New-York Tribune.

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TO APPLY FOR DIVORCE.

MRS. MOLINEUX SEEKS FREEDOM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

HER HUSBAND SILENT—HIS FATHER UNAWARE OF PLAN OR ANY REASON FOR IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Roland B. Molineux, of New-York City, whose arrival here has created unusual interest, authorizes the statement that she is in Sioux Falls and South Dakota to get a divorce from her husband, who was, last week, acquitted of the charge of murder, after two sensational trials. She has no reason for wishing to keep the object of her coming a secret, she says. In fact, she wishes the world to know why she has taken up her home in South Dakota. That she is in earnest is shown by the fact that she this afternoon engaged the services of the law firm of Kittredge, Winans & Scott, of this city, to conduct her divorce case for her.

The senior member of the firm is United States Senator A. B. Kittredge, while the junior member is the State's attorney for Minnehaha County. Mrs. Molineux declines to tell the nature of the grounds on which the suit will be based. This will probably be kept a secret, and nothing definite will be known until after the expiration of the six months necessary to establish a residence in the city and State, when the papers in the suit will be filed in the office of the clerk of the courts, and the contest will become public property.

Even a member of the law firm which will conduct her case is in ignorance of the grounds on which it will be begun.

Counsel for Roland B. Molineux in the recent trial that resulted in his acquittal, professed yesterday to be astonished by the information that Mrs. Molineux had gone to South Dakota with the intention of obtaining a divorce. Last evening they said they had not had any communication from Molineux on the subject, and he was said to be unapproachable. Two of the lawyers, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott and George Gordon Battle, had had brief talks over the telephone with General Molineux, but had not been enlightened as to the cause of the young woman's trip to Sioux Falls.

General Molineux, when the first information of his daughter-in-law's presence in South Dakota had reached the city, declined to talk about the case, telling the newspaper men to see the lawyers. At about 8 o'clock last night General Molineux consulted over the telephone with Mr. Battle, and soon thereafter made the following statement:

GENERAL MOLINEUX'S STATEMENT.

"Mrs. Molineux, you all know, arrived at my house the night of the acquittal. On Friday morning she left the house. I had left early and did not see her. She left no word, and that is the last we have seen or heard of her. To-day I was called over the 'phone by one of the papers, which had authority to say that she had arrived in South Dakota, and had there made a statement that she had gone for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. I know that the idea of a divorce did not come from any member of my family or household. I expect to obtain more particulars sometime in the course of to-morrow, and I may or may not give out further information as I obtain it."

In reply to a question he said further:

"This has come as a complete surprise to me, for, as I have stated, I have always had an excellent opinion of Mrs. Molineux, and have never known or heard of any reason for her taking such a step. If, as she is reported to have said, she has been a martyr—and it is very true that she has, in a way—the martyrdom has come entirely from the outside, for she has had nothing but marked respect and kindness from all members of my family. Has there been any trouble in the family? Not the slightest. I am sure there is no truth in the report of a quarrel between her and my wife. And I know of not the least breach between my son and his wife. Roland is remarkably placid and good natured; he never lifted a finger to hurt a woman in his life, and I am sure that his wife has had nothing but kindness from him."

When asked whether he had any idea as to what the grounds for a divorce were, he said: "Not the slightest, except that Mrs. Molineux has always been greatly excited at the false allegations that have been made in the newspapers. This is a case where one likes and respects both parties, and can see no grounds for the trouble which evidently exists. I and my family are completely out of it; the question is now between man and wife, and I have no right or desire to interfere, except that I wish the happiness of both."

He was asked whether his son had any intention of filing a counter suit, and replied:

"Roland is away, and I have not spoken with him on the subject. But my opinion would be, most certainly not."

Roland B. Molineux spent the greater part of the day in Manhattan on business, and only returned to his home in Brooklyn at a late hour last night.

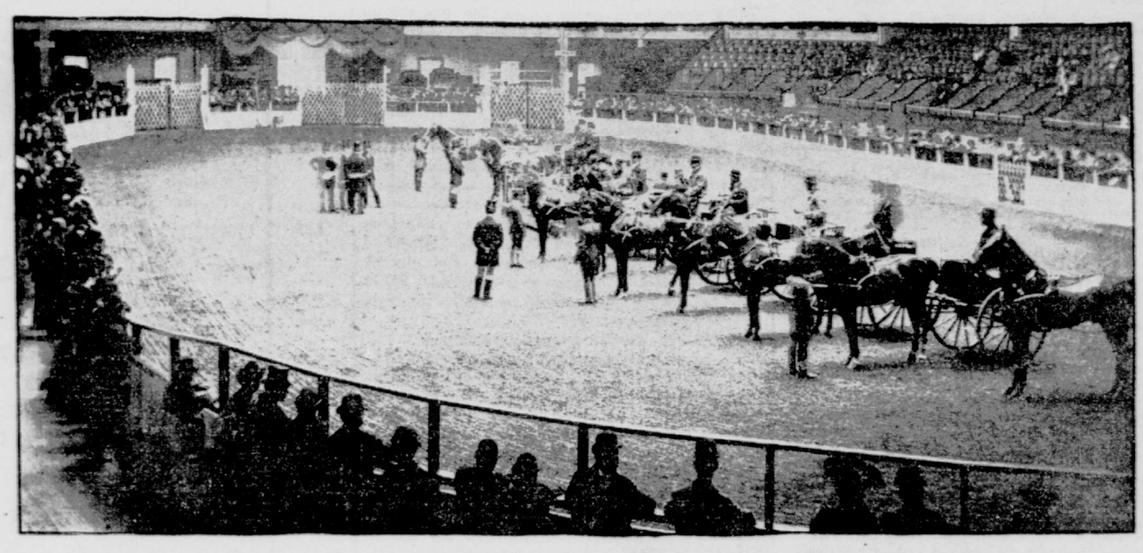
GOT $200 FROM MR. OLCOTT.

Before his wife left this city last Friday morning she paid a visit to the office of ex-Judge Olcott, at No. 170 Broadway. She said nothing at the time to indicate that she was going away. Mr. Olcott was leaving his office to go to court, and had only time for a hasty talk. He asked why she wished to see him, and she replied that she had come to get some money, supposing that General Molineux had sent a message by telephone that she was coming.

Mr. Olcott had been paying the bills of Mrs. Molineux at the Murray Hill Hotel, by direction of General Molineux, before the Molineux trial ended, and he had received for that purpose money which had not been expended when Mrs. Molineux went to her father-in-law's home in Brooklyn to meet her husband on the evening of the acquittal. Her request did not surprise Mr. Olcott, but he called General Molineux on the telephone and asked if he should give up the rest of the money in his keeping for the young woman's expenses. General Molineux asked how much was left, and, having received a reply, told Mr. Olcott to give Mrs. Molineux $200. Mr. Olcott walked with Mrs. Molineux to a bank near by, procured the money, paid it to her and took her receipt. Then he hastened to court. He had an impression that she intended to do some shopping. The last time he had seen her previously was at the home of the Molineuxs, when the family seemed to be united and happy.

Previous to her marriage Mrs. Roland B. Molineux was Miss Blanche Chesebrough. Her name was dragged into the first Molineux trial in connection with the death of H. C. Barnet, and at the last trial the fact that her marriage occurred soon after Barnet's death was brought out. Mrs. Molineux has two sisters. One lives in Boston. The other was the wife of Howard P. Okie, and obtained a divorce from him. She afterward married a son of ex-Mayor Schroeder, of Brooklyn, who committed suicide.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!
Pure, sparkling, delicious water. 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Advt.



JUDGING HARNESS HORSES, CLASS 46, AT THE HORSE SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

HORSE BEGINS HIS SHOW.

ENTRIES EXCEED LAST YEAR'S IN NUMBER.

ATTENDANCE AT THE GARDEN GOOD FOR THE FIRST DAY—F. AMBROSE CLARK COMES CROPPER.

The Horse Show is The Horse Show, with a capital "T," and when one has said that one has described it with sufficient particularity. There are other horse shows. Nearly every city of any consequence has its own, but The Horse Show is in a class all by itself. It opened yesterday morning at Madison Square Garden, whose arena will be given over to equine contests for style, beauty and usefulness during the rest of the week. To say that the Horse Show is again a success would be superfluous. The days are past when people used to ask themselves each fall, "Will the Horse Show be a success this year?" The show has come to be a permanent institution, like the opera or the automobile. It may vary slightly from year to year in the calibre of its success, but its popularity is as deeply imbedded in the hearts of the community as that of the horse himself.

Yesterday's attendance was fully up to the first day average of former years, both in point of quantity and quality, and in the evening the vast arena was surrounded on every side by an animated, richly dressed throng, which either looked down on the ring from the boxes and reserved seats or circulated slowly about the promenade, observing those who occupied seats above them. Probably the contrasts to be observed among the crowd are greater this year than ever. There were, of course, the representatives of the fashionable set, and most of them were to be seen in boxes; but some of the occupants of the boxes were far from being in society, and looked exceedingly lonely as they sat in solitary isolation. One of these was a wine agent, who paid the highest price for a box sold at the annual auction which preceded the show.

The Horse Show crowd is always a well-dressed one. Indeed, while thousands regard it as the real opening of the social season and many return to the city for the first time since summer to attend the doings in the Garden, there are thousands who make a pilgrimage to the Garden not because they care anything for the horses or for the people, but because they wish to see the latest tendencies of fashion as exemplified in the clothes that are worn by the smart people in attendance. The sightseeing person, who goes just as he comes from business, secure in the knowledge that he is almost sure to see nobody he knows and who frankly stares from his going in to his coming out, seems to be more numerous than usual this year. He strolls about the promenade with his hands behind him or in his pockets and his head tilted up at the boxes until it seems a marvel that he does not get a cramp in his neck. Sometimes he brings a friend with him, and when he does this the two frankly and smilingly criticise the appearance and clothes of those who are the objects of their scrutiny.

NO ENTRIES FROM T. W. LAWSON.

Last evening, when the inrush was at its height, not long after 9 o'clock, a crowd of sightseers, not one of whom was in evening dress, gathered opposite the main entrance to the garden, with their backs to the ring, and devoted themselves undisguisedly to staring at everybody who came in. "There's So-and-So," they whispered to each other, "who paid that big price for that racehorse;" or, "Just look at So-and-So. He's the chap that married that wealthy girl from San Francisco." Some, still bolder than the others, even crowded up on the stairs at either side of the big entrance, the better to scrutinize the crowd as it came in. It was not a horse show at all to these people. It was a man and woman and clothes show. So they turned their backs frankly on the prancing steeds and gazed at the human exhibit, which, it must be admitted, was on the whole well worth looking at.

There are a good many folk who would like to believe with William C. Whitney that the horse is really the source from which springs the success of the Horse Show. This is an oft mooted subject, and probably no man can say just how near right Mr. Whitney is in his declaration of faith in the love that Americans have for the horse. Suffice it to say, however, that it is a horse show, even if there are things there that are more interesting than the horses. Moreover, it is a good horse show, as far as it goes, and the limitations are such that probably no horse show could go further. There are 766 entries this year, about a score more than last year, and good judges think the quality high, all things taken into consideration. The harness horse classes are especially strong, despite the absence of one or two exhibitors whose animals have won many prizes at previous exhibitions, and this fact alone seems to indicate that the show is doing good work in the cultivation of a high type of horse for carriage and harness use. The principal absentee in this class is Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, whose horses of the Glorious tribe carried off so many blue ribbons last season. Mr. Lawson's showing in the harness horse class last season was truly phenomenal, and his absence this year is missed. It has been attributed in some quarters to a fear that his chances this season might suffer by reason of some criticism made in his book on the action of several members of the New-York Yacht Club, who are also influential members of the Horse Show Association. It is fair to say, however, that Mr. Lawson would probably be quick to disclaim any such motive.

William C. Whitney, who acted as one of the

Continued on second page.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!
For "Water Book" address 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Advt.

FIFTEEN MILES UNDER SEA

THE ADDER GOES THAT DISTANCE WITHOUT COMING TO THE SURFACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Greenport, N. Y., Nov. 17.—With eleven men in her hold the Holland submarine torpedo boat Adder went through the most severe test today of all her trials in Peconic Bay. She travelled under water for fifteen miles without coming to the surface. She also fired a torpedo which struck an imaginary ship square amidships. It was officially designated as a three hour submerged trial and the boat and her crew went through it with flying colors. The crew gave a demonstration of the excellent training they have received, for when the Adder touched the bottom while going at seven knot speed there was no confusion whatever. One of the amidship tanks was quickly blown out and two men were ordered aft. The boat responded immediately. Her bow rose and she shot to the surface in a few seconds. She remained up only two minutes. Then, diving again with her tank refilled, she continued her trial. "The discipline of the crew was splendid," said Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, who had been down in the boat. "It was the longest trip that has ever been made under water in this country. It shows that the crews of these boats must be men of more than ordinary nerve, and thoroughly drilled in this type of boat. The air during the run was all that could be desired. It might have been what you would call 'stuffy' in the last half hour, but no worse than the air in any room with the door shut for the same length of time."

Manager Lawrence Spear said: "We were running with the boat's bottom about eighteen feet below the surface when the water shoaled and she sucked down until she struck. We never stopped her, but kept going so as not to delay the trial. She rose as soon as we blew the water out of the midship ballast tank."

Besides the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, who witnessed the three hour trial from the deck of the lighthouse tender Cactus, there was a delegation of army officers sent from Fort Totten (Willets Point) to witness the test. The officers were Major Arthus Murray, commandant of the school of submarine defence; Captain C. J. Bailey, of the same department, and Captain G. F. Landers, instructor in the department of electrical mines and mechanics, all officers of the coast artillery. They were the guests of E. B. Frost, on the steam yacht Mindora, throughout the trials. These officers and those of the naval board expressed themselves as surprised and pleased with the result of the test.

The submerged trial to-day began at 2:39 p. m., when the boat had reached clear water midway between New-Suffolk and Cow Neck. Fifteen minutes after sinking below the surface, and after rising twice for observation, not more than forty seconds each time, the Adder's bow shot to the surface like the nose of a whale, and the torpedo was discharged straight at the target. Had the target been a ship she would have been struck fairly amidships in the wake of the engine room. The torpedo, after it had travelled about a quarter of a mile, was picked up by the tender Kelpie and towed in. The Adder dived again and continued on her course, remaining under water for two hours and five minutes. In this time she travelled fifteen miles, including six turns, Captain Cable handling her by means of the periscope and the compass. It was really a wonderful achievement. After taking a brief observation the boat continued under water until the end of the three hours. Her speed for the first two hours was 7.1 knots, the revolutions of the propeller being 171.9, and for the last hour 6.88 knots. This decrease in speed was accounted for by some slight derangement in the electric battery, by which the boat is run in all her submerged trials. Captain C. J. Train and Captain Roelker, who left for Washington tonight, said they were entirely satisfied with the performance of the Adder and the Moccasin. Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward and Captain W. C. Cowles will remain to witness the trials of the Moccasin to-morrow, when she is to make her submerged torpedo trial and another test. There are also to be twelve hour endurance tests for one boat at full speed. These will probably take place on Wednesday.

HEAVED COAL TO MARTIAL MUSIC.

CAPTAIN MACKENZIE AND THE BAND, OR HOW A NEW WORLD'S RECORD WAS MADE.

Honolulu, Nov. 11 (Special).—The cruiser New-York broke the navy record for coaling here yesterday, putting in 850 tons of coal in six hours. This remarkable speed was due to the fact that the full band of the ship played during the whole time that the "jackies" were rushing coal aboard. It seems that the employment of the band was suggested to Captain Mackenzie by the bandmaster's application for forty-eight hours' leave of absence from the ship, "to get away from the dust and dirt of coaling." Instead, the captain ordered the band to play for forty-eight hours. It was stationed on the bridge during the coaling, and reeled off martial airs. Two rival gangs of "jackies" were coaling, one getting coal from a lighter alongside, and the other from the wharf. They trundled the wheelbarrows of coal at a lively trot. They began at 7 in the morning and finished at 1 o'clock, thus breaking the world's naval coaling record.

FUR SEALS CHANGE THEIR HABITAT.

Honolulu, Nov. 11 (Special).—News comes from Tokio that the Japanese Government has begun an investigation of statements made by seal hunters of a radical change in the habitat of the fur seal. Many Japanese seal hunters report an entire change in the temperature of the old hunting grounds, the water showing from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas the seals frequent water of 50 to 55 degrees. Hence the seals have changed their habitat to Japan during the last year, and it is now the best hunting ground in the Orient. It is also said that the seals have established new rookeries. If this change is permanent Hakodaté will become the most important port in the world in connection with seal hunting.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!
The water is positive cure acute Bright's Disease.—Advt.

EXTRA SESSION UNLIKELY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS NOT DETERMINED TO CALL ONE.

NO TARIFF OR TRUST LEGISLATION PROBABLE BEFORE THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE LVIIITH CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 17.—All predictions that there will be an extra session of Congress next summer are premature. President Roosevelt has not determined to call the LVIIIth Congress in extra session in advance of the regular session which will begin on the first Monday in December, 1903, and the opinion among members of the Cabinet is that there is little probability that he will do so. It is thought to be improbable that any such pressing need of legislative action will exist next summer as to lead the President to bring Congress here in advance of the regular time for meeting. If the President and the party leaders in Congress were of the opinion that there was a pressing need for revision of the tariff without delay, and if they were united in their opinions as to the lines on which this revision should be made, there would unquestionably be an extra session, as it would be impossible to take up the subject of tariff revision and get a bill through at the short session this winter. There are few Republican leaders who believe that the need of tariff revision is so pressing that it cannot be postponed for a year, and it is argued that no steps whatever in that direction should be taken until the party leaders have agreed on a programme to be followed. The President's idea at this time is to ask Congress at the coming session to provide for the appointment of a tariff commission which shall study the whole question of customs rates and their relation to the revenues of the government and to American industries, and shall recommend from time to time such changes in rates as it deems to be advisable. A bill providing for such a commission will probably give rise to considerable debate, and it is improbable that it can be passed until late in the short session. Then the commission cannot be named until about the end of the session, and it will not be able to submit any comprehensive plan for tariff revision before the first of December of next year.

If there is not to be an extra session for tariff revision, it is improbable that one will be called for any other purpose. The probability of one being called for the enactment of legislation to regulate the trusts is believed to be remote. The President will urge Congress to consider such legislation at the coming session, but if nothing is accomplished the matter will probably be allowed to go over until the next session, to be taken up and considered in connection with tariff revision.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Closely connected with the subject of tariff revision is the question of the organization of the House of Representatives in the LVIIIth Congress, and especially the composition of the Committee on Ways and Means. It is taken for granted by most of the Republicans in Washington that Representative Cannon, of Illinois, will be the next Speaker. There is a remote possibility that he may be defeated if the Eastern Republicans should combine on some man like Representative Burton, of Ohio, who could draw some of the Western support away from the Illinois man. Such a combination is not probable, and yet it might be made if it should develop that Mr. Cannon had in mind the appointment of a radical Committee on Ways and Means, under the chairmanship of Mr. Babcock. Mr. Cannon has always been conservative on the tariff question, however, and for this reason it is not probable that he has made any bargain with Mr. Babcock by which the latter is to have the Ways and Means chairmanship. It is safe to predict that if he is elected Speaker Mr. Cannon will continue the present Ways and Means Committee so far as its members have been re-elected, and that Representative Payne, of New-York, will remain at its head.

A strong effort will be made when the new Congress meets to amend the present rules of the House so as to restrict the powers of the Speaker. Some of the leading men of the House have been greatly dissatisfied with the operation of the present rules, which give the Speaker almost absolute power over the business of the House, and they fear that under a man of Mr. Cannon's autocratic temperament there is danger that the House will be more than ever under the domination of the one-man power. Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, is one of those who will lead in the fight for a modification of the rules.

MR. SHERMAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

FAVORS THE ELECTION OF MR. PAYNE TO THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Congressman James S. Sherman to-day sent a letter to all of the Republican members of Congress from New-York State, saying that he is not a candidate for Speaker. The letter reads as follows:

My Dear Sir: The newspapers have during the last few days stated, without authority from me, that I am a candidate for Speaker, LVIIIth Congress. I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Payne stating that he is a candidate. Past experience has demonstrated that with two candidate from New-York State for that office neither could be successful. I should very much like to see this important position again occupied by a New-Yorker, after a lapse of seventy-five years. I am not willing that New-York's opportunity should, by any possibility, be jeopardized by my candidacy, and I write this letter to inform you that I am not a candidate for Speaker. I am mailing a duplicate of this letter to each Republican member-elect from New-York State. With respect and regard, I am, Very sincerely yours,

J. S. SHERMAN.

SWISS MISSION GOES BEGGING.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 17.—Dr. C. D. Bourcart, Swiss Minister at London, persisting in his refusal to go to Washington, the Bundesrath offered the appointment to Emile Frey, former President of the Confederation, but M. Frey declined.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!
Celebrated water recommended for the kidneys.—Advt.

MITCHELL DEFENDS BOYCOTT.

NON-UNION MEN PROTEST AGAINST AGREEMENT WITH STRIKERS—WANT TO WORK AS LONG AS THEY PLEASE.

THE NON-UNION MEN'S SIDE

THEY DEMAND PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Scranton, Penn., Nov. 17.—The statement of the non-union workers of the anthracite region defining their position was filed to-night with the strike commissioners. They ask for representation by their attorneys at the hearings of the commission. They do not want to be restricted by any eight hour agreement, but want to work as long as they can for the best prices they can get, and they ask that the commission make provision in the findings for their protection from insult and assault.

Their demands are:

First—An increase of 20 per cent over the price paid during the year 1901, to employes performing contract and piece work.

Second—A like increase of 20 per cent over the prices paid during the year 1901, to employes paid by the hour, day or week.

These demands are explained as follows:

This request for increased wages rather than decrease of hours of labor is earnestly urged because such increase of wages will apply to the class of labor now receiving least pay at the mines; and, therefore, the class which is especially in need of increase of wages. Instead of desiring a reduction in the hours of employment we insist upon a right to work as many hours as we choose and as opportunity affords, so as to better our conditions and increase our earning capacity, and we insist that the operators shall not conduct their mines in such a way as to favor certain workers in certain chambers and places of labor, to the detriment of others who are willing to work. At the same time we insist upon the right of any of us to do as much work as the opportunity in the particular mine affords or offers, even though it may result in less work being done by another employe, who, through indisposition, is not willing to work when the opportunity affords, or by reason of any contract with the mine workers' union restricting his own class of labor.

The statement then continues:

Third—We demand the adoption at each colliery of whatever methods may be necessary and practicable to secure for the miner a minimum rate of 60 cents a ton of 2,240 pounds upon all coal sold from said colliery, the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained.

DO NOT WANT TO BE HELD BY UNION.

Fourth—We protest against the making of any agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and our employers determining what shall be paid to us, and what shall be the conditions of our employment, or pretending to deal in any respect whatever with our rights or interests as mine workers.

Fifth—We earnestly protest against any agreement being made by our employers with the United Mine Workers of America, for the reason that any agreement, if made, will render it impossible for us to continue to earn our living by our labor in and about the mines in which we are now employed, or to which such agreement applies, and will subject us and our families to all manner of abuse, violence, outrage and probably murder.

Sixth—We insist that it shall be an indispensable condition to any dealing whatever with any members of the Mine Workers' Union of America in the anthracite coal fields that they shall be effectually required to desist from all manner of annoyance to us and to our families, and shall permit us to exercise our right to earn our living in any lawful manner we choose, and under any conditions which are mutually satisfactory to our employers and ourselves.

Seventh—We protest against any rule limiting or restricting the number of cars to be furnished to a contractor, miner or laborer for the purpose of loading the same, whether such rule be made either by the operators, the United Mine Workers, or by the mutual agreement of both of them, provided that the furnishing of the increased number of cars to any contractor, miner or laborer does not in any way restrict the number of cars to be furnished others, and we insist that a rule shall be adopted and strictly enforced compelling drivers in the mines, or those having charge of the management and distribution of the mine cars to the miner, contractor or laborer not to favor any particular miner, contractor or laborer in such distribution to the detriment and exclusion of other contractors, miners and laborers.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

Eighth—We believe it to be an inalienable and undoubted right to work when we can obtain it, and to receive as compensation for it the best price we can obtain. And we further believe that the laws of the land vouschafe to us protection from insult, outrage, violence, molestation or interference in the performance of our labors, and in order that we shall not be disturbed in the free and full exercise of these rights we most respectfully urge that the assertion of them be made a part of the finding in this proceeding.

Ninth—In our efforts to earn a livelihood for ourselves, our families and those dependent upon us we have been most outrageously interfered with. Our homes have been assaulted, and the lives of ourselves and those dear to us threatened. On our way to and from work we have been stoned, clubbed, beaten, insulted, jeered at, and the same course of outrageous treatment has attended us at our places of employment. In order that we might to some extent be protected at our work, our employers have been obliged to have guards constantly with us, and in many instances it became necessary to escort us to and from work to our homes. The sheriffs have been obliged to issue proclamation after proclamation to preserve the public peace, and it became necessary to increase their deputies and forces to a large number in and about the collieries in the anthracite mine region, with a view to insuring the public tranquillity.

By reason of the destruction of life and property and the gravity of the situation in and about the coal fields, it became necessary for the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to order the State troops to the places of violence and disorder. And this serious and outrageous course of conduct toward us was by no means confined to our homes and places of employment. It followed us everywhere. We have been hung in effigy in public places. The vicious and unlawful boycott has been practised to such an extent upon us that merchants dealing in the necessaries of life have been forbidden to furnish us even with food and clothing. In church where we worship the service has been interrupted by members of the union beause of our presence there. Our names have been published in conspicuous places as being "unfair" and enemies to labor. In very many instances we have been obliged to stop work on account of fear, and we have been in constant terror. All kinds of crime, even murder of our comrades and fellow workmen, have been committed, for no other reason than that we insisted upon our right to work, and against this course of conduct we emphatically protest.

Tenth—We hereby guarantee to abide by the decision of the commission on all questions decided by them, and agree that whatever conclusion it reaches the same shall be final and conclusive.

ASHES OF COLUMBUS MOVED.

Seville, Spain, Nov. 17.—The ceremony of depositing the ashes of Christopher Columbus in a special mausoleum was carried out in the Cathedral here to-day with befitting solemnity. The coffin containing the ashes of the illustrious navigator was borne on the shoulders of a party of naval seamen, and behind it walked in procession the Archbishop of Seville, the cathedral chapter, the Minister of Marine and a number of other dignitaries.

After mass had been celebrated the Captain General of Cadiz and the Archbishop took the coffin into their charge, and it was deposited in the mausoleum, where it will remain permanently.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!
Absolutely purest natural water in the world.—Advt.

MITCHELL AGAIN ON STAND

SAYS A NON-UNION MAN HAS NO RIGHT TO WORK DURING STRIKES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Scranton, Penn., Nov. 17.—The Strike Commission listened all to-day to the clever questions and ready replies of Wayne MacVeagh, attorney for the Hillside Coal and Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, on the question of the boycott and intimidation. At the end of the day the operators' side and the mine workers' view had been well presented. Mr. MacVeagh did not confine himself to direct questions, but also gave his views of the conditions, and when President Mitchell would not admit that violence, the boycott or intimidation of the so-called scabs existed, Mr. MacVeagh got him to give his views assuming that they did exist.

On this assumption most of Mr. Mitchell's replies were based. He said of the non-union man: "He has not a moral right to pursue his occupation if his work destroys the hopes and aspirations of his fellow men."

Of the boycott: "It is a form of strike; it is a refusal of the people to spend money at certain places, to patronize certain people. It is in effect a strike against a merchant. It might be against a man holding a public office, a refusal to patronize him."

As to intimidation, he would not admit that it existed, and adroitly avoided an answer to this question by Mr. MacVeagh: "If cases are shown to you until you are weary of hearing them, will you then agree to take drastic, thoroughgoing, effectual measures to root it out, as you would any other unmanly, un-American, deadly, cowardly practice?"

A LIST OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

At the afternoon session Mr. MacVeagh took an hour and a half to read a long list of acts of violence, to which Mr. Mitchell, when asked what he thought of the conditions which produced them, replied that he did not admit that they had occurred.

"I have repeatedly and emphatically said," he declared, "that if men are guilty of lawlessness they should be punished."

Judge Gray asked, "In how large a degree is the success of a strike due to such a condition of violence as has been described?"

Mr. Mitchell replied that it was a detriment to a strike and that it lost the strikers the sympathy of the public. He also declared that violence was produced by all big movements, even lately by the funeral of a rabbi in New-York, and that on Election Day there were more people killed than during the whole course of the strike. He added that most of the killings during the strike were by Coal and Iron police and soldiers, and that the union men were to blame for only a couple of them.

In none of the replies did he fall into traps or make admissions damaging to the union. At times he was frank, especially so in his discussion of the boycott question, and on a couple of occasions, when instances of violence were read to him, he admitted that if the conditions existed they were unfortunate and intolerable.

"You are the best witness for yourself I have ever confronted," exclaimed Mr. MacVeagh at one point.

Mr. MacVeagh made the effort in the morning to show that Mr. Mitchell and his union were not doing right in endeavoring to be parties to making the poor pay a higher price for their coal. He emphasized the fact that the poor of Philadelphia are at this moment clamoring for coal which they cannot get and that 80 per cent of the domestic coal is bought by people earning just enough money to make both ends meet.

INCREASE WOULD BE MADE ANYWAY.

Mr. Mitchell contended that the union was not willingly a party to, and did not approve of, any increase. "I expect that the operators would make it anyhow," he said, "whether we got an increase in wages or not. They will get all they can for their coal."

He said that, because of their own low wages, the union men were not asking the manufacturers of foodstuffs to decrease the cost of their products.

Mr. Mitchell explained at length the miners' reasons for asking for the abrogation of the Coal and Iron Police bill. He said that it enabled the operators to maintain a standing army of irresponsible men, who were not fit to be armed with the powers of policemen. He considered it the duty of the State, county and city to furnish protection for the properties of the coal companies if it were needed.

"Do you not know," cried Mr. MacVeagh, "that it is altogether childish to fancy that the troops could prevent the violence which did occur, the single cases of assaults and the intimidation that prevailed?"

"I do not know that there were any," answered Mr. Mitchell. "I regret to say," he admitted later, "that there were some acts of violence during the strike, but there was no reign of terror."

Mr. MacVeagh took up the question of the influence of the union in relation to strike violence and disturbances, and declared that in the twenty-three years prior to the establishment of the union in this region his company had only one disagreement with its employes, and that was speedily settled, while since the union came, two years ago, there had been eight, and that, since Mr. Mitchell made the 1900 agreement with Mr. Hanna, there had been 102 strikes in the coal region.

Mr. Mitchell said that it was these disturbances that the union was endeavoring to prevent, and that if the operators made agreements with the union governing conditions of work and the rate of wages there would be no further trouble.

THE TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. MacVeagh, at once referred to the fact that, despite an agreement, there were troubles in the Illinois region, and that there the operators were afraid, though the agreement gave them the right to do so, to discharge men because of the condition of unrest it would cause. So many references were made to the Illinois troubles that the commissioners said that they considered it advisable to invite Herman Justi, the representative of the miners there, and some of the operators to testify before the commission.

Mr. Mitchell made a distinction between the non-union men and the so-called "scabs," the latter being, he said, men who took another's

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