

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1902.

TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT CALLS CONFERENCE OF THE STRIKE PRINCIPALS

Summons the Railway Presidents and John Mitchell to a Meeting with Him at Washington.

ACTION IS WITHOUT ANY ASSURANCES

Secretary Root, it is believed, saw one coal president while in New York and also it is believed, conferred with persons having influence with the coal-carrying corporations—the president's purpose is to have a heart to heart talk with the opposing representatives, with the hope of effecting at least a temporary arrangement whereby the frightful consequences of a fuel famine may be averted—disclaims political motive and looks for the putting aside, in the interest of the public good, of false pride and obstinacy—is powerless to employ any force other than persuasion, but expects to use a lot of that. His invitation promptly accepted by the various recipients, who will see him tomorrow at eleven o'clock—other developments in the strike situation.

Washington, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt will make an effort to bring the anthracite coal mine owners and their striking employees together, in the interest of the public good. This conclusion was reached after a series of conferences with his cabinet advisers, covering yesterday and today. The decision was arrived at when the lawyers of the cabinet informed the president that there was no way, under the constitution and the form of government of the United States, for federal intervention to end the strike. Every phase of the situation was canvassed and the determination to have the mine owners and President Mitchell meet the president was reached when it was found that no other method was open.

At the conclusion of the conference today, which was attended by Secretaries Root, Shaw and Moody, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne, at the temporary white house, copies of the following telegram were made public:

White House, Washington, Oct. 1, 1902. George F. Baer, President Reading Railroad system, Philadelphia, Pa. W. H. Treadwell, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, 21 Exchange place, New York. E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie Railroad company, 21 Cortland street, New York. Thomas F. Fowler, president New York, Ontario and Western Railway company, 25 Beaver street, New York. B. M. Olyphant, president Delaware and Hudson company, New York. John Markle, president of the United Mine Workers of America. I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock a. m. in Washington, in regard to the delivery of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America. (Signed) Theodore Roosevelt.

John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock a. m. in Washington, in regard to the delivery of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to the presidents of the anthracite coal companies. (Signed) Theodore Roosevelt.

The president's purpose, at the meeting Friday, the line of approach toward the settlement of the strike will be an appeal by President Roosevelt to both sides to come together as men and not to allow false pride or a feeling of obstinacy to stand in the way of a termination of the great strike, which is fraught with such threat of misery to thousands of people. It is stated by one of the president's advisers that beyond this the president cannot go; he has no power of compulsion to bring into play against either side and he must rely upon his persuasive abilities and his appeals to their sense of humanity if anything tangible is to be accomplished. The president intends to lay before his hearers the situation as it appears to him with all the prospecting horrors that will follow a fuel famine, and will urge them in the interests of humanity to open the mines and supply the demand for coal. The president has taken this action because he feels it to be his duty to do so, as the executive head of a nation, threatened with great peril. The president has, in a sense, taken upon himself the burdens of an arbitrator in this great dispute between capital and labor, and though the arbitration is not compulsory and is not even known under the name of arbitration in any of the invitations issued today, it is the hope of the president and his advisers that it will be effective. Just how, no one can say, though there is the suggestion of a temporary

NO POLITICAL MOTIVE.

It is stated by a member of the cabinet that there is no political purpose in this effort, but that the president is moved to exert his influence solely in the interests of the people. In the opinion of the president, the story is revived of the settlement of the strike in 1900. The operators claim that when that strike was settled under stress of a political exigency, the way was paved for the present strike. They also claim that the strikers have hoped that political influence would again be exerted in their behalf and the operators compelled to make further concessions. The efforts of Senators Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Senator Platt, of New York, and Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, have been pointed out as a verification of the claim of the operators. All this, they have asserted, is due to the settlement which was made in 1900. All these various questions have been discussed during the past few days, together with the legal situation, and the power of the federal administration in the premises, and it was thought the president could do more by bringing the owners and miners together than in any other way.

CABINET NOT TO BE PRESENT.

Friday is cabinet day and 11 o'clock, the hour appointed in the invitations for the meeting of the coal magnates, is the usual hour of assemblage of the cabinet, but according to the present understanding the cabinet meeting will be postponed. The president's invitation is plainly to relieve the invited guests from the feeling of reserve that might naturally be created if they appeared before the entire cabinet, including some exceedingly clever lawyers whom the coal people might not care to meet in a business way in the absence of their own legal advisers. So the absence of the cabinet will give the president an opportunity to do just what he wants, namely, to have a good heart to heart talk with the operators and Mr. Mitchell, to induce them to talk to each other freely and to reason quietly and soberly, and, finally, to agree, if possible, to make concessions on each side which will terminate the strike. And, at least, if this last object cannot be directly attained, it is hoped that the foundations may be laid for an agreement in the near future, perhaps an agreement between the principals to have further meetings and perhaps to refer open issues between them to third parties.

PRESIDENT HAS NO ASSURANCES.

It is stated positively that the president has no assurances from either side which form the basis of his call for this meeting. But, when Secretary Root was in New York yesterday and the night preceding, he saw one at least of the coal presidents whose name appears in today's list of invitations. It was stated that the meeting was a casual one, but no statement could be extracted touching the personality of the other great forces that are operating in this strike who might have been seen by the war secretary in his peace mission. Other great financial forces than Mr. Morgan, competent to exercise a tremendously powerful but secret pressure upon corporations, exist in New York, and it is surmised that with some of these the secretary, not unacquainted in a business way with this circle, may have had interviews during his visit.

THE PRESIDENT GRATIFIED.

Mr. Baer's prompt reply to the president's suggestion was particularly gratifying to Mr. Roosevelt, for it was believed that by all probability his acceptance will insure favorable replies from other officials who were invited. Mr. Baer has acted as the spokesman for the operators in the various statements that have been put forth from time to time in reply to the miners' representations and it is realized that his influence will be a potent factor in any conferences that may take place. The president is expressing the keenest interest in the coming gathering and expresses the sincere hope that it will result in steps that will bring about the cessation of the strike. President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, is among those asked to join in Friday's conference. The president has the greatest respect for Mr. Cassatt's well-known business ability and good judgment, and is anxious that he should give the country the benefit of his opinions. No reply has been received from him tonight, although it is not doubted that he will attend.

"PRESIDENT'S REQUEST A COMMAND"—BAER

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.—President George F. Baer, of the Reading company, will attend the coal conference at Washington on Friday. In reply to a query, he said: "I consider the president's request a command." New York, Oct. 1.—President Theodore Roosevelt, of the Lackawanna road; President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western company, and President Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson company, this afternoon acknowledged receipt of President Roosevelt's invitation to confer with him over the coal

STRIKE SITUATION, BUT NONE OF THESE SEEN WOULD DISCUSS THE PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE MEETING.

There is absolutely no truth whatever in the report that President Baer, of the Reading company, has resigned. There is no truth whatever in the reports that the strike has been settled or contemplated. J. P. Morgan said: "I have heard of the president's invitation to the coal presidents and I think it is an admirable thing. As to results we can tell better when the operators come back." John Markle, one of the leading independent operators, who was also invited by President Roosevelt to attend the Washington conference said he would certainly go. He, too, declined to prophesy what result, if any, might be reached as a result of a talk with the president. Following the receipt of the president's invitation, the coal presidents in the city held a brief conference, but no word as to what passed between them was obtainable.

MITCHELL SMILINGLY AGREES TO ACCEPT

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 1.—If the broad smile which President Mitchell wore when he opened President Roosevelt's telegram inviting him to the white house conference at Washington on Friday, was any indication, he was highly delighted with the president's message. "Of course I shall accept President Roosevelt's invitation," he said to the Associated Press correspondent. "I have just sent a reply to the president's telegram. I shall leave here tomorrow afternoon and be in Washington early Friday morning. Of course I have no means of knowing just what matters will be brought up at the conference, and would not discuss them now even if I had." In answer to a question as to whether he thought a settlement of the strike would be reached at the meeting in Washington, he said that he was unable to say.

The receipt of the message from President Roosevelt was a great relief at President Mitchell's headquarters, as the suspense for the past forty-eight hours has been intense. Some communication was expected from some one high in power and its failure to arrive last night or early this morning was a disappointment and at the time it looked as though all hopes of a peaceful settlement of the strike had fallen through. The general impression is that the conference will agree upon a plan to settle the strike satisfactory to both sides.

DETROIT'S MAYOR GOES RIGHT ALONG

Detroit, Oct. 1.—Telegrams from mayors of various cities continue to arrive in the mayor's office in response to the invitation to send delegations to the proposed national conference on the coal situation here, Oct. 3, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, wired that he would take the matter up with the city council next Monday night and request authority to appoint delegates. The mayors of Covington, Ky.; Peoria, Ill., and Paterson, N. J., wired that delegations had been appointed and would be here. Mayor Boothby, of Portland, Me., has the matter under consideration. Mayor Maybury, of this city, has requested Corporation Counsel Tarnsey to formulate a plan of action for presentation to the conference. Mayor Maybury has sent invitations to municipal bodies asking them to send delegates who will be accorded the same privilege of the floor as any other delegates. Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Mayor Johnson today issued a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of this city, to be held Friday evening next to take action relative to the coal strike. Resolutions will be presented to the meeting and the federal government to either take control of the anthracite mines or to name a receiver to operate them until a settlement of the strike occurs.

Detroit, Oct. 1.—President D. M. Parry, of the National Association of Manufacturers, and his people, said today, received the following dispatch from John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers: "I shall proceed at once to get in communication with the people and Mr. Parry, and arrange for a committee of five to meet the committee designated by Mr. Mitchell in Buffalo next Saturday, probably at 2 p. m. I will not announce the committee of manufacturers until I hear from the telegrams which I will send at once."

HAULED BY WAGON 20 MILES TO HEARING

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 1.—The one hundred and twenty-seven strikers who were arrested in the Central hearing charges of rioting, were taken to Bloomsburg for a hearing late this afternoon. The prisoners were taken in wagons and every available vehicle in the town was pressed into the service. The distance to Bloomsburg is twenty miles. The sheriff arrived there with his charges at 7 o'clock this evening and the hearing was at once proceeding.

HILL KNIFES BILL DEVERY

The Big Chief Is Mercilessly Ejected from the New York State Democratic Convention.

RETIRES MID CHEERS, VOWING VENGEANCE

Bird Coler Named for Governor and the Rest of the Slated Ticket Put Through with Scarcely a Show of Opposition—David B. Hill in Complete Control at Every Point—Platform Ignored by Bryan, Makes Faces at President Roosevelt and Protective Tariff, Eulogizes Thomas Jefferson and Calls for State Ownership and Operation of the Coal Mines.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Saratoga, Oct. 1.—The New York state Democratic convention today nominated the Hill slate as printed yesterday, with only one change. In place of D. J. Van Aiken, of Ontario, for treasurer, George Finch, of Warren, was named. Bird S. Coler, for governor, had 422 votes for a cast for Jacob A. Cantor. David B. Hill had his way in everything. He dominated the situation absolutely. The feature of the convention was the throwing out of William S. Devery by a vote of 422 to 21, amid scenes of frantic bordering on riot, the like of which the oldest delegates could not remember. Devery was successively repudiated by the state committee, the committee on credentials, and by the convention itself. He left the hall, beaten but defiant. The extraordinary feature of the whole episode was the fact that while the convention voted almost solidly against Devery, in every other way, by cheers, handstrokes and applause, it showed itself with him. Devery thought it would be with him to the end, and the result of the vote was a great surprise to him. When Hill's attitude became known, as it did by his casting a solid delegation vote at the outset against Devery, the delegates meekly gave in and voted as their boss dictated. Devery vows that he will follow Hill all over the state during the campaign and tell of the injustice done to him.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Devery was shut out officially from the convention by the decision of the committee on credentials, announced at 11:35 a. m. Goodwin was also unseated. Devery was already on the convention floor at that time. When Devery entered the hall an ovation such as has seldom been accorded to any one in any Democratic state convention was rung at him by Hill's delegates. Before the news of the decision of the committee on credentials was made known, the "Big Chief" shouldered his way down the aisle of the hall where the convention was gathered, and with one voice the crowd shouted acclaim. Devery sat the crowd shouting acclaim. Devery set the Tammany band of seagoing anti-arms, under "Big Tim" Ganevy, were helplessly dumb at the reception of the man they had been ordered to head off. Devery was in the convention, and it had risen to receive him with open arms. As "Big Bill" seated himself and the cries in his honor still rose and fell all over the hall, he smiled and waved his hand back at the waves of sound.

DEBATE SHUT OFF.

At 11:22 Mr. Hill entered the convention hall on the arm of Senator Grady, of New York, and there was a great outburst of applause. At 11:27 the temporary audience filed out by the main entrance for order. When the report of the committee on credentials was called for, Chairman McMahon said: "In presenting the report I move the previous question." That was to prevent debate. While the report was being read there was quiet until the Ninth district was reached. When the secretary read, "In the Ninth district, New York, neither delegation is entitled to seats in the convention because of the wholesale corruption," the storm broke. There was an ugly roar from the galleries and the delegates on the floor rose and cried aloud in hoarse, howling tones. He charged his shouting out to the machinations of a clique and called on Mr. Hill with a lunge of his fat paw to do him justice. "Democrats of this convention," he shouted, "Samuel J. Tilden was deprived of his right of franchise, as was the people of the United States. We do not want that to occur here today. It was through the work of a clique of this convention that the people of the Ninth district are about to be deprived of a similar right. Mr. Hill, as state leader of the state of New York, we ask justice for you as leader of the Democratic party. We do not come

here, as honest Democrats, to be deprived, of our rights."

Regular Pandemonium.

The convention was in a turmoil. Mobs of delegates pushed up the aisles to Devery on the platform, while cheers and stinging hisses rose in deafening volume. The chairman named in vain for order and for ten minutes the convention had become a howling riot about the "Big Chief." Twice Devery advanced again upon the chairman, shaking his hands threateningly, and twice he was pulled back. Finally, he reached the platform once more, and shoved in the face of John B. Stanchfield, the temporary chairman, a minority report. Still the convention was madly disordered, and it was then that the chairman shouted aloud: "The Democratic party in its dignity will not be overrun by a lot of thugs and ruffians." Then Hill was seen to rise in silent insistence, and the chairman called for a vote on adopting the anti-Devery report. Hill quietly cast a solid delegation vote for the report, and after him, in meek submission, followed the county leaders, vote by vote, casting out Devery's claim. Thus 422 votes were cast for the throwing out of Devery. Only 21 dared to cross Hill's will.

Devery Retires.

When the great vote against Devery had been recorded there arose an ugly clamor from the galleries and a roar of disapproval from among the delegates. "What is the further pleasure of the convention?" cried the chairman, when he could make himself heard. "Devery! Devery!" yelled the mob in the galleries and about the rear of the floor. Then the delegates looked at Hill, who was sitting quietly in his remote seat, among all the uproar, and the clamor quieted with great suddenness. But the uproar broke out afresh when Devery arose to leave the hall. The "Big Chief" marshalled his body guard and began to push his way from the back rooming at a house just at every step. Cheers and hand clapping met Devery as he shoved his way to the door. The mob in the galleries rose and followed the Devery crowd to the street. There they cheered and cheered again and swept away up the street behind Devery and his band. The remainder of the convention's work was tame and uninteresting.

The Platform.

The platform adopted calls for steadfast fidelity to American principles, for the back of which it arraigns the Federal party; demands the return to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, to stop demoralization of the country; opposes trusts that injuriously affect consumer and employer and drive out small manufacturers, and especially condemns the so-called beef and coal trusts for "unreasonably depriving the people of necessities of life." Restriction of the amassing of wealth is advocated and the amendment of the tariff law by placing the necessities of life on the free list is demanded. The Dingley tariff law is condemned as a whole. The president is criticized for dilatory conduct, and is accused of not wanting to offend the trusts. The platform asserts that the proposition to amend the United States constitution to enable the federal government to proceed against the trusts is a mere subterfuge to get delay; condemns the neglect of the national and state authorities to enforce the Sherman law and the Donnelly state law; favors trade expansion but objects to this country "apeing England in trying to establish a colonial government"; condemns the action of the government in its treatment of the Philippines; demands justice for Cuba in the matter of trade by reducing the tariff to a strictly revenue basis; demands public ownership of anthracite coal mines by the right of eminent domain and the payment of full damages to owners, so as to insure peace in the mining regions. To relieve the consumer; arraigns the state administration for extravagance in the administering of state affairs; declares in favor of low tariff on raw materials; demands the return of all moneys received to the county where collected; sympathizes with the Jews in Roumania; demands the return of the United States national administration for "trading judicial position for state aid." The declaration regarding national ownership of anthracite mines is as follows: "We advocate the national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain with just compensation to owners. Ninety per cent. of the anthracite coal deposits of the world being in the state of Pennsylvania, national ownership can be had in the interest of the whole people. Fuel, like water, being a public necessity, we advocate national ownership and operation of the mines as a solution of the problem which will relieve the country from the sufferings which follow differences between labor and capital in the anthracite mines. This course will insure peace in the mining regions and remove the cause for differences leading not only to suffering, but oft-times to bloodshed and insurrection. It will relieve the consumers of coal, not only in this state and throughout the whole country, insure steady employment and ample compensation to labor; transfer children from the mines to the schools; insure, strengthen and preserve the stability of the business interests and popular institutions of our country. Whatever differences of opinion may exist over other propositions, a public ownership of anthracite coal mines must be apparent to every citizen."

HEWITT'S OPEN LETTER

It Is Directed to President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers—Makes His Position Clear.

New York, Oct. 1.—Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt has written an open letter to President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, in which he discusses the coal strike generally and replies to the position of Mr. Mitchell's recent statement concerning him personally. Mr. Hewitt denies the assertion that he is a champion of the mine operators and an enemy of the mine workers. He insists that his intention was to demonstrate Mr. Mitchell's policy in the strike was contrary to the spirit of American institutions and that the operators could not treat with the miners without violating their ob-

KILLED OR STUNNED AND LAID ON TRACK

Frightful Death of John Mullen of Pittston, Who Has Worked During the Mine Strike.

CAME HOME TO VISIT MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY

Accompanied by Another Man He Rode Up to the Heidelberg Colliery Near Smithville Last Evening and Two Hours Later the Car He Went Up On Ran Over Him—He Was Lying on His Face at the Time the Car Came Along—Suffice Heard a Short Time Before.

HEARING OF THE UNION PARTY ROW

Another Day Spent in Trying to Discover Who Made Most Noise at Recent State Convention.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Oct. 1.—The hearing in the Union party election contest in the Dauphin county court was resumed today. A large number of witnesses were called by the Pattison faction to corroborate the testimony of Oliver J. Hewitt, of Tyrone, relative to the alleged plot at the Medical Fund hall, Philadelphia. The witness testified that a mob broke into the hall, where the state convention was being held, and endeavored to make it impossible to transact business, so that State Chairman Ritter was compelled to adjourn the convention to the Continental hotel. The witnesses were Prof. J. B. Rendell, of Lincoln university; J. E. Harter, Clearfield; Charles W. Zeller, J. E. Heardsley and ex-Senator T. F. Hughes, Philadelphia; ex-Senator Alex. F. Thompson, Lockport; W. D. Woodbury, Pottsville; Edward Darlington, West Chester; and C. Tasso Kratz, of Morristown.

REMAINS IDENTIFIED.

The remains were later identified by several persons, and when Coroner Berge arrived the two watchmen at the Heidelberg colliery volunteered the statement that shortly before the car approached they heard the sounds of a scuffle at the point where the body was found and, coming out, saw several men engaged in a violent quarrel. Before the car reached the scene the men had departed. Coroner Berge believes that Mullen was either killed or stunned by a blow in this fight and that his assailants deliberately placed his body on the street car track to cover their crime. The identity of the man who got off the car with him and of one other, who was later seen with him, is known and an effort is being made to apprehend them.

FUNERAL OF GILLIS LARGELY ATTENDED

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 1.—The funeral of Joseph Gillis, the striker who was killed at Nanticoke by Coal and Iron Police man Sweeney, took place this morning. All the executive officers of the United Mine Workers attended. Four thousand miners, all members of the miners' union, followed the remains to the grave. The coroner's jury, investigating the tragedy, returned a verdict this evening that Gillis came to his death from a bullet wound inflicted by James Sweeney. A number of tramps bombarded the Ninth regiment camp this morning. The soldiers fired at the tramps, but they managed to escape. Colonel Dougherty says if stone throwers persist in their work they may expect a bullet for every stone thrown.

READING OFFERS COAL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 1.—The Reading Railroad company, through a local dealer, has agreed to furnish the Columbia public schools with 216 tons of anthracite coal, at last year's prices. The coal is expected to be delivered within a few days.

PENNYPACKER HAS TWO FINE MEETINGS

Received with Wild Enthusiasm at Montoursville and Holds Reception at Williamsport. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Williamsport, Oct. 1.—Judge Penny-packer spoke at Montoursville this afternoon and in this city this evening. Both meetings were wildly enthusiastic and largely attended, the court house here being jammed to the doors. Previous to the meeting there was a public reception at the Young Men's Republican house, where several thousand shook hands with the candidate. Judge Penny-packer spoke on the question of ballot reform, following along the lines of his previous speech on this topic. Hon. William M. Brown, candidate for lieutenant governor, also spoke, as did General Latta and several local speakers, including Congressman Deemer. Former Judge Mitchell presided at the meeting.

FOOT BALL.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 15; Franklin and Marshall, 0. At Princeton—Princeton, 15; Swarthmore, 0. At New Haven—Yale, 31; Tufts, 0. At Cambridge—Harvard, 17; Bowdoin, 0. At Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell, 13; University of Rochester, 0.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Eastern and Pennsylvania—Fair, cooler Thursday; Friday fair; light to fresh north winds. 24 hours ended 8 p. m., 1.15 inches.