

PRESIDENT SCALLON TELLS WHERE THE AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY STANDS ON IMPORTANT MATTERS

The following statement is respectfully submitted to the citizens of Butte and the people of Montana, in view of the attacks which are being made upon the Amalgamated company, and the reports which have been spread concerning its alleged designs:

The policy which we are, and have been endeavoring to pursue, is one of appeasement, of conciliation and of good will, wherever possible. The Amalgamated is not a political organization. It has no quarrel with the democratic party; it has no quarrel with the republican party, nor with any other legitimate political organization. Its purposes are industrial. Its aims and desire are that it be allowed to pursue its business without unjust attacks. It is its privilege to protect its property and its rights. It must and will stand for their protection.

Our companies constitute the largest industrial interests and enterprises in the state. Our industrial policies have for their object the development of the resources of the state; our companies have invested millions of dollars in Montana. We are entitled to the right guaranteed by the constitution of Montana that, "right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay." We ask for no special favors and for no privileges not accorded to all, but we are entitled to the same rights as every other citizen and corporation. We ask for nothing more; we should be given nothing less.

With regard to labor, our record speaks for itself. It should not be necessary to notice the malicious reports put in circulation by evilly disposed people for the purpose of filling the people's minds with apprehension and dread.

The eight-hour law was put into effect by us without any reduction of wages, without even a suggestion of a desire to decrease wages. It was put into effect without questioning its validity. It went into operation in the mines on February 1, 1901, three months before the law itself took effect. Its introduction in the smelters commenced at the same time and gradually proceeded to completion before the law became effective.

I have already publicly declared the settled policy of the Amalgamated on this question. It has been determined definitely and finally so far as our companies are concerned. The eight-hour system will forever remain in force. It is of no interest to us whether the law be constitutional or not. It is of no interest to us whether the law shall remain on the statute book or not. The action we took was not decided upon lightly, nor without full consideration. The rule would not be changed even if the law were held unconstitutional or were repealed.

We have no intention or desire to have the law repealed, or to have its validity questioned. We are committed to it. The political parties are all committed to it. It is now on the statute book. Let it remain there forever.

In other departments than the mines and smelters the hours have been reduced. This has been done in the case of the engineers and firemen, and in many branches of outside labor, a notable instance being that of the men employed in the saw mills and lumber camps. The number of employes who have been benefited by these reductions amounts to many hundreds.

We are ever ready to resist coercion or unjust aggression. On the other hand, we have shown ourselves equally disposed to make such concessions as a safe and conservative, yet progressive, policy would permit. We have no desire to increase the hours of labor. In no instance have we attempted to do so. In every case where there has been a change, it has been in the nature of a reduction of the working hours. We have no desire to reduce wages. In no case have we reduced them, and in some cases we have increased them. It is no part of our policy to disturb conditions or to disrupt the relations between ourselves and our employes.

These companies and these interests are here to stay. They will be here as long as the mines hold out. It is with them that the vast majority of the workingmen of Butte will have to deal in the future, as in the past. It is upon them that Butte must in a large measure depend for the maintenance of its business and prosperity. They are the foundation and the mainstay of the prosperity of Butte, and to no small extent of that of the state. They are permanent institutions and enterprises. The same may be said of their plants and interests at Anaconda, Great Falls and other parts of the state.

I cannot believe that the community wants to be at war with us. I cannot believe that the pretended political parties, organized by designing litigants in order to further schemes of spoliation, will receive the support of any large portion of the people.

Impartial justice administered in orderly course is the sum and substance of the rights of suitors. More, or less, means injustice and wrong—sometimes spoliation. It is for the people to secure and maintain impartial tribunals. Legal controversies, however extensive or regrettable, should be fought out in a legitimate way before honest courts and honest juries without disturbing or distracting the community.

These opponents of ours have not been content to have their cases settled in this manner. They have even organized parties

of their own and have declared an open and bitter war against us. They have avowedly arrayed themselves as enemies. They have succeeded in securing alliances with some of the lesser political organizations. Why these organizations should have seen fit to join hands with our enemies need not be discussed.

We say enemies: If men will raise the black flag against us, if people want to be our enemies, we must needs regard them as such.

It is not necessary for our prosperity that any company or individual should be driven out. We have no purpose of driving anyone out. The state is witness that it has been the purpose of these enemies to destroy the existence of our companies and to confiscate their properties. It is they who are the confiscators. Several of the more notable cases brought against us seek the forfeiture and confiscation of our properties and the driving out of the owners for them. It is they who seek to do the driving out.

We shall not be driven out. The ultimate result of this scheme of destruction cannot be in doubt. Yet it remains true that if temporary success should attend the plans of our enemies, receiverships, suspension of work, closing down of mines, distress, and perhaps financial disaster to many, would follow. These might be temporary, but yet none the less serious.

It seems strange that in the presence of these impending evils the bogie of a one-company town should receive any serious consideration as a supposed political issue. Neither the success nor the defeat of any party or faction in this campaign can make this a one-company town. Neither could such success or defeat prevent the acquisition by our people of any desirable property. Desirable property can usually be bought if the people have the capital with which to buy. Every sensible man knows that the Amalgamated people could even buy the properties of the United Copper company if they needed them, for they could pay the price. The stock of the United Copper company itself is for sale on the market. It would not be difficult to deal for it, in spite of any vow that might be supposed to prevent any direct dealing with, or sale to, the Amalgamated.

There are in this warfare sources of danger and possible evils seriously to be apprehended. One would be the result of the success of the nefarious plans of confiscation. Another is the creation of a spirit of antagonism between labor and employers. A third is the development of an active strife or antagonism between this community and the large companies operating here.

None of these evils will proceed from the Amalgamated; none of these dangers arise from its policies or actions. It will not be difficult to place the responsibility where it properly belongs.

WM. SCALLON.

Butte, Montana, October 20, 1902.

ACCEPT THE SCHEME TO ARBITRATE QUESTION

Miners Decide to Let Committee Named by Roosevelt Act in the Matter.

UNANIMOUS VOTE TAKEN IN WILKESBARRE HALL

Mitchell States the Case to the Convention of the Men Who Have Made Such a Stubborn Fight and the Representatives of Local Unions Think They Can Safely Trust Their Cause to the President of the United States.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt has summoned the strike arbitration committee to meet here Friday at 10 a. m.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 21.—The mine workers' convention has accepted the arbitration proposal, declared the strike

off and agreed to return to work on Thursday morning next. The resolution was adopted at 11:55 today and the strike is thus declared off. The vote was unanimous. It was decided that all men needed to place the mines in condition can return to work at once. Convention adjourned sine die.

Great cheers greeted the announcement of the result. The resolution as adopted carried with it a declaration that the strike is off and provided for an immediate resumption of work in the coal mines throughout the anthracite region.

President Mitchell told the convention that President Roosevelt had informed him that he would call a meeting of the arbitration commission immediately after the convention's acceptance of the proposition, and Mr. Mitchell gave it as his opinion that the finding of the arbitrators would be announced within a month.

What Mitchell Said. The end of the convention and of the great strike which has lasted five months suddenly appeared close at hand. President Mitchell, after the convention had given itself over to heated debate for an hour and a half, arose and calmly told the delegates that it must be apparent to all of them that there was no doubt whatever that the president's proposal would be adopted.

There had been a renewal of the serious opposition of the steam men and heated words had passed between delegates. Explanations of the president's proposal had been made in four languages. There seem-

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YOU WILL, WILL YOU!

CLARK APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT TO PLACE HIS TICKET ON BALLOTS

Clerk and Recorder Weston has finally succeeded in having the usual Silver Bow county election contest referred to the supreme court.

There are two parties in this county claiming the name "democrat." One is led by Senator W. A. Clark and the other by F. Augustus Heinze. Both have nominated full county tickets and, of course, but one of them can be placed upon the

official ballot. Mr. Weston, it is understood, has been to both parties and refused, and threatened, until Walter M. Bickford, C. F. Kelley and R. Lee Word of counsel for the Clark ticket, have commenced original proceedings in the supreme court to decide the matter.

Mr. Bickford and Mr. Kelley went to Helena last night and filed the application today for a writ of mandate, compelling and ordering Clerk Weston to place the Clark ticket on the official ballot.

It is not known yet on what date the hearing will be set but it will presumably be in the course of a day or two.

The whole question hinges upon the meeting of the democratic county central committee at which the Heinze hoodlum element was so much in evidence, making it impossible for the committee to do business.

MANTLE ADDRESSES BIG CROWD IN DILLON

SENATOR LEE MANTLE,



Who Aroused the Enthusiasm of the Dilloners Last Evening With a Masterful Speech.

[SPECIAL TO INTER MOUNTAIN.]

Dillon, Oct. 21.—The political speech of the campaign was made last evening by Former Senator Lee Mantle to an audience that packed the Dillon theater from wall to wall and from stage to rear. Every seat was taken and many were content to stand in the aisles and around the doors. There was the lack of the usual bonfires to draw a crowd, as the city officials had refused to allow fires to be built in the streets on account of threatened danger from a fire which was left burning from the democratic rally of Saturday night.

This made little difference in the enthusiasm aroused. The former senator was escorted to the hall from the hotel by half-a-hundred prominent republicans to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." As soon as the party made its appearance on the stage it was greeted with an ovation and the cheering was loud and prolonged.

White Acts as Chairman.

Former Governor White was chairman of the evening and in introducing the speaker he said in part:

"The gentleman who will speak to you tonight needs no introduction. He has lived almost within a stone's throw of us for many years. Twenty years ago he came to this state with a widowed mother and without any of the educational advantages which are vouchsafed to our children today. By application to his studies in the time he could spare from that occupied in earning his livelihood, he has been able to overcome all obstacles and to fit himself for the high position he holds today."

Mr. Mantle was greeted with cheers

and when the applause died away he said that wherever he went he found an unanimity among republicans that has been sadly lacking in the campaigns of the past few years, and he was more than a little pleased to find that the same conditions prevailed in old Beaverhead.

He also found quarrels among the democrats and warring factions, each striving with the other for the mastery. He said the common people were tired of all this dissension and they proposed to do away with it by voting with the republicans in the election to occur less than two weeks from today.

Our Poor Progress.

He spoke of the great progress and prosperity that is in evidence in every part of the union and told how Montana was not getting its share that was due her, saying: "Today, my friends, Montana, rich beyond all comprehension, has been obliged to stand humiliated and ashamed at the rear of the great procession of prosperity. This condition has prevailed because the democrats in charge of the government of our state have not been able to take advantage of our great possibilities."

"Public money has been squandered," he said, "taxes have been increased, corruption has been allowed to run wild. The good name of the state has been dragged in the mire of public scandal, and a trail of infamy has blazed all of the way from the capital at Helena to the capital at Washington and in the corridors of the national assembly, the story of Montana's shame has been told. The duty of

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