



COLOMBIA REASSURED.

HER SOVEREIGNTY NOT TO BE INFRINGED.

THE BOGOTA GOVERNMENT NOT LIKELY TO REFUSE TO GRANT A PANAMA CANAL CONCESSION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Oct. 10.—Colombia's objection to the course of Rear Admiral Sillas Casey, commanding the United States forces on the Isthmus of Panama, has produced an instruction to that officer which will insure no infringement of the rights of the Bogota Government.

With respect to the threat that the occupation of the Isthmus by the United States, and its refusal to permit the railroad to be used by Colombian troops may result in Colombia's declining to grant to the United States a concession to build the Panama Canal, the authorities say that it must not be forgotten that the President is authorized to build the Nicaragua Canal should the Panama waterway not be satisfactory.

GOOD HOPES FOR PEACE.

ADMIRAL CASEY'S WORK IN TRYING TO SETTLE THE REBELLION IN COLOMBIA.

Panama, Oct. 9.—A conference between the government representatives and Rear Admiral Casey took place yesterday and lasted over two hours. The admiral subsequently said the object of the conference was to see if the government and the revolutionists could come to some amicable settlement, to arrange a basis for such an agreement.

WORKING FOR SETTLEMENT.

Admiral Casey is studying the terms which the government offered, and in a day or two will send a communication to General Herrera, the revolutionary commander, expressing his views of the situation, and will propose that the General hold a conference with General Salazar, the government commander here, so that they can personally discuss the terms of the peace treaty, which they are in a better position to arrange than the admiral.

CHECK ON TROOPS EXPLAINED.

Regarding his refusal to allow the Colombian government to transport troops on the railroad, the admiral said that he had taken this action in order to maintain free transit. He knew General Herrera would not dare to interfere with troops flying the American flag, but he thought that if the government was permitted to transport troops or war material along the line it would be an interruption of traffic.

SUFFERING ON ISTHMUS.

LITTLE MONEY—TROOPS BADLY FED—ANGER AT THIS COUNTRY'S ACTION.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 10.—The following information concerning affairs in Colombia has been received from a reliable authority at Colon: The Colombian civil revolution in the last few weeks has assumed certain new phases, the most noteworthy of which are the resumption of hostilities in the interior of the republic, and the nature of the attitude of the United States Government with reference to the interpretation of the treaty of 1846 between New-Grenada and the United States.

FROM LUNCHEON TO BREAKFAST.

The Pennsylvania Special leaves New-York daily at 1:45 P. M., arrives Chicago at 8:35 A. M., the next day.

SELLING COAL AT FIFTEEN CENTS A PAIL AT NO. 377 WATER-ST. YESTERDAY.



Coal at 15 cents a pail was the motto of the lower East Side yesterday. Thousands of women and children, their faces showing the signs of hunger and cold, flocked to the coal yards of Alfred Barber's Son, at No. 377 Water-st. Long before the hour set for the beginning of the distribution the line stretched far down Water-st. There were scores of old women, their heads wrapped in shawls, and little children, tugging at the weight of thirty or forty pounds of coal on their shoulders, scrambled out ahead of the old women, calling down on their heads voluble denunciations.

FIGHT IN VETERANS' UNION

SCENES OF WILD DISORDER AT ITS CONVENTION.

AN ATTEMPT TO SUSPEND GENERAL DYRENFORTH, ITS COMMANDER IN CHIEF, LEADS TO A RIOT—THE ORDER SPLIT UP.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The sessions of the Union Veterans' Union, which is meeting here at the same time as the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, were marked by scenes of wild disorder and confusion to-day. The proceedings at times became so heated that personal encounters seemed likely. The final result was a split in the organization. The first row was over a question of eligibility to membership. A resolution was adopted which left down the bars too much to suit some of the State delegations with a large membership in the order. This caused ill feeling. Later the friction in the union developed rapidly. A committee which had been investigating the character and conduct of General R. G. Dyrenforth, the commander in chief, adopted a report recommending his suspension from office. General Dyrenforth was presiding over the convention when the committee endeavored to report. He refused to recognize it or to surrender his office to the next ranking officer of the order. Turbulent scenes followed until, finally, a large element of the organization withdrew, these remaining re-electing General Dyrenforth and the seceders taking steps to form a new union.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

An effort was made to amend the constitution so as to restore the six months' service clause as a basis for membership in the organization. After two hours' discussion the proposition was rejected. A motion was then made and carried to permit sons of members of the organization to vote and otherwise take part in proceedings. Another amendment was adopted admitting to membership sons-in-law and grandsons of members, and any honorably discharged soldier, without regard to his service.

While the voting was going on members of the New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Pennsylvania delegations met in conference over a proposition to withdraw from the organization and affiliate with the Massachusetts department, which severed its connection with the union after the Des Moines convention, which struck from the constitution the six months' service clause.

DYRENFORTH HOLDS THE FORT.

General Dyrenforth was informed in open session of the action taken by General B. F. Hutchinson, of Rochester, N. Y., deputy commander in chief, who had been directed by the executive committee to preside. Pandemonium followed. Every man was on his feet, chairs were overturned, and an effort was made to throw General Hutchinson off the platform. He, however, raised a heavy cane which he carried, and thus kept the crowd back. General Dyrenforth refused to recognize the committee to present its report, and finally, after General Hutchinson had been called on to preside, General Dyrenforth refused to make way for him. General Hutchinson then left the hall, as did the delegations above named, and the convention proceeded to elect a commander-in-chief. Harlow L. Street and General Dyrenforth were put in nomination.

THE 'SOUTHWARK OVERDUE.'

Some of the friends of passengers on the American Line steamer Southwark, which sailed for this port from Southampton on September 26, and was due here on Tuesday, are becoming alarmed—needlessly so, officials say. The Southwark was passed on Monday about six hundred miles east of Halifax by the German steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which arrived here on Wednesday. The Southwark signalled that she was proceeding slowly, as her feed pumps were out of order. No alarm is felt for her safety by the officials of the American Line. It will be only a matter of time before she reaches port.

OPERATORS REBUFF ODELL.

GOVERNOR OFFERS PROPOSITION WHICH IS REJECTED, AS HE ASKS RECOGNITION OF UNION.

NO MORE MEETINGS WITH POLITICIANS, OWNERS SAY.

In a conference which President Baer, of the Reading, and Chairman Thomas, of the Erie board, had with Senators Platt, Quay and Penrose and Governor Odell in Senator Platt's office yesterday, Governor Odell offered to submit to the striking coal miners a proposition for an increase of 5 cents a ton in the pay for mining coal as a basis for settling the strike.

The operators said they would give an answer next Tuesday on the proposition, but Mr. Thomas said later that there could be no settlement on that basis. The proposition of the Governor was made after a discussion with President Baer.

Governor Odell had a conference last evening with John Mitchell, the strike leader, who left the city at a late hour to go to Wilkesbarre. There was some talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of an extra session of the legislature.

David Willcox, general counsel for the Delaware and Hudson, has sent a letter to President Roosevelt, asking that government action against the miners' organization be taken in the courts, on the ground that the organization is a conspiracy against interstate commerce. The letter has been referred to the Attorney General.

Orders issued by General Gobin, by direction of Governor Stone, to the commanders of regiments not to give up to the civil authorities prisoners taken by the soldiers amounted, in the opinion of the civil authorities and the strike leaders, to a declaration of martial law.

A DAY OF CONFERENCES BARREN OF RESULTS.

The conference between the coal operators and prominent political leaders on the coal strike ended in failure yesterday. The meeting in Senator Platt's office between Governor Odell, Senators Platt, Quay and Penrose, President Baer of the Reading, and E. B. Thomas, chairman of the Erie board, which began about noon, closed at 1 p. m. with a heated colloquy between Governor Odell and Mr. Baer. The discussion was precipitated by Senator Penrose, who said that the situation was becoming so serious that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions toward a settlement.

"If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Governor Odell was on his feet in an instant. Holding a half burned cigar in his hand and white with excitement, he said: "Are we to understand that no kind of a conciliatory proposition will receive consideration at the hands of the operators?"

"I did not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say, and I reiterate it, that we will not accept any political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this, our affair."

"What do you mean by politicians?" asked the Governor. "I want you and all the other operators to understand that I am the Governor of New-York, the chosen representative of seven million people, and that I am here in this matter solely in that capacity, and to relieve, if possible, an intolerable situation. And, what is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it."

President Baer bowed to Governor Odell and said: "Governor, I beg your pardon. No personal affront was intended, and we will listen to any suggestion you may have to make, but again I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union as represented by Mr. Mitchell."

"I believe," said the Governor, "that your position from a public view is absolutely untenable. If coal operators, railroad men and other business men can combine for mutual profit and protection, there is no reason why laboring men should not."

Governor Odell's proposition. "What is the proposition?" asked Mr. Baer. "Just this," said Governor Odell. "I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men five cents a ton increase I will personally present it to the miners, and I believe they will accept it. It is a fair proposition."

"Does this mean, Governor Odell, that we are to recognize the miners' union?" Mr. Baer asked.

"It certainly does," answered Governor Odell quickly, "and there is no reason why you should not."

Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas rose to go. Mr. Thomas remarking that the matter would be presented to the other operators and that an early answer would be forthcoming. Mr. Baer said:

"We are to meet a committee of the Manufacturers' Association on Tuesday, and we may have an answer then."

The conference broke up. Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas withdrawing. Senators Platt, Penrose and Quay talked over the matter for a short time, and then they, too, separated, the two Pennsylvanians announcing that they would go

back to Harrisburg and discuss the situation with Governor Stone.

Governor Odell was not in talking mood when he left the conference. He went directly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and for most of the afternoon received callers. Mayor Low, Anson G. McCook, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Lessler and Littauer and Senator Platt were among his callers. To all of these the Governor said:

"The coal operators may postpone this matter until Tuesday, but I don't propose to postpone it. They are not acting fairly toward the people. I believe I shall find some remedy."

MITCHELL CALLS ON THE GOVERNOR. About 5 o'clock, John Mitchell, accompanied by R. N. Hamming, of Wilkesbarre, called and had a long conference with Governor Odell. While this was going on a dispatch announcing that the operators refused to consider the terms offered by the Governor was received.

When the conference was over, Governor Odell refused to say what had taken place, and Mr. Mitchell was equally reticent. It is believed, however, that Governor Odell presented his proposition for settlement to the leader of the miners' union, and that Mr. Mitchell said he would present it to the district presidents in the hope it would be accepted.

"Mr. Mitchell was eminently fair, and showed every disposition to adjust the serious situation," said the Governor.

When the meeting in Senator Platt's office broke up yesterday, Senator Platt said: "Nothing has been settled. Nothing will be done until next Tuesday, when the operators will give a decision."

"What concessions have been asked of the operators?" was asked. "I would not care to say," was the reply. "Who suggested waiting until Tuesday?" "The operators did."

"Will there be another conference on Tuesday?" "I do not know that there will be," said E. B. Thomas made a brief statement, some time after leaving Senator Platt's office. "It was impracticable," he said, "to reach any conclusion of the strike situation on the basis suggested this morning."

Mr. Thomas would not speak of the concessions to strikers which had been asked for by the politicians. Governor Odell was asked, after he had gone to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, what proposition had been made to the operators, and he replied:

"The proposition was made in confidence, and I am not in a position to reveal its nature."

"You may say," said a representative of the operators to a Tribune reporter in the afternoon, "that there is to be no further conference with the politicians, and that the conferences of yesterday and this morning did not improve the strike situation. There was an attempt by leading politicians to coerce the coal operators for threats to make the operators agree to concessions to the miners' union which they thought might settle the strike. They threatened hostile legislation by the legislature of Pennsylvania and New-York. The operators replied that the business interests of the country would not

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"BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY. Always leaves a pleasant taste in your mouth.—Adv.

A SYMBOLIC STRUCTURE. Photos of beautiful statuary which will adorn the new Hall of Records, now in course of construction at Centre and Chambers sts., in tomorrow's Tribune.—Adv.

The russet gold of Autumn and the multi-colored "Highlands" make the Day Line trips better than ever.—Adv.

POOR GET COAL BY PAIL

PATHETIC SCENES IN A WATER-ST. YARD—EAST SIDE OUTLOOK GRAVE.

Coal at 15 cents a pail was the motto of the lower East Side yesterday. Thousands of women and children, their faces showing the signs of hunger and cold, flocked to the coal yards of Alfred Barber's Son, at No. 377 Water-st. Long before the hour set for the beginning of the distribution the line stretched far down Water-st. There were scores of old women, their heads wrapped in shawls, and little children, tugging at the weight of thirty or forty pounds of coal on their shoulders, scrambled out ahead of the old women, calling down on their heads voluble denunciations.

Inside the yard two policemen were hardly able to restrain the crowd as it surged toward the heaps of precious coal. At the entrance to the yard yellow tickets were sold at 15 cents apiece, each entitling the bearer to one pail of coal. No one was allowed to take more than one pail, and watchers were put on the crowds to see that there was no repeating. Fifteen men were kept busy all day shovelling coal into pails and pouring it into the bags of the purchasers.

Superintendent Roberts, who directed the sale, was a busy man. Not only was he extremely active looking after the work, but there was a continual rush of people to be restrained. The sight of so great a supply of coal acted strangely on the poor people who had been without any for weeks. All the efforts of the police and watchmen barely sufficed to keep things running smoothly.

"It's my busy day," said Mr. Roberts wearily to a Tribune reporter. "Ever since morning we have been at it without a let-up. During that time we have sold about one hundred and twenty-five tons. Now, there are about sixty-five pails to the ton, and that means that we have supplied over eight thousand people to-day. The price we charge, about half the prevailing rate, means about \$15 a ton. Thirty dollars is what the people have to pay on the outside. We shall not continue this to-morrow, but will start again on Monday. We have a good deal of difficulty in preventing people from repeating, and have to keep a close watch on them. It is a pretty hard sight—this exhibition of poverty. See that woman for a sample."

Mr. Roberts pointed out an old woman who was tottering and feebly attempting to raise the bag of coal she had just obtained. Several times she failed to lift it to her shoulder, and then a shoveller put it on her shoulder, and she tottered off. "Did you notice the expression on her face? She is one of the type we have served to-day."

To the little boys the whole proceeding was chiefly humorous. They shouldered their thirty pounds of coal and trudged down the street manfully. Some of the urchins turned their little carts into coal wagons, and half a dozen who had a considerable distance to go arranged a regular coal train of about ten carts. It required a close watch on the part of the police to prevent the younger boys from being robbed of their precious burden. Once in a while one would see an instance of robbery. One little boy was sitting on a doorstep sobbing loudly. When asked what had happened he tearfully declared against the "big fellows" that had held him up and robbed him. At last a kindly passerby took the boy back and bought him another bag, and then he scampered away as fast as he could go, tugging his coal.

The coming of moderately cold weather on the East Side brought the first real touch of suffering yesterday. The holiday season has so far turned the attention of the Hebrews from the coal situation. Not until Sunday, when the Day of Atonement is passed, will the pinch begin to be felt. Last night the streets were filled with children, who started little bonfires of paper and refuse. The warmth of the blaze brought bursts of enthusiasm, the little chaps danced in the blaze, squatted over the embers and performed a war dance round the burning heaps.

The question of public baths continues to be a serious one. Robert Hunter, head worker of the University Settlement, said yesterday that as yet there had been no action about closing the Settlement baths, which are among the largest on the East Side.

"We have only half a ton of coal in stock," said he, "but we shall try to keep on as long as we can." Yesterday was a particularly busy day at the Settlement baths, and hundreds of people crowded the entrance.

The children of the East Side no longer spend the hours after school in street games. Hundreds of them may be seen daily now, trudging off to the waterfront, dragging their little carts, on a foraging expedition for wood. The wood hunt is a regular game. In fact, with the danger of police interference and even arrest as they plunder wharves and woodyards, the expeditions assume a sufficiently practical guise to furnish all the joys of real raiding.

Even the most conservative residents express grave apprehension. When actual cold weather comes, they declare, the misery will be intense. Maddened by the sight of their wives' and children's suffering, the more ignorant and unruly elements of the population are capable of causing a great deal of disorder.

"I won't tell you what I fear," said a prominent member of the Hebrew community to a Tribune reporter yesterday. "For I don't want to give any suggestion to the people I fear. But I

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"THE BUFFALO LIMITED." A second edition of the Empire State Express, leaves New-York daily 12:50 P. M., due Buffalo 11:00 P. M., by New-York Central.—Adv.

COLUMBIA HUSTLERS. Some ingenious and unusual methods employed by Columbia students to earn enough to pay their way through college. In to-morrow's Tribune.—Adv.

MARTIAL LAW IN EFFECT.

GENERAL GOBIN'S ORDERS SUPERSEDE CIVIL AUTHORITY.

FAIRLY QUIET DAY IN THE COAL REGIONS—ONLY ONE MAN SHOT.

There were 6,001,000 more tons of coal mined during the corresponding six weeks of 1901 than the amount produced in the six weeks ending to-morrow. The following table shows the estimated production:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Production (tons). Rows include weekly production for 1901 and 1902, and a total for 1902.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 10.—What is virtually a condition of martial law has been declared by General Gobin of the Third Brigade, on instructions from Governor Stone. General Gobin has ordered the colonels of regiments to retain prisoners captured as long as they deem it necessary. The strikers are going to fight the order, and the union headquarters here is now preparing to make a test case of the first prisoner whom Colonel Dougherty locks up in his guardhouse for an indefinite period. The rights of the civil authorities and whether or not the men may be admitted to bail will be decided by legal process.

The order was framed because during the previous period of the strike the men arrested by the soldiers were turned over to the civil authorities and invariably released on bail, some of them to return and again commit violence. There was a notable case at Nanticoke, where a number of persons arrested for attacking a house gave bail before the alderman for a temporary stay, and the same night attacked the house a second time, while their hearing was still pending. The new order allows men to be detained as long as the officers consider their freedom a menace to public safety.

MILITARY LAW FOR PRISONERS.

Deputy Sheriff Joseph Jacobs called at brigade headquarters this morning and had a conference with Major Miller concerning the attitude of the troops and whether the Sheriff would be superseded by the military. As Sheriff Jacobs looks at it, the soldiers and the Sheriff should work together in preserving the peace. To talk right wholly away from the Sheriff would be equivalent to declaring martial law. Major Miller said: "Any prisoners arrested by the soldiers for breaches of the peace, rioting, etc., will be kept under guard and will not be turned over to the civil authorities, aldermen or justices. Such prisoners will be dealt with and punished under military rules and regulations."

A similar condition exists to-night in the towns of Lansford, Summit Hill and Coaldale, where a part of the 10th Regiment is on guard. There has been trouble at these towns for several nights, the houses of non-union men being attacked and stoned and the workers and their families hooted and abused. To-night troops are in the streets, and no men are allowed together on the corners or in the saloons. All the streets were cleared by 11 o'clock. Men in the street after that hour were stopped and examined. The control was taken quite out of the hands of the civil authorities, who had proved unable to prevent the outbreaks. If any arrests are made the prisoners will be taken to the camp of the regiment and imprisoned there. General Schall says that he is determined order shall be preserved.

THIRD BRIGADE BUILDS STOCKADES.

The regiments of the Third Brigade have erected stockades in their camps, which are popularly called "pens." They are 20 by 20 feet, and made of long poles, from fifteen to twenty feet high, driven into the ground. They will be anything but comfortable, and this is being impressed on the public by the officers, in the belief that it will have a good effect in preventing violence, which might lead to arrest and confinement.

Major General Miller, in command of the State troops, came to the region himself to-day to make a personal investigation of conditions. He desires, he says, especially to discover if the dynamiting of railroads and of bridges cannot be stopped, and if attacks on the houses of non-union workers and the intimidation of their families cannot be prevented. He will also decide whether the troops now in the field are sufficient to maintain order or if more are needed. He spent to-day in the Schuylkill district, and to-morrow will arrive in the upper district and get in touch with the conditions at most of the mines which are working.

Colonel Reynolds, of the 18th Regiment, refused this afternoon to allow the civil authorities to take charge of Private Wadsworth, for whom a warrant, charging murder, was issued this morning. Wadsworth yesterday shot and killed Durham, a striker, who refused to answer the call to halt, and to-day the dead man's brother got out a warrant. The constable who went to the camp was refused admission, being told that the civil authorities could not have Wadsworth. No further steps have been taken. At the request of the soldiers who were on guard when the striker was shot will be allowed, under the direction of the judge advocate, to give evidence, but they will be permitted to answer no questions of which that official does not approve.

A STRIKER SHOT.

A striker was shot and, it is believed, fatally wounded in an attack on some non-union men at the Henry Clay colliery this morning. The workers were coming to their homes in a wagon under the guard of some coal and iron police, when a crowd of strikers attacked and stoned them. Policeman Frank Haddock fired several times at the crowd, hitting John Sorco in the abdomen. This ended the attack, the crowd retiring and carrying the wounded man into the woods with them. Nothing more has been heard of them, and the wounded man has not been reported to the authorities. Following the shooting a battalion of the 10th Regiment was sent to the mine, and will remain on guard all night.

Aside from this occurrence there was no violence in the region to-day. A number of non-union men were interfered with, and turned back home for safety. None were injured. The regimental commanders, throughout the coal field to-night report the region quiet and the strikers orderly.

STRIKERS KEENLY DISAPPOINTED.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 10.—There was keen disappointment among the strikers to-night when it was learned that the conferences in New-York had resulted in no settlement of the strike. For the last two days they have been kept on the edge of expectancy, hopeful that President Mitchell would return from New-York with offers of concessions from the operators. The weight of political influence brought to bear on the operators made the feeling among the

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