The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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STRKE END IN SIGHT

Morgan and Roosevelt Confer Over a Proposition

INVOLVING A COMMISSION

Which Shall Determine Al Issues in Controversy.

FINDINGS OF FIVE MEN

Shall Be Final and Last for Three Years.

JOHN MITCHELL SILENT

Went to Sleep on a Synopsis of a Proposition.

Washington, Oct. 14.—By authority of J. P. 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 coal carrying railroads 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. The proposition is believed by the administration to be satisfactory to the miners, as it covers the proposition made by Mr. Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' union, with an addition condition which it is believed the miners will accept. The statement follows:

Statement of Operators.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Secretary Cortelyou, by authority of those present at the White House, made public the following authorized statement concerning the conference:

J. P. 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. Having been laid before the president by Mr. Morgan, it is now given to the press:

"To the Public:

"The managers of the different coal properties comprising the anthracite coal fields wish their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of facts:

Babel of Tongues.

"There are in the anthracite region about seventy-five operating companies and firms and 147,000 miners and workmen (of which 36,000 are under age), comprising some twenty nationalities and dialects.

"Of these workmen possibly one-half belong to 'the United Mine Workers' union, of which Mr. Mitchell is president. That organization was formerly 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 remaining workmen in the anthracite fields either belong to no union whatever, or do not belong to the Mine Workers' union.

History of Strike.

"The present strike was declared by the Mine Workers' union on the 10th day of May, 1902. Since that time many workmen not belonging to or not willing to follow that organization were working about the mines. From seven to ten thousand are now at work. Many more have wished to work, but have been prevented by a course of violence and intimidation by the destruction of properties and the fear of death or bodily harm to every man who wishes to exercise his right to work.

"A schedule is annexed hereto showing some of the things done to create this reign of terror and every instance stated can be verified by reference to the officers of the law—civil and military—in the anthracite regions. This 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.

Wages Fair and Full.

"The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and all 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 been small, several of the companies have become bankrupt and been reorganized several times. Several have not 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 between them and their workmen to any fair tribunal for decision.

"They are not willing to enter into arbitration with the Mine Workers' union, an organization composed chiefly of men in a rival and competitive interest, and they are not willing to make any arrangement which will not secure to men now working and now or hereafter wishing to work, whether they belong to the Mine Workers' union or not, 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.

Washington Conference Offer.

"I will be remembered that at the conference in Washington October 3 we made the following offer: That we would take up at each colliery such alleged grievance, and in the event of a failure to make satisfactory adjustment 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 of the men who are working and seeking to work in their mines. This responsibility they must bear and meet as best they can.

Non-Union Strong to It.

"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 restriction or deterioration in quantity or quality of work and that, owing to the varying physical conditions of the anthracite mines each 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 referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not, but decision of that commission shall be accepted by us. The commission to be constituted as follows:

Constitution of Commission.

"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 easter districts of Pennsylvania.

"4—One 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 such commission, in order that idleness and non-production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of any non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work.

Findings of Commission.

"The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their employes for a term of at least three years.

"GEO. F. BAER,
President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, Temple Iron company.

"E. B. THOMAS,
Chairman Pennsylvania Coal company, Hillside Coal and Iron company.

"W. H. TRUESDALE,
President Delaware, Lackawana Railway company.

"T. P. FOWLER,
President Scranton Coal company, Elk Hill Coal and Iron company.

"R. M. OLIPHANT,
President Delaware and Hudson company.

ALFRED WATERS,
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."

While no official statement was made at the White House after the operator's address was made public for 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.

Root's Face Beaming.

The issuance of the statement followed a conference at the White House which was assembled very quickly after Mr. Morgan and his partner, Mr. Robert Bacon, had reached Washington on a flying trip from New York. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon arrived at Washington about 10 o'clock in a special car over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and drove at once to the Arlington hotel. They met Secretary Root, and the three gentlemen walked over to the White House and were shown at once to the president's room. They remained with the president until ten minutes of 12 o'clock and then came down stairs. Secretary Root's face was beaming, and although he would say nothing as to the conference except that Mr. Cortelyou would give the press a statement later, he seemed so satisfied that those who saw him believed that good progress had been made toward the settlement of the great question which has been giving the administration so much concern. The three gentlemen on leaving the White House went to the Metropolitan club, where they remained in conversation until a late hour, while the president retired immediately to secure needed rest.

Secretary Root Did It.

Th proposition of the coal operators was the result of a visit of Secretary Root of New York and his conference with Mr. Morgan on Saturday. Mr. Morgan at that time expressed a keen in-

Continued on Second Page.

WIRES BROKE

Airship Fell and Inventor and Engineer Were Killed.

PARIS AGAIN HORRIFIED

With a Fatal Ending of an Airship Test.

WHAT CONSTRUCTOR SAYS

Baloon Marked Progress but Car Was Too Light.

Paris, Oct. 13.—DeBradski, the aeronaut, and a companion were killed by falling from a dirigible balloon today.

The balloon started from the Aero station at Vaugiriana, a suburb of this city, at 5:55 on a trial trip. After preliminary maneuvering with a rope attachment DeBradski released the balloon and proceeded southward at a height of 300 or 400 feet. The propellers of the machine appeared to work well; the rudder, however, was not quite successful. At about 5:25 the balloon had returned to the above point of departure and then it gradually mounted higher and higher until it disappeared in the clouds. The prefect of police later received a dispatch announcing the fall of the balloon near St. Denis, five and a half miles from the center of Paris, and adding that its two occupants were killed. The accident occurred about 6:30. When the balloon was above a place near St. Denis, the ropes attaching the car to the balloon broke from some unknown cause, and the car, with its occupants, DeBradski and Morin, was dashed to the ground and the aeronauts met instantaneous death. The balloon itself disappeared in the clouds.

When the balloon arrived over St. Denis the aeronauts called to some workmen in the fields asking the direction of Paris. DeBradski and Morin were seen moving about the car. Suddenly one of the wire ropes broke and then another gave way, and the car, weighing 800 pounds, crashed to the ground, burying the aeronauts beneath it. They were crushed, their legs were broken and their faces were bloody, but they were not disfigured. The bodies were taken to St. Denis.

Description of Airship.

DeBradski was ready to ascend early last week, but postponed the attempt on account of the windy weather. The balloon which he ascended in today was an improvement on his original design. Its size being increased, as it was found inadequate to carry the weight intended, and this entailed lengthening the car, rearranging the suspension wires and other changes. It was in the form of a cylinder, ending in a cone 25 feet long in front and 12 feet long behind, the same length as the Santos-Dumont airship, which won the Deutsch prize, though its volume was larger, because the length of the cylindrical part was longer. The balloon proper contained 2,789 cubic feet. The frame was seventy feet long and was made of steel tubes. It carried a car sixteen feet long, suspended ten feet below the envelope of the balloon, which guarded it against risk of fire from the six-horse power petroleum motor. The frame weighed 300 pounds. The air ship was propelled by a screw twelve feet in diameter, and had a rudder with a surface of five square yards. A notable feature was a sail apparatus consisting of wings made of light canvass 26 feet long and 7 feet wide, fixed to the right and left of the envelope, giving it the appearance of an enormous aeroplane and intended to enable the airship to sail about or descended slowly in case the motor stopped.

Paris Thrilled With Horror.

The catastrophe sent a thrill of horror through Paris following the disaster to the Brazilian aeronaut, Severo, who was killed May 12, last, and whose balloon started from the same shed. The principle of the latter ship had been warmly discussed and its ascent was awaited with the keenest interest. A number of aeronauts friends of DeBradski, and the latter's wife, were present at the start. His wife, though anxious that her husband should demonstrate the success of his invention, witnessed his departure with much emotion, and especially as the conversation of the spectators turned on the fatal ending of the former experiment. Deltradski first tried the ascensional screw placed below the car, and the airship held by ropes easily and maintained its equilibrium. DeBradski was satisfied and said he would maneuver over the drilling ground. A whistle was blown and released the ropes, the propelling screw behind was set in the proper direction, when suddenly a southwest wind sprang up and the airship swerved to the northwest instead of to the northeast. Crossing the main boulevards the aerial craft executed a number of evolutions, but continued northward with the wind, eventually disappearing over the great white basilica of the church of the Sacred Heart, and the top of the hill of Mount Martre. The aeronaut's wife and their friends waited at the shed from 8 till 11 and grew anxious at the prolonged absence.

When the balloon was perceived at an immense height this increased the anxiety, as it was known the airship was never intended to rise to such a point. It was, however, merely the inflated envelope, which drifted back across Paris after the accident had relieved it of the weight of the car. A few minutes later a telegram arrived with the news of the disaster. An eye witness gave the following account of the accident:

Details of the Collapse.

"I was standing on the steps of my building when I heard a voice calling. I looked up and saw an airship a hundred yards in the air. M. Morin was leaning out of the car and asked through a megaphone where was a suitable spot to ascend. I indicated a place in the neighborhood, and the airship proceeded in the direction I had indicated. A few instants later I saw the balloon turn shirpaly and at the same moment I heard a noise like the tearing of cloth. The piano wires attaching the front of the car to the balloon had broken. Other wires followed suit, the car became detached and it fell to the ground 200 yards distant. The balloon itself bounded up in the air and disappeared. I hurried to the spot and found DeBradski dead and terribly bruised. M. Morin was lying under the remainder of the car. He lived but a few moments."

Deltradski was a Hungarian baron, 36 years of age, rich and clever, and had been in the diplomatic service. He made his first ascension in 1901. Morin was his engineer. He leaves a widow and three children.

La Chambre, the constructor of the airship, says he had no confidence in the mechanical part of the airship, but says the balloon had perfect stability and constituted real progress in as much as there was no pitching or sudden shocks. The defects were that the car was too light, and that the motor and guiding screws were too weak.

London, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Express has had an interview with Santos Dumont, the aeronaut, concerning the Dezradski accident. Dumont said he thought the principle of using wires to suspend the car from the envelope, instead of ropes, to be correct, but that Dezradski had not calculated accurately the strength of his wires.

Mr. Santos Dumont declared that if any one was prepared to offer $50,000 he was ready to sail this year in a new air ship from the Boles De Boulogne, Paris, to Hyde Park, London.

M'PARTLAND

KNOCKED OUT IN THE FIFTH ROUND.

Joe Gans Settled Him Completely Within Three Minutes.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, had no trouble in disposing of Kid McPartland before the International club at Fort Erie, Ont., tonight, knocking the New Yorker out after two minutes and twenty-five seconds of fighting, in the fifth round. The blow that did the business was a left-hand hook to the pit of the stomach, the same blow with which McPartland has won many fights. McPartland writhed on the floor while the referees counted the ten seconds, but a few seconds later he was fully recovered. Gans did not exert himself at any time, although at times he showed flashes of his speed when the men came to close quarters. He made McPartland do the fighting, contenting himself with blocking and looking for a chance to land one decisive punch. He dropped Mc. with a straight right to the jaw in the third round, but the Kid stayed through. McPartland did not land more than eight solid blows during the entire time of the bout. Gans smothering most of his leads before they were fairly started. Mac virtually fought himself out in the four rounds fought. McPartland was not in the best of condition, but Gans was in magnificent shape. Both weighed under 135 pounds. The betting was 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 on Gans and even money that McPartland would not last eight rounds. The attendance was about 2,000.

HORRIBLE

NEGRO WILL PROBABLY BE BURNED IN TEXAS.

Tells the Revolting Details of Murder of Mrs. Hicks.

Nacodgoches, Texas, Oct. 13.—Jim Buchanan, a negro, has been arrested charged with the murder of Duncan Hicks, wife and daughter. Sheriff Spradley, and his spriseoner and the sheriff's posse are surrounded Tenaha, where the streets are full of men. According to his confession, the negro subjected Miss Hicks to indignities and killed her with a target rifle barrel, after beating her into insensibility. He drove the end of the barrel into her head through one of her eyes. There is an expressed determination to burn the prisoner if he can be secured.

Sheriff Spradley tried to get a messenger through to the governor telling him the situation and asking for troops, but the messenger was intercepted. The mob at a late hour tonight is trying to persuade the sheriff to surrender his prisoner, but he has refused to do so. Sheriff Borders of St. Augustine county has joined Sheriff Spradley, and they are expected to try to move forward shortly.

WOMAN WITH $2,000

Rescued From Ocean Waves and Committed to an Asylum.

Queenstown, Oct. 13.—Jane Anthony, a saloon passenger on the Cunard line steamer Lucania, which left Liverpool on Saturday and touched here yesterday, was landed at this port and was committed to the Cork lunatic asylum today. It appeared from the evidence that she attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the steamer into deep water at the quay. The sum of $2,000 was found in the woman's pocket when she was rescued.

TURKS ARE ANNIHILATED

Bad Work by the Revolutionists in Macedonian Villages.

London, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Volo, Greece, says that twenty-two villages in Macedonia are in complete revolt and that half a battalion of Turkish troops had been annihilated by insurgents in the Kreusova defiles. This news, continues the dispatch, emanates from sources which have hitherto minimized the trouble. The situation, consequently, appears to have suddenly grown worse.

SWEET AS PIE

Are the Compliments Exchanged at White House.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT

Englands New Ambassador Presented to President.

THEY ARE OLD FRIENDS

And Talk as Such When Formalities Were Exchanged.

Washington, Oct. 13.—According to an appointment made Saturday, Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, was presented to the president today by Secretary Hay. The presentation took place at what is called the "temporary White House," on Jackson place, and this was probably the first occasion since the White House has been occupied as the presidential mansion that the credentials of an ambassador or minister has been received outside of its doors.

Instead of calling at the state department first, which is the usual course, the ambassador proceeded directly to the temporary White House with the full staff of the embassy, in their diplomatic uniforms. Secretary Hay, meeting him at this point, presented him to President Roosevelt in the parlor on the second floor of the house. The presentation was made in the usual form, with the important exception that the president, though progressing rapidly toward recovery, heeded his physician's warning and remained seated, not undertaking to stand on his wounded leg. The ceremony was brief, consisting in the presentation of the new ambassador by Secretary Hay, the delivery by the ambassador of his credentials and a felicitous address by the ambassador expressive of the pleasure it gave him to return to Washington and an appropriate response from the president. That was all of the ceremony and when it was over, Sir Michael, who is a long time friend of the president, their acquaintance dating back more than ten years, accepted Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to be seated and the two had a long personal chat.

Sir Michael's Rank.

The new ambassador will take rank after Signor Mayor Des Planches, the Italian ambassador. The foreign embassies here now rank in this order: Germany, Russia, Mexico, Italy and Great Britain, with Austria-Hungary next, as Mr. Hengelmuller probably will present his credentials as ambassador before the new representative from France arrives and is presented.

The speeches exchanged were as follows:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands a letter from the king, my august sovereign, accrediting me as his ambassador to the United States of America.

"In conferring this high mission to me his majesty has charged me to maintain and strengthen the good relations which happily exist between Great Britain and the United States.

"Sir, I have long had a profound admiration for the people and institutions of the great country over which you also preside, and no task could be more congenial to me or more in conformity with my personal sentiments than that of carrying out my sovereign's commands.

"I fully realize the difficulty of succeeding my eminent and deeply lamented predecessor, who strove so steadfastly and so successfully to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries and whose honesty, integrity and other high qualities gained for him in so marked a manner the respect and confidence of the American people.

"But I undertake his succession trusting in your indulgence and no effort shall be wanting on my part to further augment the present friendly feeling between the two great English speaking nations which he did so much to bring about.

"In conclusion, sir, allow me to express my sincere wishes for your personal welfare and for your rapid restoration to health."

President Roosevelt Replies.

To this President Roosevelt replied:

"Ambassador, it affords me sincere gratification to receive from your hands the letter whereby your sovereign accredits you as his ambassador to the United States, and to welcome you in that capacity. It is especially pleasing to me that his majesty's choice has fallen upon one who, by precious official residence in this country, is so agreeably known here and who is, moreover, so well fried by acquaintance with the workings of our government and by personal association with our people to carry out his majesty's announced wish that the conduct of your mission may contribute to maintain and strengthen the good relations which so fortunately binds us.

"Your tribute to the memory of your lamented predecessor's eminent qualities awakens a responsive sentiment among us who have sincerely deplored his death with a sense of personal loss. It is my earnest hope that you, following in his footsteps, will win to no less measure than he the confidence and regard of the American government and continue his good work.

"Accepting your kindly wishes for my personal welfare, I ask you to convey to his majesty the cordial wishes I express in the name of this government and of my countrymen, for his majesty's continued health and happiness and for the prosperity of the great nation over which he has been called to rule."

TROOPS

PREVENT A SERIOUS CONFLICT IN TERRITORY.

Agent Schoenfield Possibly Prevented a Civil War.

Washington, Oct. 13.—A serious conflict between partisans of rival candidates for the governorship of the Choctaw Indian nation in Indian Territory, has been averted by the presence of federal troops, according to dispatches received at the interior department. Governor Dukes, the outgoing governor, who is said to be a partisan of Hunter, one of the candidates, took charge of the capitol building, assisted by armed horsemen, and, according to Indian Agent SCchofield, arbitrarily permitted persons to enter and sit as members of the Choctaw council upon commissions issued by himself, and refused to admit members having certificates from the regularly constituted authorities. Agent Schoenfeld appealed to Washington for the troops. On their arrival the Choctaw council was permitted to enter the building and resume its sessions. The official dispatch received today show that the votes of the council for the office of principal chief (governor) were counted yesterday. Green McMurtain had a majority of 686 and was duly sworn in.

Agent Schoenfield wires that the presence of the troops prevented a clash between contending factions and that he no anticipates no further trouble. All the armed men in the Choctaw capitol or capitol grounds have been disarmed or removed by the troops. Gov. Dukes made a determined fight as shown by the following telegram he sent to the secretary of the interior:

Agent Schoenfeld has considered disarming my peace officers and directing my procedure. I am proceeding strictly within our constitution and law, and the election will be settled by our legislature fairly and justly between the contending factions. It will be done peaceably, if Agent Schoenfeld does not go beyond keeping peace. My peace officers are directed to not even resent insults, but simply to stand at their post of duty and not permit my government to be overthrown. I wash my hands of fatal results that may occur if Agent Schoenfeld insists on usurping my authority as chief executive.

McCurtain also wired that by instructions of Dukes the latter's armed light horsemen posted in the capitol ordered many members and council officers from the building.

"The horsemen," he added, "are appointees and bitter partisans of Dukes with whom Marshall Hackett and Deputies are co-operating. Openly stated that Dukes purpose is to continue these conditions and present counting of votes for chief until the expiration of the time fixed by law and thus continue himself in office."

Rodgers for Brigadier.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The president has selected Colonel John L. Rogers, senior colonel of artillery, for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, to succeed Brigadier General Quinton on the retirement of that officer. General Rodgers was the chief artillery officer at Tampa during the Spanish war.

Roads Into the Pyrenees.

Madrid, Oct. 13.—It is said here that France has communicated her desire to Spain to carry out the convention of 1887 for the construction of two railroads through the Pyrenees, one to run from Batagrasa, Spain, to Orsons, France, and the other from Lerida, Spain, to St. Girons, France.

Tate Adjudged Insane.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Wm. C. Tate, formerly a well known boxer and referee, was adjudged insane today and sent to the asylum here. He refereed the Sullivan-Ryan fight at Cincinnati.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Forecast:

Indian Territory and Oklahoma, fair, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Kansas—Fair, warmer, Tuesday; Wednesday, fair.

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday October 14, 1902

Weather for Wichita Today:
Fair and Warm

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages

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   Sir Michael Herbert Presented
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SPOONER SPEAKS

Pays a Glowing Tribute to President Roosevelt.

SYMPATHY FOR MINERS

But Republicans are Not to Blame for Their Condition.

TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS

Holds That Former Is Not the Cause of the Latter.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 13.—United States Senator John C. Spooner made his first speech of the Republican campaign in Wisconsin at Schlitz Park, in this city, tonight, speaking under the auspices of the national Republican congressional committee. A crowd of 2,000 people turned out in a drenching rain to hear him. He received a tremendous ovation. During the course of his remarks he paid a magnificent tribute to President Roosevelt. Touching upon the coal strike, the speaker said:

Refers to Coal Strike.

"The coal strike is an element which disturbs the people of this whole country. It is a menace which frightens almost every one. Does any man attribute it to the Republican policies? Who does? It is a quarrel between the operators, the coal mining companies, and their men, in which I sympathize with the men. The coal combination is one, gentlemen, which exists in violation of the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania which prohibits any railroad company from owning or operating coal mines. If that constitutional provision has not been enforced it is not the fault of the Republican party in the least. It is the fault of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. No man can attribute the founding and continuance of the socalled coal trust to national legislation. It cannot be attributed to the tariff, for until a duty and a small duty, on anthracite coal found its way somehow—I have yet to find the man who knows how—into the Dingley law—there had been no tariff on anthracite coal. The government of the United States cannot enforce the constitution of a state in a state. You need not to be told that. It is obvious to any man of intelligence. The coal operators had no right to stand out upon a difference of that sort with their men until the verge of winter and until there was forced upon the apprehension of our people a coal famine which would affect detrimentally not simply industries, but men and women and children, their health and life. If they had accorded the increase of wages which the men demand, you and I would have been obliged to pay it, for they would have added it to the price of coal—and we would have gladly paid it to avert trouble. So it was not that; but when a combination of capital like that of the coal trust refuses to recognize a combination of labor it reaches the dizzy height of impudence. Labor has as much right to combine as capital. Capital has as much right to combine as labor. Both must keep within the law.

Strike Will Be Settled.

"But as the condition is, it will pass away. There are some men who can settle it—and they must settle it. And I may say one thing here tonight, that never before within my recollection has a president of the United States, not speaking for the employes, not speaking for the operators—he had no right to do either—but speaking for the people of the United States—done as much to remedy a difference and protect the people."

Speaking of trusts in general, Senator Spooner said:

"Trusts are the outgrowth, and the inevitable outgrowth, of modern progress. They are evolution, and men may talk about them as they please, they are here. They are here to conserve the public interest, if they will. They are corporations. They are servants of the law and of the people. As servants they are inexpressibly useful. As monsters in any field of industry they are not to be tolerated at all, for the American people will have no masters, either in politics or business. They do not always come out in an unnatural way or to stifle competition. They come about to enable a competitor to meet competition.

SUICIDE

DEWEY COUNTY CANDIDATE KILLS HIMSELF.

Found in Cornfield With Bullet Behind His Ear.

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 13.—S. L. Loser, the Republican nominee for surveyor of Dewey County, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear, his dead body being found in a cornfield on his farm, near Sterling. He had acted queerly for several days but gave no intimation of his intentions. He was prominent in lodge circles and throughout western Oklahoma. He located there at the opening from western Kansas.

May Authorize Transvaal Loan.

London, Oct. 13.—It is said unofficially that the government will ask parliament to authorize a Transvaal loan of $50,000,000 or more, to be guaranteed by the imperial government.

Presto

Light Biscuits;
Light Cakes;
Light Pastry;
and,—
Light Hearts,—
Quick-as-a-Wink!

And the demand is such that we doubt if you can buy it.

The H-O (Oatmeal) Company