, it is understood these occasions of disturbance will be wanting. Uneasiness on this score can be set at rest, at least for weeks to come, it is safe to say.

The last message to the miners from the union headquarters previous to the strike order going into effect was one counselling the greatest care in avoiding the occasions of disorder. It came from Organizer Fred Dilcher last evening and was as follows:

"Keep away from the companies properties. There is no need of posting pickets to dissuade men from going to work because there are no men intending to go to work.

No Need of Fences.

"The companies will have no need of putting fences around their premises. Our men are not only going to respect the law but aid in its enforcement. Should there be any disorder, the members of the United Mine Workers will be the most zealous in its suppression. We will furnish the sheriff 25,000 reliable men free of cost to guard property, if he thinks it is necessary to have guards. The United Mine Workers, however, will never make it necessary.

"We have won a great moral victory already in gaining the confidence and undivided sympathy of the people. We will win the strike by the same methods which we pursued in our negotiations looking towards a settlement, that is by doing nothing unreasonable

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Forecast for eastern Pennsylvania: Fair, cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh winds, becoming northwesterly.