

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1902.

TWO CENTS.

THE VETERANS AT WASHINGTON

Gray-Haired Heroes of '61 Are Received with Open Arms at the National Capital.

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY

Interesting Meetings Held Under the Shadow of the Washington Monument—Camp Roosevelt, Which Is to Be Headquarters of the Various Army Corps, Is Formally Dedicated—Speeches by Secretary Hay and Others—Grand Exhibition of Fireworks on Washington Monument Grounds.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The ceremonies incident to the beginning of the thirty-sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which commenced here today were varied in character and mostly only semi-official. The only formal proceeding of the day was the dedication of Camp Roosevelt, the tent city on the White house grounds, which will be the headquarters of the several corps organizations during the week. The ceremonies there consisted of a number of addresses by men of national reputation, the chief speech being delivered by Secretary Hay. For the rest, the old soldiers busied themselves largely in renewing the acquaintances of forty years ago and in manifesting their appreciation of the welcome extended by the capital city. Of this welcome, they found generous evidence on every hand. The events of the day outside the dedication ceremonies at Camp Roosevelt included a fine regatta on the Potomac, an attractive automobile parade, an interesting procession by the Red Men of this city and neighboring cities, and camp fires in the evening. Commander-in-Chief Torrance and his staff kept open house all day at the Ebbitt house and received many hundreds of callers. Many train loads of people have arrived during the day, and it is now quite certain that attendance will be realized.

A Centre of Interest.

A centre of interest during the day was the grounds south of the white house. There, on the Ellipse under the shadow of the Washington monument are located tents which are to be used as the headquarters of the different corps and other divisions whose members constitute the Grand Army. Among the organizations thus represented are the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James, the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee. All these tents were occupied during the day, and all proved powerful magnets to the veterans. There were officers on hand in each tent to answer questions, and many interesting meetings took place. The postoffice and the hospital tents also were taken possession of during the day, as were most of the tents which are to be used as sleeping quarters. After today the camp will be under guard as in war times.

A spectacular street exhibition was given at 3 o'clock by the Improved Order of Red Men. They marched down Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the white house, about 450 strong. The organizations participating were the nine tribes of the order in Washington. Their ranks were augmented by the addition of a number of visitors from neighboring states. Fred W. Kallert acted as marshal and there were several floats upon which leaves depicted themselves for the amusement of the multitude. The members were in full uniform.

The Kansas delegation, which is quartered at an uptown hotel, is attracting a great deal of attention. The members came prepared not only to participate in the festivities of the encampment, but to furnish the people with an object lesson of what they can do in the line of agriculture. They brought with them a large exhibit of pumpkins of enormous size, apples, potatoes, corn and wheat. The sidewalk surrounding the hotel has been completely taken up with the display, while suspended from ropes fastened to tree boxes are bunches of ears of corn. The sunflower also is much in evidence. At night the veterans and their friends were entertained by an exhibition of fireworks on the Washington monument grounds. The principal scene represented was the rescue of the diplomatic legations at Peking in which 200 persons were engaged. The attendance numbered thousands and the different features of the spectacle were enthusiastically received.

Camp Roosevelt. Camp Roosevelt, which is to be the headquarters of the various army corps represented here during the week of the Grand Army encampment, was formally dedicated at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The camp is on the White lot just west of the white house and between that building and the Washington monument. It is a beautiful award, located near the heart of the city and also is otherwise adapted to the purpose to which it is to be put. The dedication ceremonies were presided over by the Hon. B. H. Warner,

chairman of the citizens' committee of the District of Columbia, and were largely attended by the veterans and by citizens of Washington, including both officers and gentlemen. The ceremonies took place on the improvised platform. The proceedings were begun promptly at the time specified. Colonel John McElroy, chairman of the reunion committee, called the meeting to order and summoned Mr. Warner to the stand. After brief invocation by the Rev. W. G. Davenport, Dr. Warner introduced the Hon. Henry B. F. MacFarland, one of the district commissioners. Before doing so, however, Mr. Warner spoke a few words of welcome to the veterans, referring to the beautiful weather, he saying that the genial sunshine was typical of the hospitality extended to the old soldiers by the people of the national capital.

Mr. MacFarland's Address. Mr. MacFarland spoke for the declaration that Washington is the national capital only because of what was done by that Grand Army of the Republic which you represent, and after paying a high tribute to the members of the Grand Army, both as soldiers and citizens, said:

We of the younger generation, who were born while you were fighting, know your spirit for that more recent war for humanity, for freedom and for opportunity, which under the direction of President McKinley, hero, saint and martyr, was won in fewer days than you fought months. That smaller war showed that we still had in the full vigor the noble spirit of your war—that spirit typified by your present president, whose name this camp is most appropriately named. We, who have come up since the civil war would learn of you and of the statesmen and soldiers, your comrades who are here in spirit, lessons which we need for the twentieth century. We would catch the spirit of absolute devotion which gave up everything for the republic and cost of life and dear. We would follow the example of those who found joy in sacrifice and their highest reward in the sweet, stern face of their country. We would be content to die for it.

Ours is a most difficult task. It is easier to die than to live for our country, and we need a double measure of your spirit for the days which seem so unheroic, and yet demand much heroism. Fortunately, we have the example of you veterans, in peace, as well as in war. You have shown for forty years that you were citizen-soldiers and that you are soldier-citizens. The victories of peace are yours as well as the victories of war. Your high purpose, the self-control, the patient endeavor, the stalwart courage which are as necessary to good citizenship as to good soldiery, appear in your present life. You remind us that all times are heroic, because all times are full of heroism, and that the unrecognized and unhonored heroes of every day are the heroes of the future, doing their duty faithfully, are keeping the ranks steady, and advancing the general march.

Mr. MacFarland took his seat in the midst of a generous round of applause, which was renewed and redoubled when the Hon. John H. Secretary of state rose to speak for the president. Mr. Hay read his speech from manuscript, but he spoke so distinctly that his words were plainly audible to all the vast number present. He was applauded at frequent intervals as he proceeded.

Mr. Hay's Address. His address was as follows: Comrades of the Grand Army. In the name of the president, and in his stead, I bid you welcome to Washington. I need not say that on every inch of American soil, wherever that starry banner waves, you are at home, and that no formal words of welcome. But especially in this capital city of the republic, you are the honored guests, you are the children of the house, the doors are always open to you. Wherever you turn, you are reminded of the history of which you are a part. From the windows of that white house, the eyes of many a conqueror have looked upon this field whose names belong to the ages—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, and McKinley. This is the site of the white tents of Faneuil's eternal camping ground, where your friends and brothers repose. And casting its gigantic shadow over this field, the eagle of the United States, the Washington towers to the clouds the highest structure ever reared by men in memory of the loftiest character in human history.

A peculiar interest attends this gathering. Never again shall all of us meet in a camp like this. Not often shall the members come together in company to renew our memories of the past and our vows of eternal devotion to the cause to which, in those distant days, we swore allegiance. Thirty-seven years have passed since some of us, wearing crepe on our arms and mourning in our hearts for Abraham Lincoln, saw the great army which he loved pass before the white house in grand review. Many of you marched in those dusty columns, singing to the rhythm of drums and tramping, which had sounded the onset in a hundred battles. The banners blew gaily out—what was left of them; they were stained with the weather of long marches; they were splattered in the rains and tatters of glorious victories. There was not much of pomp or state about this solemn march. But the men in the street that day—many of whom I have the honor of seeing before me—afforded their own country, and the rest of the world, a lesson which shall never be forgotten, though its tremendous import was not immediately perceived. In fact, many inferences were drawn at the moment which the lapse of a few months almost altogether forgot. One trained observer found events in the Old World said: "These splendid fellows will give you trouble; it is too low a force to be disbanded easily." He reasoned from the precedents of the past, unaware that we were making new precedents. Since then, the world has learned the lesson that the world has not learned the lesson of peace, but not the nervous peace of helplessness. We do not need the overgrown armies of Europe. Our admirable regular force, with its perfect drill and discipline, though by far the smallest in the world in proportion to population, is sufficient for our ordinary needs. When the occasion calls, when the vital

condition of the republic is peace, but not the nervous peace of helplessness. We do not need the overgrown armies of Europe. Our admirable regular force, with its perfect drill and discipline, though by far the smallest in the world in proportion to population, is sufficient for our ordinary needs. When the occasion calls, when the vital

JUDGE PENNYPACKER AT CHAMBERSBURG.

Addresses a Republican Mass Meeting at Rosedale Opera House.

Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 6.—Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker and Congressman H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, addressed a Republican mass meeting at Rosedale Opera house here tonight. Special trains from the chief towns in the county brought an unusually large number of citizens to the meeting. Judge Pennypacker confined his address chiefly to national issues and pressed prosperity as the chief argument for Republican success. He referred to James W. Nolan, the Democratic candidate for secretary of internal affairs, as an example of Republican prosperity. General Bingham extolled the Republican party and claimed for it the credit for what good laws Pennsylvania enjoys. Ex-Senator W. U. Brewer presided, and there were secretaries and vice-presidents from every section of Franklin county.

A reception arranged for the gubernatorial candidates this afternoon was postponed because of the failure of the party to arrive until 5 o'clock.

EARTHQUAKE AT GUAM.

Naval Station and Public Buildings Damaged \$45,000 Worth.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Acting Secretary Darling of the navy department received a cable message today from Rear-Admiral Wildes, at Cavite transmitting the following message from Captain Schroeder, naval governor of the island of Guam: Reported destructive earthquake at Guam, Sept. 22. No Americans injured. Damage naval station estimated at \$23,000. Damage to insular public buildings and bridges \$22,000. Authority is required to purchase necessary material for repairs to make immediate necessary repairs.

ORDERED TO HUDSON VALLEY.

Governor Odell Sends Second Regiment to Protect Property.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Governor Odell late tonight issued an order directing the entire Second Regiment, composed of separate companies between Troy and Plattsburg on duty to protect the property of the Hudson Valley railroad company upon whose line a strike has been in progress for some weeks. Adjutant General Hines, on duty at National Guard headquarters, tonight and has prepared a list of additional available troops should their services be deemed necessary by Col. Lloyd.

GAELIC CONVENTION.

Distinguished Irish-Americans from Various Parts of Country Present.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The national convention of the Gaelic League of America began here today, distinguished Irish-Americans from various parts of the country being in attendance. The first sessions were devoted to preliminary routine business. Four days will be devoted to the sessions, and there will be addresses and discussions of the Gaelic language. There are 18,000 members of the league in the United States, including seven schools in Philadelphia, with a membership of 500 or 600.

BOYCOTT ON RIVAL UNION.

Garment Cutters Refuse to Handle Cloth for a Special Order.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—A boycott destined to throw nearly 4,000 workers out of employment has been instituted by the custom cutters and trimmers, who hereafter will refuse to cut clothing for shops employing members of the Special Order of Clothing Makers, the cutters and trimmers are affiliated with the United Garment Workers, and it is to assist the latter body in its fight against the Special Order that the action is to be taken.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Oct. 5.—Arrived: Vanderland, Antwerp; Trave, Genoa, Cleared: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen via Plymouth and Choptank; Blucher, Hamburg via Plymouth and Choptank; Epine, Land, Southampton and Antwerp. Bremen-Arrived: Hohenzollern, New York; Gibraltar, Arrived: York, New York; Sailed: Albatross, New York; Antwerp-Arrived: Zealand, New York; Lizard-Arrived: Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam.

Dan Falls Again.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 6.—Despite the raw weather today 5,000 people gathered at the Oakley track to see Dan Patch go against the world's making record. He failed to lower his mark of 1:20, although he went the mile in 2:05, a remarkable performance, considering that the track, though dry, was soft. Time by quarters, 31, 1:09, 1:32, 2:01.

Will Consider Bond Purchase Offers.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Secretary Shaw said today that certain bond dealers had asked him if proposals to purchase bonds would be considered by the department. He has replied that propositions of this kind coming from any source would be considered to the extent of \$500,000, but that the rate would have to be low if any purchases were made.

McClosky's Anniversary.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6.—The chief event in today's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the entry into the priesthood of Bishop William McClosky, of the Louisville diocese which began yesterday afternoon, was a solemn high mass at the cathedral of the Assumption. Several thousand children were present.

MR. MITCHELL APPEALS TO THE MINERS

Officials of the United Mine Workers Urge Their Followers to Stand Firm.

WARNED NOT TO AROUSE PUBLIC SENTIMENT

Mine Workers Are Advised to Refrain from Acts of Lawlessness and Tender the Services of the Members of the Union to Assist the Local Authorities to Preserve Order—The Locals Asked to Pass Resolutions in Temperate Language and Telegraph Them to Mitchell's Headquarters—Strike Leaders Express Opinions as to the Calling Out of the Entire National Guard.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 6.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, slipped out of town before dawn this morning for Philadelphia, where he met Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, who is President Roosevelt's personal representative on matters pertaining to the anthracite coal strike. Mr. Mitchell returned here tonight unaccompanied and unannounced, and made the simple statement that he had met the labor commissioner. He refused absolutely to discuss his visit to Philadelphia, declined to say where in Philadelphia he met Mr. Wright, and what passed between them. Subsequently he informed a representative of the Associated Press that he saw other gentlemen while there, but declined to disclose their identity.

On the strength that Mr. Wright is close to President Roosevelt, there is a general impression here that the commissioner carried a message from the chief executive to Mr. Mitchell. A rumor which cannot be verified is in circulation here tonight that President Roosevelt has appealed to Mr. Mitchell to end the strike in the interest of humanity.

Interest in Mr. Mitchell's mysterious trip was intense all day and evening about headquarters. All the local district leaders called and scores of mine workers were also in evidence. No one seemed to know anything, and all were of the belief that some sort of a move is contemplated. Immediately upon the arrival of the strike leader, he was besieged, but he refused to see any one until after he had his supper. He granted the newspaper correspondent a brief interview, simply telling them he met Mr. Wright, but that he and the district presidents went into conference.

Mitchell's Statement. The conference between Mr. Mitchell and his district presidents continued until 11:15 p. m., and at 11:30 o'clock, five minutes before the national president left for Buffalo, he gave to the press the following statement, which was hurriedly prepared after he returned from Philadelphia tonight:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 6, 1902. To district secretaries and all mine workers in the anthracite field: I have, no doubt, read in the daily papers the reports of the conference at the white house last Friday in which your officers proposed an immediate resumption of work if the operators would agree with us to refer to the coal issue in the strike to the decision of the president of the United States and a tribunal named by him. You have noted the reply of the president, who is carrying roads, in which they responded to our overtures by denouncing your union, its members and officers in the most abusive and insulting manner possible. They also declared that a large majority of the strikers would return to work if given military protection, and that they would refer the coal issue to the United States troops to the coal fields.

In order to demonstrate to the people of our country that the statements of the operators are true, and that the mine workers are law-abiding citizens, the officers of all local unions should call mass meetings of all men on strike, and in each meeting should be held on Wednesday afternoon, October 8. We know that the mine workers are not returning to work by fear of military force, but by the sentiment prevailing at the meetings resolutions should be adopted emphatically declaring the statements of the operators to be untrue.

We also advise that acts of lawlessness by the coal and iron police and by strikers be denounced and the service of members of the union tendered the local authorities to preserve law and order. Great care should be exercised that no strike do not permit themselves to be provoked by the coal and iron police into the commission of overt acts. The operators failing to break the strike and deprive you of your well earned wages, are now attempting to avert public sentiment against you by making false claims that a reign of terror exists in the coal fields. He steadfast and true while the struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment is going on, and we have no hesitancy in saying that victory will be achieved in the not distant future. The heart of the nation beats in sympathy with you and all good citizens favor your cause. Do not fall to have resolutions drafted and sent to the coal fields, and do not let them at our expense to President Mitchell's headquarters immediately upon the adjournment of meetings.

John Mitchell, President I. M. W. of A. T. D. Nichols, Philadelphia, District 1. Thomas Duffy, Philadelphia, District 2. President, District 7. John Fahy, Philadelphia, District 9. The news of the calling out of the entire state guard caused a mild sensation

among those gathered at strike headquarters, but apparently the least perturbed were President Mitchell and the three district presidents. There was a crowd in the lobby of the Hart hotel, and as soon as the miners' chief came down the stairs with his traveling bag in hand, he was asked for an expression on the action of Governor Stone. He at first declined, but a moment later, as he pushed his way through the throng, he exclaimed: "Fahy said: 'If they call all the troops out in the United States it won't make the men go to work.' President Nichols said: 'Nothing has arisen to warrant the calling out of more troops, but if they are not used for any unlawful purpose, their presence in the coal fields cannot do us any harm.' District President Duffy remarked: 'The troops are not needed. I protested to Governor Stone when they were first ordered into my district, and I am still of the same mind.' President Fahy said: 'I do not see the necessity for calling out more troops, unless it be that of bolstering up the operators' side of the struggle.' The news of the call for all of the troops was received so late that no opinion could be had from any of the operators, as the coal companies living in this vicinity.

President Mitchell, accompanied by the three district presidents left for Buffalo at 11:35 p. m., over the Lehigh Valley railroad. There they will meet a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, who wish to discuss some plan for bringing the great struggle to an end. At Buffalo, the miners will be joined by National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson. A large crowd saw Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues off at the station.

WILL PETITION TO COURT.

Mr. Holman's Scheme to Compel Operators to Open Mines. Bangor, Maine, Oct. 6.—C. M. Holman, of this city, was a part owner in coal mines in Pennsylvania, of which the Philadelphia and Reading company are lessees is considering the question of making a petition to the courts for an injunction to compel the coal operators to open the mines and resume operations at once. As the property is leased on a royalty, Mr. Holman says that no income has been derived since the mines were shut down and that the actual owners of the mines are among the principal sufferers from the strike. He says also that a great many of the coal owners are in sympathy with the strikers but are helpless, at least in Pennsylvania, as the courts have held that the lessees have full control. Mr. Holman has wired President Roosevelt that the interests of the owners entitles them to representation in any conference which may be held with reference to a settlement of the strike.

PITTSBURG TROOPS READY.

Can Be Mobilized in Six Hours and Placed on Train.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 6.—The news from Harrisburg that Governor Stone had given the order calling out the entire National guard created intense excitement here. The entire National Guard of the Second brigade, located here, received word from Governor Stone to report immediately in the anthracite regions with ten days' rations. They report that within six hours the troops can be mobilized and on board train.

COAL PRICES IN NEW YORK.

Nine Dollars a Ton for Soft Coal. No Fixed Rate for Anthracite.

New York, Oct. 6.—Nine dollars a ton was the price of soft coal in New York today. Anthracite has no fixed price. One lot of five tons was sold today for \$125 by one retailer and 85 cents a bushel is now being asked in some places. This is at the rate of \$22 a ton. The cargo of the City of Chicago, Welsh coal, was put on sale today at \$12 a ton. The soft coal dealers declare that they are unable to get their coal hauled from the mines, on account of the scarcity of cars, and that inasmuch as soft coal is loaded directly from the mine into the cars, and not stored like anthracite, they have to stop mining when no cars are furnished them by the railroad companies.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

The Mysterious Death of Herman Schroeder.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 6.—A Journal special from Appleton, Wis., says: The body of Herman Schroeder, a Greenville farmer, was found today in the barn of Karl Ludwig, his stepfather. Schroeder came to Appleton, Saturday and drew \$500 from the bank, intending to make a purchase. He spent the money in various ways and then started to walk to his home. On his person were found \$16.93 and a bottle of strychnine. It is thought, however, that the man was murdered for his money.

Hanna Challenges Johnson.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 6.—In his speech at Steubenville today, Senator Hanna challenged Mayor Tom L. Johnson to a debate on the tariff, the subject to be discussed from a strictly economic standpoint and with no reference to monetary issues. Senator Hanna's challenge was telegraphed to Mayor Johnson at Wooster and he immediately replied that he would accept the challenge and would debate the subject in any way or at any time that Senator Hanna might name.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—Zopher C. Howell, the oldest wall paper manufacturer in the United States, died today. He was born in Albany, N. Y. in 1811. He came of a long line of paper manufacturers, three generations of his family having been active in the business.

ALL STATE TROOPS ARE ORDERED OUT

Governor Stone Decides to Call the Entire National Guard Into Service.

ORDERS ISSUED LATE LAST NIGHT

The Decision to Place All Available State Troops in the Field Is Reached After a Council of War with the General Officers of the Guard.

Harrisburg, Oct. 6.—Governor Stone late tonight ordered out the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on duty in the anthracite coal regions. The soldiers will be in the field tomorrow. The order calling out the guard is as follows: Headquarters National Guard, Adjutant General's Office. Harrisburg, Oct. 6, 1902.

In certain portions of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Columbia, tumults and riots frequently occur, and mob law reigns, men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away, and their families threatened. Railroad trains have been delayed, stoned and the tracks torn up. The civil authorities are unable to maintain order and have called upon the governor and commander-in-chief of the National Guard for troops. The situation grows more serious each day. The territory involved is so extensive that the troops now on duty are insufficient to prevent all disorder. The presence of the entire division, National Guard of Pennsylvania is necessary in these counties to maintain the public peace.

The major general commanding will place the entire division on duty, distributing them in such localities as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace. As tumults, riots, mobs and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about the coal mines, he will see that all men who desire to work, and their families, receive ample military protection. He will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference, and will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation, and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace; will see that threats, intimidations, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once. The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions and throughout the several counties, and no interference whatever will be permitted with officers and men in the discharge of their duties under this order. The dignity and authority of the state must be maintained and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders be asserted. By order of William A. Stone, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General.

The formal order was given out at the executive mansion shortly before 11 o'clock tonight by Private Secretary Gerwig. Governor Stone called a conference of the general officers of the guard, at which it was decided to place these troops in the field. Those present at the conference were Major General Miller, General Gobin, of the Third brigade; General Schell, of the First brigade; Colonel Hillings, of the Sixteenth regiment, who represented General Wilber, of the Second brigade, who is in Kansas; Assistant Adjutant General Elliott and Assistant Quartermaster General Richardson. The canvas and other camp equipment will be shipped from the state arsenal, and it is expected all the troops will be in the field within twenty-four hours. The troops now in the field are Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments of the Third brigade, and the Governor's troop, Sheridan troop and Second Philadelphia City troop. The troops which will be sent to reinforce those now on duty are the First regiment, Second regiment, Third regiment, Sixth regiment, Battery A, First troop, Philadelphia City cavalry, who compose the First brigade; Fifth regiment, Tenth regiment, Fourteenth regiment, Sixteenth regiment, Eighteenth regiment and Battery B, who constitute the Second brigade.

Major General Miller will have his headquarters in this city for the present. He will be assisted by Colonels Elliott and Richardson. General Stewart expects to return to Washington to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic as soon as all the troops are in the field. This is the first time since the Homestead riots in 1892 that the entire division of the guard has been ordered out for strike duty. The cost to the state of this tour of duty will probably exceed \$1,000,000. Major General Miller will probably issue orders tomorrow, designating the points of mobilization of the troops.

BRYAN SEES THE WAY OUT.

He Urges President Roosevelt to Call an Extra Session of Congress.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 6.—In a statement made this evening, W. J. Bryan says President Roosevelt should be commended for his efforts to settle the miners' strike. He suggests, however, that since the operators refuse to arbitrate, the president's hands are tied, and urges him to call an extra session of congress. Five measures should be presented for passage. Summarized they are, in Mr. Bryan's words, as follows: A law establishing a national board of arbitration consisting of three to five members, to consider and report on all controversies between all parties engaged in interstate commerce and their employees; a law abolishing government by injunction; a law that will discriminate between the natural made man created by the Almighty and the corporation created by legislation; a law taking the tariff off coal; a law which will prevent railroads engaged in interstate commerce from operating coal mines except for the purpose to supply fuel for their own engines.

THE PRESIDENT'S REGRETS.

Feels Keenly His Inability to Participate in G. A. R. Exercises.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The following statement was made at the white house today: "The president has expressed to Commander-in-Chief Torrance and to Chairman Warner, of the local committee, his keen regret at his inability to review the parade of the Grand Army Republic on Wednesday. His physicians feel that he should not subject himself to the great strain this would involve. He has, however, thought in some way he might be able to greet the members of the Grand Army in Washington and the families and friends who accompany them. His

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for October 6, 1902. Highest temperature 34 degrees. Lowest temperature 23 degrees. Relative humidity: 8 p. m. 88 per cent. 8 a. m. 81 per cent. Precipitation, 24 hours ended 3 p. m., .62 inch.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Eastern Pennsylvania Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light winds mostly west.