

MINERS' CONVENTION CALLED FOR MONDAY

District Executive Boards Unanimously Recommend Acceptance of the President's Plans.

WORK TO BE RESUMED BY THURSDAY NEXT

Many Points in the Arbitration Arrangement Are Yet to Be Explained, but the General Feeling Throughout the Coal Fields Is One of Intense Relief That the Tension Is at Last Relaxed—President Mitchell Issues a Statement Asking the Public to Be Patient While the Preliminaries to Resumption Are Being Arranged—All Appointees to the Strike Commission Likely to Accept.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 16.—The executive boards of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America, in joint session today, unanimously decided to recommend to a delegate convention of striking miners the acceptance of the arbitration proposition submitted by the president of the United States, and it is reasonably certain that the advice will be followed and the great struggle brought to a close. The convention will be convened in this city next Monday morning, and it is the hope and the belief of the officers of the union that the mining of coal will be resumed before the close of next week after a suspension of more than five months.

While the great "third party" is satisfied with the promise of an early coal supply, it cannot be truly said there is great rejoicing among the striking mine workers, at this time, over the result. They admit the near ending of the long idleness is extremely satisfactory to them and that they have won a great victory in winning arbitration, but they feel that the real relief will be in putting up such a stubborn struggle is still to come in the award of the arbitration commission. The citizens of the entire region, however, are much elated that the strife is ending, because business in the coal fields has been practically paralyzed since the strike began.

Mitchell Issues a Bulletin. From the time the news was received late last night until about 10 o'clock this morning there was some doubt as to how the miners would receive the modified plan. President Mitchell was asked to make some expression on the proposition, but he steadily refused. He was pressed by the correspondents for a statement and finally at 10 o'clock he cleared up the situation by issuing the following bulletin:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 16, 1902. Approaching the anxiety and impotence of the public and the uncertainty of the miners, I issue this bulletin to say that I am unalterably opposed to the acceptance of any proposition which would result in a settlement proposed by the coal operators because it restricted the president of the United States in making selection of the men who were to determine the questions involved in the coal strike.

These restrictions having been removed and representation being given to organized labor as well as to the unorganized, I am now prepared to give my personal approval to a settlement of the issues involved in the strike by the commission selected by the executive officers of districts 1, 7 and 9, in their meeting today, that an immediate call be issued for a convention which will be held in Scranton to declare the strike at an end.

In the meantime I trust that the people of our country will be as patient as possible, as we are moving rapidly as the interests of our people will permit.

President United Mine Workers of America.

When this was read to the arriving district leaders and groups of miners who came to headquarters to learn the news, general satisfaction was expressed that Mr. Mitchell was willing to accept the modified plan, and from that time on there was no doubt that the strike would be brought to a speedy close.

District Boards Convene. It was not until 2 o'clock that the thirty-seven members of the three district boards were called into session, which lasted two hours and fifteen minutes. There was some opposition manifested in the meeting against certain features of the plan, but after a full discussion of the objectionable parts a unanimous vote was taken to recommend to the convention the acceptance of the proposition. As the conference was held behind closed doors and a bond of secrecy was placed on every man present, the specific objections were not officially announced. These are the same executive boards which on May 18 last ordered the strike to begin. Mr. Mitchell's opposition by the district boards was approved in the Hazleton convention a few days later. It is expected that some objections will be raised on the floor of the convention, but the officers of the union are confident the opposition will disappear when President Mitchell explains all the features of the modified proposition to the delegates.

Questions Raised. A question was raised today as to whether Commissioner of Labor might, who will be the recorder of the commission, shall have the right to vote with the six other members of the board, as they are equally divided on any question in connection with a settlement.

Root today and announced his acceptance of the appointment.

Mr. Mitchell when asked did not appear to be sure that he had not, and other officials of the union were also uncertain of Mr. Wright's status. The matter of the term of years that the agreement shall be in force was also a source of much inquiry. The union was strongly opposed to the operators fixing the term of years. One district president said this feature had been left to the discretion of the commission, as suggested in Mr. Mitchell's proposition, while other officials did not know anything about it. President Mitchell for some reason did not care to discuss any feature of the arbitration agreement while the matter was still in the hands of the miners.

TO RESUME IN A WEEK

If the plans of the strike leaders are not disarranged, a general resumption of mining will take place about next Thursday. It is expected that the convention will last two days and that there will be an interval of one day from the time the convention adjourns until the time for the men to go back to the mines. If the convention should be in session on Wednesday it is probable resumption would not take place until Friday. There will not be enough work at first for all the strikers, as it is the intention of the companies not to dismiss the non-union men who have stood by them during the strike. The organization will take care of such other men as are unable to immediately find work.

It is estimated that all the strikers will not be employed until the end of the month. Mr. Mitchell spent an extremely busy day. In the morning he had many callers who came to congratulate him, and in the afternoon he was engaged with the three district boards. Telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country were received by the miners during the day.

Mitchell Congratulated. It was a lively day around strike headquarters from early in the morning until after the announcement was made that a convention would be called, and a crowd was congregated at the office of the union, which was extremely busy day. In the morning he had many callers who came to congratulate him, and in the afternoon he was engaged with the three district boards. Telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country were received by the miners during the day.

The coal companies, anticipating the ending of the strike next week, are busily engaged in preparing for resumption. Tens of thousands of coal cars are in the region ready for loading, and the mines are being worked in moving them to the large distributing centres once mining is resumed. It is estimated that more than 200 of the 350 collieries will be in operation by the end of next week, and will produce enough coal to relieve the situation. An authority in coal mining said today the coal companies, as a result of the strike, are thirty millions of tons behind.

There is considerable talk heard that the withdrawal of the troops will begin in the near future. This cannot be confirmed. The soldiers are spending their time quietly in the camps. Major General Miller, in command of the entire force in the field, inspected the camp of the Ninth regiment here today and also that of the Eleventh, which is divided between Nanticoke and Plymouth.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR MINERS' CONVENTION

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 16, 1902. The following is the official call for the delegate convention of the anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America, to be held here next Monday:

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, Districts 1, 7 and 9. Gentlemen: At a meeting of the executive boards of districts 1, 7 and 9, it was unanimously agreed to issue a call for a delegate convention and recommend to that convention that all mine workers on strike return to their former positions and working places and submit to the commission appointed by the president of the United States.

The purpose of the convention will be to act on the proposition submitted by the president of the United States. Local unions will hold meetings not later than Friday night and elect delegates to attend said convention. The basis of representation will be one vote for each one hundred members or less and an additional vote for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof. The president and secretary of each local union will fill out one credential and one duplicate credential for each delegate elected. The duplicate credential should be given to the delegate elected and the original should be placed in the hands of the district board members not later than Saturday night. The district board members are instructed to have all credentials in the hands of the credential committee Sunday afternoon.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the executive boards of districts 1, 7 and 9, John Mitchell.

Secretary U. M. W. of A. George Hartlein, Secretary of Meeting.

President Mitchell has notified President Roosevelt of the action of the three executive boards. He will not give out the text of the message.

STRIKE COMMISSIONERS ARE LIKELY TO ACCEPT

Washington, Oct. 16.—General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, who was named by the president last night as one of the members of the strike commission, called upon Secretary of War

TIM HEALY IN SATIRIC VEIN

Stirs the British House of Commons with a Brilliant Display of Irish Wit.

SESSION WINDS UP IN LIVELY PROAR

PREMIER BALFOUR'S REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE AN IRISH NATIONALIST CAUSE

Mr. Healy to Rise and Address the House as a Native of Uganda, Whose Claims to Parliamentary Attention He Contrasts with Those of Ireland—John O'Donnell Suspended for Disrespect to the Speaker.

London, Oct. 16.—Parliament was reopened today without any of the usual formalities. Owing to the highly controversial character of the educational bill and the unbending determination of both sides, the session promises to be the occasion of the most serious party struggle witnessed in the house since the late Liberal government retired from office. Seven hundred and fifty amendments to the education bill await consideration, of which number 588 have been proposed by the Liberals.

The sitting opened with a turbulent debate. Premier Balfour moved that the remainder of the session be entirely devoted to government business, which, he explained, would consist mainly of the discussion of the education and London water bills, while the Indian budget, the Uganda railroad, sugar bounties and the supply vote would be postponed to a later date. Mr. Balfour's motion was carried, and the Transvaal, he added, would also require attention.

The Fun Begins. James Bryce, leading the Liberals in the absence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, since the late Liberal government retired from office, seven hundred and fifty amendments to the education bill await consideration, of which number 588 have been proposed by the Liberals.

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Mr. Healy, who is a native of Uganda, whose claims to parliamentary attention he contrasts with those of Ireland, was suspended for disrespect to the speaker.

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EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF THE MILITIA PROBABLE

Harrisburg, Oct. 16.—Governor Stone probably will withdraw the troops in the mining regions as soon as the strike is declared officially by President Mitchell, and the miners indicate their willingness to go to work. The governor left Harrisburg today, and will not return here before night. Adjutant General Stewart is the only officer of the National Guard on duty at headquarters, and he declines to discuss the strike situation or the probable time or manner in which the troops will be withdrawn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS. Two Scrantonians Honored in the Election of State Officers.

Franklin, Pa., Oct. 16.—At the convention of the State Sabbath School association today interesting addresses were made by Hugh Corke, superintendent of the organization; Rev. George B. Stubbins, of New York; Rev. L. W. Haines, of Philadelphia; and Rev. E. Howard, of Philadelphia. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, John Wansmaker, Philadelphia; first vice president, Captain W. P. Herbert, Pittsburg; second vice president, Rev. George B. Stubbins, York; third vice president, Rev. Dr. B. P. Y. Pierce, Scranton; secretary, Rev. William McCallister, Harrisburg; treasurer, Samuel Shaw, Philadelphia; executive committee, Rev. Alexander Henry, D. B. Philadelphia; Rev. C. B. Blackall, D. B. Philadelphia; A. P. Birchfield, Pittsburg; W. A. May, Scranton.

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FAHEYITES GET IN ONE COLUMN

The Dauphin County Court Rules That They Can Masquerade as Anti-Machine Men.

OTHER CASES NOT YET PASSED UPON

RIVAL WINGS OF THE SADLY DEMORALIZED UNION PARTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Both Lopped Off in an Interesting Opinion by Judge Simonton, Who Intimates That the Union Party Lacks Sufficient Vertebrae for a Successful Career in the Strenuous Life of Pennsylvania Politics. Other Ballot Decisions.

Harrisburg, Oct. 16.—The Dauphin county court today declared valid the following nomination in two anti-machine party in Lackawanna county: George Howell, congress, Tenth district; Michael F. Sande, orphans' court judge; P. F. Calpin, senator, Twentieth senatorial district; Timothy D. Hayes, representative, First legislative district; Frederick Phillips, legislature, Second legislative district; William Lutz, representative, Third legislative district.

The certificates of the state nominees of the Pattison and Pennypacker factions of the Union party were declared invalid by the Dauphin county court, in an opinion filed by Judge Simonton today.

Judge Simonton devotes nine pages of the opinion to the facts in the case, and declares that "one objection to the validity of the action of each convention, which in opinion is fatal to both the rival certificates, is that two or more of the seats in both conventions were contested, making it practically impossible that a legal convention could be organized."

Continuing, he says: "If only those whose seats were not contested were to take part in the preliminary nomination, it even could be so small that they could not express the will of the party. The recent, and hence imperfect organization of the Union party made it possible for this great number of contests to exist as well as practically impossible for the conventions to determine their merits, even if contents in an opinion filed by Judge Simonton today.

Shy on Organization. Discussing the organization of the Union party, Judge Simonton says: "It may well be doubted whether on the basis of its platform found in the rules formulated by the state committee as well as in those formulated by the Philadelphia city committee, it even could have been crystallized into a well organized party. This platform declares that the Union party does not aim to sever citizens from their affiliations with the great parties that are divided upon questions of national politics. Its members seem to have attempted to form an organization which should be entitled to a right of a party's nominations by nomination certificates and yet be made up of those who might still be affiliated with either the Democratic or Republican party."

It is, perhaps, not surprising that this attempt failed, and that the centrifugal force of attachment to one or other of the great parties consumed the centripetal attraction of the principles declared in their platform, and that in consequence the body was broken into divergent factions, the great majority of which, as the representative of the Union party.

The Pattison faction took out nomination papers for its state nominees, but these were rejected by Secretary of the Commonwealth Grist on the ground that they did not contain the requisite number of signatures. This leaves both parties without a column for its state tickets on the official ballot.

A formal order was made by Judge Weiss today overruling the objections to the certificates of the Democratic Citizens nominees in the First, Second, Sixth and Eighth Legislative districts of Allegheny county and the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Senatorial districts. The court also overruled the objections to the nomination papers filed by the Anti-Machine and Ballot Reform parties in behalf of the regular Democratic state candidates.

Court declared valid the nominations of Eli Eichelberger and Edmund S. Doty, candidates of the Union party for representatives in Bedford county. The nominations of Thomas J. Irell and Harry Somerville, for the legislature from Cambria county, by the Ballot Reform party were also declared valid.

THE MOLINEUX TRIAL.

New York, Oct. 16.—Four more jurors were secured today for the second trial of Roland D. Molineux on the charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, making ten jurors thus far secured. The court then adjourned till tomorrow.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for October 16, 1902: Highest temperature..... 60 degrees. Lowest temperature..... 42 degrees. Relative humidity..... 73 per cent. S. W. wind, 8 p. m. to 11 p. m., 5 p. m. to 8 p. m., 24 hours ended 5 p. m., none.

WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION.

United States Produced 33.96 Per Cent. of Total Output in 1901.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The United States Geological survey estimates the world's production of coal in 1901 at 866,165,540 short tons. The three great coal producing countries of the world are the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Austria-Hungary comes fourth, France is fifth, Belgium sixth and Russia seventh. The last country, notwithstanding its vast area, produces only about 6 percent, as much coal as the United States. Prior to 1899, Great Britain led among the world's coal producers, but during 1899, 1900 and 1901 the United States made such remarkable increases in coal production, due principally to the unprecedented activity in the iron and steel and in other metal trades, that it now stands far in the lead of all competitors, with a production in 1901 exceeding that of Great Britain by 4,295,928 short tons, or 19 per cent. Up to the close of 1900 the coal production of Great Britain and her colonies, if taken together, still exceeded that of the United States, the excess in 1900 being 3,368,825 short tons. The excess output of the coal of the United States in 1901 over that of Great Britain and her dependencies, 4,295,928 short tons, is the excess output of Great Britain and her dependencies, including India and the Transvaal.

The output of coal in 1901 the United States produced 33.96 per cent.; Great Britain and her dependencies, 30.86 per cent., and Germany, 19.42 per cent., or combined, 84.14 per cent. of the total production.

THE FATE OF CASTRO HANGS IN BALANCE

Fierce Battle at La Victoria Believed to Be the Decisive Struggle of Venezuelan Insurrection.

Willmstad, Caracas, Oct. 16.—The battle near La Victoria, Venezuela, between the army commanded by President Castro and the revolutionary forces, which began Monday morning, lasted until the afternoon of that day, and was resumed on Tuesday morning.

President Castro withdrew to La Victoria on Tuesday afternoon, where the battle was resumed again fiercely at 2 o'clock this morning. At that time the president had received reinforcements and had over 6,000 men engaged against the 7,000 men placed in line by the revolutionists. The artillery played a part never before seen in Venezuela. Short before 5 o'clock this afternoon the revolutionists appeared, having gained a slight advantage. The president's artillery, which numbered fifteen guns, had been reduced to four guns.

The British cruiser Indefatigable has left La Guayra for the purpose of carrying provisions to Tucacas, twenty-five miles from Puerto Cabello, for the foreign residents there. Some of the foreigners are said to be dying of hunger as a result of the concentration measures adopted by the Venezuelan authorities. The Indefatigable, in order to accomplish her mission, will have to run the blockade of Tucacas.

The German cruiser Vinaha also has left La Guayra, and it is regarded as probable that she is bound for Tucacas. The French cruiser Suquet arrived at Carupano yesterday and entered a protest against the arbitrary arrest of a French citizen, who was released subsequently by an apology.

Fighting took place on Monday and Tuesday between the government forces and revolutionists at Carupano. The German cruiser Panther has forced the entrance of the Orinoco river and has reached Ciudad Bolivar, to protect German interests there.

United States Minister Bowen has announced that he will not ask for a guard of bluejackets to protect the United States legation at Caracas, and all his colleagues will follow Mr. Bowen's example.

Washington, Oct. 16.—A cable message received at the state department this morning from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, dated last night, reads: "Battle Victoria continuing." It is believed here that Castro is making his last stand at this point, and that the outcome of the revolution will be determined by this engagement.

ENTHUSIASM FOR JUDGE PENNYPACKER.

Republican Candidate Gets a Tumultuous Reception in Westmoreland.

Scottsdale, Pa., Oct. 16.—The Republican mass meeting here this afternoon was said by one of Judge Pennypacker's party to be the largest and most enthusiastic daylight meetings of their kind.

A reception lasting more than an hour was held at Republican headquarters at the Hill house, after which Mr. Pennypacker and his party were escorted to Oryes' Opera house, where the speaking took place.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, Oct. 16.—Cleared: South-west Antwerp, via Southampton. Sailed: La Lorraine, Havre; Fuenst Bismarck, Hamburg. Southampton-Arrived: Friendsland, New York. Cherbourg-Arrived: Blucher, New York via Plymouth from Hamburg (and proceeded). Queenstown-Sailed: Majestic, New York. Plymouth-Arrived: Auguste Victoria, New York via Cherbourg and Hamburg and proceeded. Rotterdam-Sailed: Rotterdam, New York via Cherbourg. La Champan, New York for Havre.

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