

END OF THE STRIKE IS NOW IN SIGHT

The First Encouraging Evidences That the Difficulty Will Be Satisfactorily Adjusted.

OPERATORS LET PRESIDENT NAME A COMMISSION

The President, Mr. Morgan, Secretary Root and Mr. Bacon in Consultation at the White House Until 11.50 Last Night—As a Result of the Conference Operators Have Agreed to the Appointment of a Commission by the President of the United States.

Washington, Oct. 13.—By authority of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who, with his partner, Robert Bacon, and Secretary Root were in conference with President Roosevelt at the temporary white house tonight for an hour and a half, a statement was given out by Secretary Cortelyou, in which the presidents of the coal carrying roads and mine operators propose a commission of five persons to adjust the differences and settle the coal strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

While no official statement was made at the white house after the operators' address was made public by Secretary Cortelyou, the opinion was expressed that the way is now open for a complete settlement of the strike and that the mines will soon be in operation once more.

PROPOSITION OF THE OPERATORS

Washington, Oct. 13.—Secretary Cortelyou, by authority of those present at the white house made public the following authorized statement concerning the conference: Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan came to Washington with his partner, Mr. Bacon, at the request of the coal companies, who desired that, as a matter of courtesy, their statement should be shown to the president before it was made public. Mr. Morgan, it is now given to the press: "The managers of the different coal properties comprising the anthracite coal fields with their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of facts: "There are in the anthracite regions about seventy-five operating mines and firms and 14,000 miners and workmen of which thirty thousand are under age, comprising some twenty nationalities and dialects. "Of these workmen, possibly one-half belong to the United Mine Workers, of which Mr. John Mitchell is president. The organization was originally formed in the bituminous coal region, and three-fourths of its members are miners of bituminous coal, and bituminous coal is sold in active competition with anthracite coal. The violence has continued and steadily increased, notwithstanding repeated disavowals by Mr. Mitchell, and it is clear that he either cannot or will not prevent it, and that the rights

of the other workmen cannot be protected under the supremacy of the mine workers' union. "The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and that the business, in its normal condition, has been able to stand. If the capital invested is to have any reasonable return, the profits have become small, several of the companies have become bankrupt and been reorganized several times. Several have never paid dividends, and the dividends of the others have been a small return for the capital invested. It is not, however, the purpose of this statement to discuss this question. The undersigned are not, and never have been unwilling to submit all questions to the arbitration of the United Mine Workers' union, an organization wholly composed of men in a rival and competitive interest, and they are not willing to make any arrangement which will not secure to the men now working, and to those who hereafter wish to work, a safe and healthy working condition, and the right and opportunity to work in safety and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or their families. For these reasons, the arbitrations heretofore proposed have been declined. "It will be remembered that the conference in Washington October 3, we made the following offer: "That we would take up at each colliery any alleged grievance, and in the event of a failure to make satisfactory agreement, the questions at issue to be submitted to the final decision of the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is located. This offer was made by us in good faith and we desire here to reaffirm it. "The coal companies realize that the urgent public need of coal and the apprehension of an inadequate supply for the approaching winter calls for an earnest effort to reach a practical conclusion which will result in an increased supply, and the presidents of the companies desire to make every effort to that end which does not involve the abandonment of the interests committed to their care and to the men who are working and seeking to work in their mines. This responsibility they must bear and meet as best they can. "They, therefore, restate their position: That they are not discriminating against the United Mine Workers, but they insist that the miners' union shall not discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men; that there shall be no re-

striction or deterioration in quantity or quality of work, and that owing to the varying physical conditions of the anthracite mines such colliery is a problem by itself. "We suggest a commission to be appointed by the president of the United States if he is willing to perform that public service to whom shall be submitted all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employees, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of this commission shall be accepted by us. "The commission should be constituted as follows: "1. An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States. "2. An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous. "3. One of the judges of the United States courts of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. "4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist. "5. A man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business. "It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of the commission, in the order that idleness and non-production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work. The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective and shall govern the conditions of employment of the respective companies and their employees for a term of at least three years. "GEORGE F. BAER, "President Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company, Temple Iron company. "E. B. THOMAS, "Chairman Pennsylvania Coal company, Hillside Coal and Iron company. "W. H. TRUESDALE, "President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway company. "T. W. POWELL, "President of the Scranton Coal company, Erie Hill Coal and Iron company. "R. M. OLYPHANT, "President Delaware and Hudson company. "ALFRED WALTERS, "President Lehigh Valley Coal company. "A note appended to the statement read: "The schedule referred to in this statement was not brought from New York, as it had not been completed."

PRESIDENT MITCHELL MAKES NO STATEMENT

Washington, Oct. 13.—President Mitchell makes no statement in connection with the conference at the white house. He is believed to be in conference with the operators and the government officials.

CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Oct. 13.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert S. Bacon, one of his partners, arrived here over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tonight about 11 o'clock and were driven to the Arlington hotel. They refused to see anyone and went at once to their rooms. Their visit indicates that another important conference on the coal strike would take place either with the president direct or with Secretary Root, who has represented the president in various efforts of the latter to bring about a settlement. "Shortly after going to his room, Mr. Morgan came downstairs and left the hotel for the temporary white house, where he was at once shown upstairs and into the room where the president was, and a conference on the strike situation began. "The conference broke up at 11.50 o'clock. Secretary Root and Messrs. Morgan and Bacon, on its adjournment, at once left the white house and went to the Metropolitan club, a few blocks away. None of them would say anything, except to refer all inquirers to Mr. Cortelyou, by whom they said a statement would be given out later. "Mr. Cortelyou said that he would prepare a statement for the press and make it public as soon as he could complete what was to be said concerning the conference. "Secretary Root was asked the direct question if a settlement of the strike had been reached, but declined to answer, saying it would be all given out in the statement from Mr. Cortelyou. "Mr. Morgan likewise was appealed to with a direct question, but pleasantly responded that anything that was to be said would have to come from the gentlemen in the white house.

GOVERNOR ODELL'S SIGNIFICANT TALK

New York, Oct. 13.—Governor Odell made this significant remark at the Fifth Avenue hotel tonight: "I believe that the coal strike is nearer to a definite settlement than it has been since it started. "The governor would make no explanations for the reason of his belief, further than to say: "In my opinion, this week will see an end of it. "Although no definite information can be obtained, it is believed that Governor Odell was this morning in conversation with both J. P. Morgan and President Baer, to the latter of whom he forcibly outlined his position Friday. It is, furthermore, the opinion that Governor Odell's recommendation of a five cents a ton increase for the miners and recognition of the union will be the basis of settlement, although the latter may be avoided in part by asking the men to come back to work at the advanced prices without any agreement that they must leave their organization, but also without any stipulation that the union will be recognized as a body. "Governor Odell, after reaching the hotel at 2.30 o'clock, refused to see any visitors. "So far as a legislative extra session goes, it may be said on authority that, if called, it will be merely to provide money for the purchase of coal at higher rates for the public institutions and possibly to appropriate money for the relief of the poor. But although the legislature might be called together for this purpose, the governor could, while it is in session, send a special message calling for revocation of franchises of such roads in the state as obtained their franchise at an avowed purpose of providing coal to the people. "It is said, however, that at the regular meeting of the coal presidents tomorrow the governor will be invited to again present his views. That his views have not changed since Friday is well known.

JURY'S VERDICT IN THE DURHAM CASE

Shenandoah Panel Finds the Act of Guardsman Protecting House from Dynamiters Unjustifiable. Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 13.—The coroner's jury in the case of William Durham, who was shot and killed on Wednesday night by Private Wadsworth, of the Eighteenth regiment, National Guard, today returned the following verdict: "We find that William Durham came to his death on October 8, 1902, at Shenandoah, by a gunshot wound, inflicted by Wadsworth, of Company K, Eighteenth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and from the evidence before us and an examination of the premises on West Coal street, we believe the shooting was justifiable, and we recommend that the latter be placed in the hands of the district attorney for investigation. "Wadsworth was on guard at the home of a non-unionist when an attempt to blow up the house with dynamite had been made a few nights previous. Late on Wednesday Durham approached the house and paying no attention to Wadsworth's order to halt was shot and instantly killed by the soldier. It is supposed that Durham was in the command to halt or that he thought the guard his friend. It is said he was formerly a National Guardsman and had a number of military friends in some of the regiments and that he frequently visited them while on provost duty.

GUARD DUTY AT HAZLETON

The Eighth Regiment Will Protect Homes of Miners Night and Day. Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 13.—Major General Miller and staff came here from Pottsville today and inspected the quarters of the various companies of the First regiment in the Hazleton district. According to present arrangements the party will return to Pottsville either late tonight or tomorrow morning. "Colonel Bowman, in command of the First regiment tonight issued a proclamation in which he instructs the soldiers to furnish protection from intimidation and violence to all men to and from their work to guard the homes of workmen both day and night, and requested to do so and to place under guard all persons guilty of acts of violence.

30,000 TONS PROMISED

Reading Company Expects to Move Large Quantities of Coal. Reading, Pa., Oct. 13.—Not a ton of coal has passed down the Reading railroad since the shipment of Saturday night last but the officials say that tonight several thousand tons will be moved. "Before the strike the Sunday shipments were always the heaviest. Last week the shipments amounted to twenty-five thousand tons. This week the company officials promise 30,000 tons.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION

Two Men Killed and Four Fatally Injured at Pawnee. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13.—Two men were killed, four fatally and four others seriously injured this afternoon in an explosion at Victor mine, Pawnee, eighteen miles from here. The dead: W. V. OBERCASH, aged 26. MICHAEL YORJA, aged 27. "Fatally injured: Frank Isaacs, aged 11, breaker boy; dying tonight. Edna Green, head and body crushed. John Burke, frightfully bruised. George W. Orley, bruised and burned. "The explosion occurred just before the day force of 180 men went off duty, and was caused by too much powder in a blast, the concussion causing coal dust which thickly overlaid the mine, to explode with great force.

No Call for Federal Troops

Harrisburg, Oct. 13.—Private Secretary Gerwig said tonight that Governor Stone has received no communication asking him to make a requisition on President Roosevelt for federal troops for the anthracite coal regions.

Mr. Roosevelt in New York

Washington, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Roosevelt left Washington today for New York, where she will remain for a few days.

KING EDWARD TO ROOSEVELT

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NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN OPENED

DISCREPANCIES DISCOVERED. The Mayor of Harrisburg Finds His Accounts Wrong. Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 13.—Mayor Vance G. McCormick sent to council today a communication placing in their hands the information he claims to have secured in regard to discrepancies found in the accounts of his immediate predecessors and asking for an investigation.

The mayor's message states that during the mayorality of John A. Fritchey, ending on the first Monday in April, 1902, fees, costs, etc., were collected and not accounted for amounting to \$1,282.41. During the same period fees for service of criminal process were collected on an account of cases returned from the mayor's office, paid by the county to the amount of \$1,152.62. During the term of John D. Patterson, which ended April 1899, fees and fines appear to have been collected and not accounted for to the amount of \$7,817. These items are alleged to have been obtained from the official record.

As soon as these discrepancies were ascertained, Mr. McCormick informed his predecessors and asked for an explanation. The only reply he received was a letter from Mr. Fritchey, in which he stated that there are any shortages in his account, his subordinates are responsible. Mr. Fritchey asks that an examination of his accounts be made and that he be permitted to have a representative present.

The mayor's communication was referred to the joint finance committee of council. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 13.—Governor Odell tonight opened the Republican state campaign in Brooklyn by making a number of speeches. In the early evening, he attended a dinner given in his honor by the Union League club of Brooklyn, at which Senator Depew was one of the speakers.

The governor was then driven to the Academy of Music, where he opened the Hebrew fair. After this, Governor Odell was taken to the rooms of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican club and thence to the Claremont rink, where he made the principal addresses of the night.

The greater part of the governor's speech was devoted to state affairs strictly. He appealed to the people of both great political parties for support of Republican policies in the ground that the Republican administration had shown itself faithful to the interests of the whole people, without regard to political exigencies. He left it to those whose proclivities are in a Democratic direction upon national issues to judge of Republican policies in the state by results achieved by a Republican state administration in reducing their burdens of taxes and in affecting an economical administration of their affairs.

After going into detail at length on the economies put into effect by the administration for the last two years and the efforts and plans made for the future advancement of state interests, Governor Odell said: "The Republican party has met squarely every issue that has been presented by the Democratic party, and has demonstrated that the claim of our opponents that the government of the state has been extravagant is not founded upon fact. It has shown that the Democratic attacks upon the national administration, upon the policies of government which had to do with the great problems which came up in the course of the Spanish war, have been solved upon American lines and for the benefit of humanity and the advancement of civilization.

Conditions in Pennsylvania. They now seek to ignore these great questions and appeal for support upon conditions which exist in a neighboring state, and for which the people of New York are in no way responsible. The combinations of capital which have mastered the economy of the state, which have been accompanied by combinations of labor, so long as both pursue their business within the limits of constitutional restrictions, and that they were clearly legal, Charles H. Berger, of Harrisburg, contended that the Democratic administration, upon the national administration, upon the policies of government which had to do with the great problems which came up in the course of the Spanish war, have been solved upon American lines and for the benefit of humanity and the advancement of civilization.

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