# Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1900. TWO CENTS.


## ROOSEVELT AND THE HOODLUMS

### By Wit and Sarcasm the Governor Drives Disturbers from a Meeting at Kingston,

### A DINNER PAIL PRESENTED

**Pleasing Incident of the Meeting at Newburgh—An Immense Crowd Greets the Speaker and Great Enthusiasm Prevails—An Appeal to the Democrats Who Have Admiration for the Principles of Jefferson and Andrew Jackson—The Evil Influences of Tammany Hall.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Governor Roosevelt finished the first day of his flying campaign here tonight, after travelling eighty-nine miles and making eight speeches, the longest being at Newburgh and Kingston. At the former place, the home of the Republican candidate for governor, he talked to a vast assemblage, having to speak in two places. Spectators interrupted the speaker with questions, in every instance receiving a reply. At West Nyack a man close to him cried "Hurrah for Bryan," and Mr. Roosevelt replied, "Why don't you hurrah for Altgeld and Aguinaldo." The cheering ceased. Another called "what about the ice trust," and he answered: "This election will be decided by the patriots and men of sense in the country who outnumber the junker shouters of your type. The ice trust will be attended to in a proper legal way."

A man in the crowd at Newburgh said in a low tone of voice: "Why did you call Democrats cowards and dishonest?" Roosevelt heard him and flung back quickly this characteristic reply: "It's a lie, I never said such a thing. It is Democrats, good Democrats who will swell our majority."

Towards the end of his remarks, at Newburgh, the governor was interrupted a number of times by some shouts of "What is the matter with Bryan?" "Down with trusts."

Governor Roosevelt remarked: "That gentleman has all the symptoms of a Bryanite," which sally was greeted with laughter and applause. Then walking over to one side of the platform, and speaking directly towards the point from which the shouts arose, the governor said: "You look like one of those men who work exclusively with their mouths. What do you mean to do with the cotton bale trust of Mr. Jones, or the ice trust of Mr. Croker?" (Cries of "What is the matter with Bryan?" "He's all right.") That is an argument of wind." (Great applause.)

"You are afraid to hear the truth, you interrupt this meeting because you are a hoodlum and nothing else. You represent the disorderly class that is naturally against us. You represent those people who object to prosperity. You don't get any part of it, because you won't work. (Applause.) Now, then, go back to your fellow-hoboes (applause) and learn after this (more yelling, and the man evidently turned to depart) that you stand against the flag. You haven't got a particle of patriotism in you. I am glad you are going away; I think you have learned enough to not hereafter monkey with the buzz-saw. (Long continued applause.) Now gentlemen, in the temporary absence of the local police, I have driven off the disturber of the meeting." (Applause.)

**Appeal to Good Citizens.**

At Congers, Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly from the rear of his special train. He said:

It seems to me that in this campaign, we have a right to appeal as we do appeal, not to men as Republicans, but as good citizens. There are certain principles that underlie Republicanism and Democracy alike, that underlie the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, that underlie the Whigdam of Henry Clay and Webster and the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln and it is upon those principles that we make our appeal for honesty in the state and in the nation, honesty in making promise and performance square, honesty in not prophesying that which we know or ought to know will not occur, honesty in not halving the nation's debt by halving the nation's dollars, resolving to preserve the conditions under which we have gone upwards, and not to go back to the condition of Coxey's army and the free soup kitchens and resolving to do the work of a great nation in the face of the world's greatest powers without flinching.

Newburgh was in gala attire when the Roosevelt train arrived at 1.28 o'clock. Bands played, an immense crowd cheered at the station, and the streets were jammed with people, residents and visitors who had come on excursion trains and boats during the morning. This is the home of the Republican candidate for governor, B. B. Odell, and at the head of the crowd at the depot waiting to receive Mr. Roosevelt was Mr. Odell himself. The court house square, where the speaking took place, was jammed with thousands of people anxious to see and hear the two candidates, and when at 2 o'clock they appeared arm in arm on the platform, a great cheer went up. Mr. Odell introduced Governor Roosevelt in a short speech. As the governor stooped forward he was presented with a dinner pail filled with farm produce of various kinds. The governor said: "This is what Mr. Bryan calls an assorted argument," and, noticing it was wrapped around with an American flag he continued: "Now, gentlemen, I want to call your attention to one fact—they have presented me with a full dinner pail and the American flag." (Applause.)

I come here to appeal to you, no matter what may have been your political affiliations in the past, to appeal to you as Americans, as honest men, as good citizens, to support William McKinley for re election to the presidency. (Great applause).

I appeal to every man who is sensitive as to the good name of both state and nation, to support us when we stand against Bryanism and against that local form of Bryanism, Crokerism (Applause). I appeal to both Republicans and Democrats, mind you, because the principles of Mr. Bryan and Mr Croker have nothing in common with Democracy, as Democracy was understood in the days of Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Jefferson laid it down as a rule that the art of good government was the art of being honest. How would Tammany hall feel if that principle was read and applied in its organization? And now Tammany hall, which has reduced the government of New York city to a byword and a hissing, is grasping for the government of New York state and I appeal to every honest Democrat, I appeal to every Democrat whose loyalty to Jefferson and Jackson is a loyalty of the heart and not of words, I appeal to every Democrat north of the Harlem to see to it that his party is not prostituted as it has been prostituted south of the Harlem.

## ELECTION CONTESTS ARE DISPOSED OF

**Certificates of Bradford-Wyoming Senatorial Rivals Are Thrown Out—Other Cases Decided.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 22.—The Dauphin county court today disposed of the last of the election contests by declaring valid the certificates of Dr. Daniel P. Geberich, candidate for senator, and Dr. Thomas T. Zerbe and Samuel Groh, candidates for assembly in Lebanon county, and declaring invalid the certificates of Robert S. Edmiston and Bradley W. Lewis, rival Republican candidates for senator in the Bradford-Wyoming division. The nomination of Messrs. Gerberich and Zerbe were contested by Senator Samuel Weiss and E. Benjamin Bierman, who received a majority of the votes at the Republican primaries last June, but an investigating committee threw out enough alleged illegal votes to give Gerberich and Zerbe a majority and certified their nominations. The court holds that under the party rules this committee is entitled to certify nominations, and that, therefore, the certificates are valid.

The certificates of John S. Lambing and J. S. Spaulding, People's Party candidates in the Second Erie assembly district, who were objected to by William Albrecht and Greeley G. Marsh and Andrew J. Palm; John L. Wilson and L. D. drown, People's Party nominees in Crawford county, which were objected to by John P. Cramer and G. Hiram Blistone and Charles Perkins, are also declared valid.

## ADLAI STEVENSON'S NEW THEME

**He Contends That President McKinley Could Have Prevented the South African War.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 22.—Adlai E. Stevenson arrived here from Chicago at 1.30 p. m., and an hour later addressed an open air meeting. A drizzling rain commenced to fall a few minutes before he appeared on the platform which soon drove to shelter all except a few hundred people who were within immediate hearing. The speaker put on his hat and talked for a half hour upon the issues of trusts and imperialism.

A noticeable feat of his handling of the latter topic was the emphasis which he placed upon the Boer question, which, owing to the great proportion of Holland-American voters in this section of the state, is brought to the front by all Democratic orators who visit the Fifth congressional district. Mr. Stevenson took the ground that President McKinley would not have exceeded the bounds of international diplomacy by intervening in the war, like Cleveland did in behalf of Venezuela, and he expressed the opinion that the effect upon England would have been the same and there would have been no South African war.

## NEW SPANISH CABINET.

**Formed by General Ascarraga—Distribution of the Portfolios.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Madrid, Oct. 22.—General Ascarraga has succeeded in forming a cabinet, with the following distribution of portfolios:

President of the council, General Ascarraga; minister of foreign affairs, Marquis Aguilar Campo; war, General Linares; finance, Senor Aller De Salajar; interior, Senor Ugarte; justice, Marquis Vadillo; public instruction, Senor Garcia Alix; agriculture and public works, Senor Sahnchez Toca.

The post of minister of marine has not yet been filled. General Ascarraga presented the list to the queen regent this evening, and the ministers will take the oath tomorrow.

The under secretary of the crown, the prefect of Madrid and the mayor of Madrid, as well as several prefects of departments, have resigned.

## HANNA ADDRESSES COLORED VOTERS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—A crowd of 3,000 colored voters listened to an address by Senator Hanna at the First Regiment armory. He spoke briefly and his remarks were at all times greted with applause. "There never was a time," said Senator Hanna, "when those whose citizenship came with the birthday of the Republican party had greater cause to rejoice. The colored troops are always in line and ready for action. As long as the Republican party is true to the principles which attracted to it the colored population of the United States the colored vote will never be divided."

## STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press

New York, Oct. 22.—Sailed: Aller, for Naples and Genoa. Bremen—Arrived: Trave, New York via Southampton. Cherbourg—Arrived: Deutschland, New York via Plymouth for Hamburg. Southampton—Sailed: Friedrich der Grosse (from Bremen), New York via Cherbourg. Scilly—Passed: Maasdam, New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam.

## WANAMAKER ON THE STUMP

### He Vigorously Reopens the Battle Against Senator Quay and His Followers.

### CRYS GOOD GOVERNMENT

**In a Speech at Pottstown the ex-Postmaster General Says That There Is Not the Slightest Question as to Pennsylvania's Vote for Mr. McKinley—His Whole Attention Is Therefore Turned to the Alleged Republican Machine and ex-Senator Quay—The Troubles of the Day All Laid at the Door of the Organization.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 22.—Former Postmaster General John Wanamaker tonight made his first appearance in two years as a political orator. His mission here was in the interest of the candidates of the Republican party for the legislature who are opposed to the Quay wing of that party. Mr. Wanamaker arrived here at 6 o'clock and was the guest at dinner of Professor John Meigs. The meeting was held at the opera house, which was crowded to the doors, hundreds of people being obliged to turn away. Among the audience was a fair gathering of women. Seated on the stage in addition to Professor Meigs, who presided, were the following candidates for the legislature: A. B. Miller, of Pottstown; Jason Sexton, North Wales; H. H. Fetterolf, Collegeville; Jesse L. Kreible, Worcester, and Dr. P. L. Jones, of Narberth.

Mr. Wanamaker's appearance on the stage was the signal for great applause and his address was punctuated with much enthusiasm and cheering.

In introducing his speech Mr. Wanamaker said that he made his first appearance in Pottstown four years ago to speak for McKinley against Bryan. He said he would have acted similarly this year if there had ever been the slightest question of Pennsylvania's vote for McKinley.

Mr. Wanamaker called attention to the fight between the Quay and anti-Quay forces during the legislative session of 1896 and stated that until the election of the legislature of 1898 he had ceaselessly sought to prevent the re-election of Matthew Stanley Quay to the United States senate.

In this connection Mr. Wanamaker took occasion to reiterate his statement that at no time since 1896 has he been a candidate for the senatorship. He said, however, that had the office come to him at that time he should have accepted it. Continuing Mr. Wanamaker said:

During the present contest for the legislature I have not been in active management of the campaign. Impaired health and absence in Europe have for nearly half a year prevented my activity in political matters. Now, on my recent return with improved health I am assured by the active workers who have been engaged in promoting the election of an anti-Quay legislature that the success of the movement is certain and that the re-election of M. S. Quay is not within the realm of practical political possibility.

In contradistinction to the assertion of Colonel Quay during a recent speech that he was not a candidate in the ordinary sense of the term Mr. Wanamaker said he was not a candidate in the extraordinary sense of the term nor in any other sense; nor am I quoted for any other office. The ex-senator from whom I have quoted is an extraordinary, ordinary candidate. I am simply not a candidate at all.

My purpose is to be freer than ever before to fight he forces of evil in this plundered and debauched state. Successive disclosures of the widespread and laboriously systematized corruption have convulsed the state. Tweedism at its worst was no worse than Quayism at its best but there is no best Quayism, as there can be no good to bad.

Good government means equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Such government would not destroy vested rights. I have great respect for vested rights, but good government would prevent this confederacy of predatory wealth and would subject the richest corporation equaly with the poorest and feeblest citizen to the authority of the laws and enforce upon all men respect for the rights of all.

**Benefits to Be Derived.**

The speaker then enumerated the benefits to be derived from good government. He said that schools and benevolent institutions would not be sacrificed for the sake of confederated interests that maintain the machine, because they need it to control legislation in their interests. Transportation companies, Mr. Wanamaker asserted, would be brought under the mastery of the state; would prevent the flagrant violation of the constitution by the companies constituting themselves miners, shippers and merchants in coal, keeping company stores, paying wages at long intervals, denying check weighmen, employing children of tender years at deathly tasks, and endangering the lives of miners by ignoring precautions for their safety. "In the light of recent revelations by the miners in the coal regions the plea of ignorance will not stand," said the speaker.

The poor man and his child shall not suffer forever because of the concealment of his employers behind a charter of incorporation.

Good government would remove this unspeakably small and sordid pillaging of the industrious poor in the mining regions by men who fancy that they can escape the consequences of guilt by banding themselves together in a collective capacity.

Good government would enforce the laws which forbid discrimination in transportation, and relieve mining operators from the robbing system which charges them four times as much for hauling a ton of hard coal as for hauling a ton of soft coal.

Good government by removing this indefensible discrimination, would have removed the chief cause of the strike of 150,000 which has deprived them of their wages and wasted the capital of such of their employers as are at the mercy of the railroads.

Mr. Wanamaker said the dairy interests of the state would be protected by good government and the farmer would be protected against the criminal non-enforcement of the law. He declared that the machine stood before a stuffed ballot box, "armed with the bludgeon of its criminal power," and this, he asserted, was the heart of the whole business, for who so possesses the ballot box governs the state. Real ballot reform, he declared, is the key to good government.

"A legislature must be elected overwhelmingly hostile to the machine and all its works, and to its whole corrupt and sinister importance, in order that the present protection to fraud at the polls shall be swept away by an act enforcing thorough ballot reform."

## DEATH OF JOHN SHERMAN

**The Well-Known Statesman Passes Away—Sketch of an Active Political Career.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 22.—John Sherman, who for a period of forty years occupied an eminent place in the legislative and administrative branches of public affairs, died here at 6.45 a. m. today in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His death had been expected for several days. Its immediate cause was brain exhaustion incident to extreme weakness due to old age and to several attacks of sickness from which he had suffered for the last year and a half.

John Sherman was born in Lancaster, O., on May 10, 1823. His paternal ancestors came from Essex county, England, and settled in colonial days in Massachusetts and Connecticut. His grandfather, Taylor Sherman, was born in the Nutmeg state and became a judge of its Supreme court. His father, Charles Robert Sherman, was born in Norwalk, Conn., and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1810, when he married Miss Mary Hoyt, of Norwalk, and subsequently removed to Lancaster, O., where "Old Tecumseh" and John Sherman were born. The father in his day was hardly less famous than the two sons. He was a judge of the Supreme court of Ohio in 1823, but before achieving the fortune which his legal talents merited he died in June, 1829, leaving a widow and eleven children to battle with the world. William Tecumseh, the third child, after his father's death, was adopted by Thomas Ewing, a neighbor, who obtained his admission to West Point.

In March, 1877, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Hayes, and gave universal satisfaction by an administration which resulted in the resumption of specie payments two years later. One of his most brilliant achievements as a financier was the re-establishment of the country's credit by placing $200,000,000 of government 4½ per cent. bonds.

John Sherman was prominently before almost every national Republican convention since the civil war, as a possible presidential nominee. He desired the nomination, and once or twice it seemed probable that he would obtain it. He was very near it in 1880, when he had for his chosen advocate in the convention, James A. Garfield, of Ohio. But Garfield's eloquent and impassioned appeal for his chief resulted in a stampede of the convention to himself. No one has ever charged that Garfield had that end in view, but, very naturally, Sherman was greatly chagrined. In a personal letter he exonerated Garfield. Again in 1888 he had hopes of winning the prize, but it went to Harrison. The unfriendliness between Senator Sherman and General Russell A. Alger dated from that convention. Sherman believed that Alger was largely responsible for his failure to obtain the nomination, and accused Alger's friends of bribing poor negroes to violate the instructions of their constituents.

The funeral arrangements so far as they pertain to the services in Washington were completed late this afternoon. They will take place at the late residence of Mr. Sherman on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Rev. Mackay Smith, of St. John's Episcopal church, being the officiating clergyman. Immediately after the services the body will be taken to Mansfield, O., where the arrangements for the sad rites have been put in the hands of Congressman W. S. Kerr and other friends of the family. Services will be held Thursday at Mansfield, probably in the Episcopal church, usually attended by Mr. Sherman, and the interment will be made in the family burying plot beside the grave of Mrs. Sherman. The party going from here will include relatives and friends and also representatives of the state and treasury departments.

## THE M'KINLEYS LEAVE FOR CANTON.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 22.—President and Mrs. McKinley left the city at 7.45 o'clock tonight via the Pennsylvania railroad for Canton, O., where they will remain until Mr. McKinley casts his vote on November 6, when they will return to Washington. Accompanying them were Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. P. M. Rixey, of the navy, the party occupying the private car Lucania.

They will reach Canton about 10 o'clock in the morning. Secretary and Mrs. Root also had expected to go with the presidential party but the former was called to New York on private business and will start from that city west tomorrow. Mr. Root is to make an address at Youngstown, O., on the 25th instant.

## KILLEY BY A TROLLEY CAR.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 22.—Thomas Harman, a leader in Republican politics of this city, rode his bicycle in front of a trolley car today and was run over and killed. He was president of the board of excise commissioners and served several terms in city councils. He was 50 years old.

## CORPORATIONS CHARTERED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 22.—Charters were issued by the state department today to the following corporations: West Coal and Mining company, Lock Haven; capital $1,000. Brush Run Water company, Mount Pleasant; capital $1,000. Granville Water company, Lewistown; capital $1,000.

## END OF STRIKE IS VERY NEAR

### Miners Will Work as Soon as All Operators Post Notices Guaranteeing Increase.

### COMPANIES ARE BALKY

**They Show a Disposition Not to Issue a Second Notice Guaranteeing the Payment of the Ten Per Cent. Increase—Mr. Mitchell Appears Cheerful—Largest Labor Demonstration at Hazleton—A Disturbance at Wilkes-Barre—Workingmen Are Intimidated.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hazleton, Oct. 22.—President Mitchell, in an interview tonight, practically admitted that the anthracite coal miners' strike would end as soon as all the operators posted a notice guaranteeing the payment of a ten per cent. advance in wages until April 1. President Mitchell said:

The prospects of an early settlement of the coal strike is becoming brighter. Some of the operators have not yet posted notices signifying their willingness to fall in line either with the Reading company or with the proposition made by the Lehigh Valley company in the Hazleton region. If all of them notify their employes by posting notices or otherwise that an actual advance of ten per cent. will be paid each mine employe and guarantee its continuance until April 1, together with the abolition of the sliding scale, I believe that the terms would be accepted by the mine workers. The reduction in powder from $2.75 to $1.50 has confused the minds of the miners but some of the operators have so fully explained how contract miners could receive the full advance of 10 per cent. as well as all other employes that I believe that this obstacle can be overcome.

Although, as President Mitchell says the outlook for an early settlement of the strike is bright, it is difficult to make a prediction as to when the end will come.

Some of the coal companies are showing a disposition not to issue a second notice guaranteeing the payment of the ten per cent. increase in wages until April. Among these are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson, the officials of which companies are reported to have declined to issue a supplemental notice. The labor leaders, however, hope that the companies will in some way make known that they will guarantee the payment of the advance until April 1.

**Mr. Mitchell Cheerful.**

President Mitchell appeared quite cheerful tonight when he made the announcement as above and his manner indicated that the time is near at hand when all the anthracite miners now on strike shall return to the mines. As soon as all the notices guaranteeing the payment of the advance until April 1 are posted, President Mitchell will call a meeting of the national executive board at which it is believed the strike will be declared off.

The largest labor demonstration ever held in this city took place today when nearly 7,000 miners paraded the streets. In a carriage at their head rode President Mitchell who received an enthusiastic ovation all along the line of march. Thousands of miners accompanied by their families came to the city from every mining town in the region to view the parade. Besides the miners from this vicinity there were 150 men in line who had tramped eighteen miles over the mountains from the Panther Creek valley. They, with the McAdoo miners, who are famed throughout the coal fields for their perseverance in marching and closing collieries, were the heroes of the parade. Three bus loads of the marching women of McAdoo and 100 small breaker boys, dressed in their working clothes, and with lighted mine lamps in their caps, were at the head of the line, immediately behind the carriages containing the United Mine Workers' officials. Many mottoes expressing the sentiments of the strikers were carried in the procession.

President Mitchell reviewed the parade at the end of the route, after which a mass meeting was held at which President Mitchell was the principal speaker. He said the strike was in such a peculiar position that it was hard to outline just what the result would be. He believed the time was not far distant when every mine would be in operation and that the men now had practically won the strike. Among other speakers were W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America; Benjamin James, of Hazleton; Fred Dilcher, of Ohio; W. D. Fairley, of Alabama; George Purcell, of Indiana, members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers; John Fahey, R. N. Courtright, of Scranton; Edward Sappitt, of Pittsburg, national organizer; "Mother" Jones, of Chicago; Angelo Perrin, an Italian, and Anthony Slasscher, a Slavonian.

**An Appeal for Aid.**

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 22.—For the first time since the anthracite coal strike, a public appeal for aid was made here this afternoon by a committee calling on business men and collecting money and provisions for impoverished families of strikers.

## WASHERY MEN ATTACKED.

**Discontent Reigns at Wilkes-Barre. Men Anxious to Work.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 22.—Discontent among the striking miners of the Wyoming valley is growing, and unless the strike is settled soon they will be hard to control. A majority of the men are willing and anxious to go to work, and if President Mitchell should call the strike off tomorrow, even with the powder question unsettled, he would receive more credit from his followers than to allow the contest to drag on, with the chance of losing in the end.

The strikers say they are well organized now, and they can afford to wait awhile before demanding other concessions. But, in the opinion of many, a prolongation of the strike will mean only a repetition of history. The companies will starve the men out the same as they have in other strikes, and then when they do return to work it will probably be at the old wages and without a union back of them. The discontent of the strikers was shown at the works of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company, in the eastern part of the city, this morning. A gang of men were going to work to screen coal on the bank of the Empire mine, when they were set upon by a mob of men, women and boys. John J. O'Hara, foreman of the gang, was knocked down with a stone and his nose fractured. He had to run away to escape with his life. Several other workmen were slightly injured.

During the melee several shots were fired. One bullet grazed the ear of Coal and Iron Policeman H. C. McCall. The mob destroyed all the tools of the workmen. The disturbance took place within the city limits, and a detachment of police were sent to the scene. When they arrived they found a large crowd of women and boys, but very few men. The local officers of the United Mine Workers say none of their men were engaged in the fight.

The police found an effigy of O'Hara hanging to a telegraph pole. There was a placard on it which read: "Here are the remains of O'Hara."

Owing to the trouble, there was no work on the coal bank or at the Stanton washery, operated by the same company, today. The company used the coal screened on the bank for their boilers, and heretofore the strikers have not objected to the men gathering it for that purpose, as it was necessary to procure fuel somewhere in order that the pumps, which keep the mines free of water, might be kept running.

It is said O'Hara made himself objectionable to the wives of the strikers by boasting that he would work, despite all opposition. This angered the women, and on several occasions they pelted him with stones. One woman told him Saturday night that if he attempted to go to work this morning he would be killed.

A number of Polanders who have been working at the West End Coal company's colliery at Mocanaqua all through the strike were returning from Glen Lyon last night, when they were held up by some strikers and their sympathizers, who called the Poles "scabs." The foreigners attempted to resent the insult, but they were overpowered and had to retreat to a place of safety under a shower of stones. One man was badly cut on the head.

Mayor Nichols, of this city, sees trouble ahead if the strike continues. He is seriously considering a proposition to arm the police force with guns, so that they will be able to cope with a mob, should they be called upon to quell a riot.

## ANOTHER RIOT AT WILKES-BARRE

**A Mob, Numbering 5,000, Attacks the Workmen at Stanton Washery—No One Injured.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 22.—This evening there was another riot at the Stanton washery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company. When the workmen started to go to their homes, under the protection of coal and iron police, fully 5,000 people had gathered. A telephone message was sent to police headquarters in this city for help and Chief of Police Kline and a number of officers responded. The men who had been at work were put on board a small mine locomotive, but before the locomotive could get under headway some one fired. The police returned the fire, but no one was struck. Another volley from the windows of some houses followed. Every pane of glass in the cab of the locomotive was broken, but no one was wounded. Two of the workmen on the locomotive jumped off and were knocked down and kicked, but were rescued by the police.

The names of the injured men are Bradley Hoffman and John Delinski. Hoffman was so badly injured that he had to be taken to Mercy hospital.

As the officers were returning to headquarters, the electric car on which they rode was stoned, all the windows on one side of the car broken, and Police Sergeant Hall and two other passengers slightly injured. Mayor Nichols soon reached the scene and warned the mob that they were doing the cause of labor more injury than good. He said the law would be upheld and he was there to help uphold it. The mayor's speech had a good effect and the mob slowly dispersed to their homes. At 10 o'clock all was quiet at the washery.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING

**Weather Indications Today.**
**GENERALLY FAIR.**


1 General—End of the Big Strike Draws Apparently Nearer.
Operators Say Time Guarantee Is Superfluous.
Roosevelt Quiets the Hoodlums.
John Wanamaker Heard From.
2 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Financial and Commercial.
3 Local—Grier Case in Jury's Hands.
The Men's Union and Convicted Offenders.
4 Editorial.
News and Comment.
5 Local—Board of Control Will Mandamus the City Controller.
Thieves Make a Rich Haul on the "Hill."
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 Round About the County.
8 Local—Grier Case in Jury's Hands (Concluded).


## SOME VIEWS OF COAL MEN

### Not One Will Say the Mitchell Statement Will Impel His Company to Modify Its Offer.

### SAY IT IS SUPERFLUOUS

**Operators Who Have Refused to Comply with the Agreement of Thursday's Conference Seem Disposed to Persevere in Their Refusal, Though a Compliance Would Mean a Settlement of the Strike at Once—Reasons Why They Do Not Want to Specify a Time Limit to the Ten Per Cent. Offer—President Nichols Thinks Another Convention Is Unnecessary--Move Against the Washeries.**

Word of President Mitchell's intention to announce that a general compliance with the demand for a six months' guarantee on the ten per cent. offer would end the strike, reached The Tribune yesterday afternoon, and was transmitted to such of the larger operators who could be reached, with a request for an expression as to what effect this would have on the situation. They would not say that this would impel their companies to make any amendment to the original notice.

The public and the mine workers' officials were led to believe that the operators were willing to compromise by according their men a guarantee that the offer would remain in force at least six months, if the men would waive their claim for a straight advance, and be content to have a decrease in the cost of powder figure as part of the increase in the wages of contract miners. Now, however, it would appear this impression is an erroneous one.

The Temple Iron company, the Hillside Coal and Iron company and the Connell Coal company are the only important operators of the Lackawanna region who have complied with the agreement of their own conference of last Thursday, that an amendment should be made to the notices already posted, explaining that the offer would remain in force until April 1, 1900, and thereafter till further notice.

**Not Done as Yet.**

President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, and President Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson, were quoted in one of the Philadelphia papers yesterday as saying specifically that their companies would post the time guarantee today. General Superintendents Loomis and Rose, of the mining departments of these companies, do not admit the accuracy of this story.

One of the most prominent men on the operators' side of the conflict said he was quite positive his company would not post the amendment and was satisfied other big companies and most of the smaller ones would also refuse to make the modification Mr. Mitchell is demanding.

"There is no question," said he, "but that the offer will continue till April 1 and long after, and no one has any reasonable grounds for supposing it won't. The companies, therefore, contend that the guarantee is of no practical use, and as it will only serve to lay grounds for the Mine Workers coming on with a demand for another readjustment on April 1, we do not propose to make it. No sane man is going to give any credence to a story that the offer was made with a view of modifying it after the men would get back to work.

"It's preposterous. Even though the companies were disposed to deal double with their employes, they would be restrained from so doing by the knowledge that the moment they attempted it they would be inviting another strike. Let the men go back to work and they will find very likely that the companies will not be the first to attempt to make any change in the wage scale."

**What the Conference Said.**

Another operator, who was in a somewhat conciliatory frame of mind, said: "I hardly think any more operators will add a time limit to the notices they have posted. That, however, ought not be a bar to Mr. Mitchell calling off the strike. The operators' conference on Thursday gave out a statement, prepared by themselves during the conference, setting forth that they had intended that their ten per cent. offer was to continue indefinitely, and, that as there seemed to be some misunderstanding on that score, they would, by way of explanation, say specifically that the offer would hold good until April 1 and thereafter until further notice. The names of the operators and the companies they represented were published with the statement, and for all practical purposes

[Continued on Page 5.]

**WEATHER FORECAST.**

Washington, Oct. 22.—Forecast for Eastern Pennsylvania: Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southwesterly winds.