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October Complete

FAIR TO-NIGHT AND THURSDAY

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Roosevelt Asks Coal Barons and Mitchell to a Conference.

N. Y. DEMOCRATS DECLARE FOR GOV'T OWNERSHIP OF COAL

AND BIRD S. COLER, THE INDEPENDENT, IS NAMED FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP TO-DAY

Bill Devery Is Charged With Fraud and Corruption and Is Refused a Seat in the Convention, Causing Great Excitement and Some Wild and Stormy Scenes.

The Ticket.

Governor—Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Governor—Charles N. Bulger of Oswego.

Secretary of State—Frank Mott of Chautauqua.

Controller—Charles M. Preston of Ulster.

Attorney General—John Cunnen of Erie.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Richard W. Sherman of Oneida.

State Treasurer—George R. Finch of Warren.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—John C. Gray of New York.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Interest centered in the meetings this morning of the committees on platform and contested seats of the democratic state convention. It was conceded that if William S. Devery and his delegates from the ninth New York city district were not seated there would be troublous times, Mr. Devery having declared that he would make an appeal on the floor of the convention. Devery held more than 500 spectators' seats for the convention hall. Curiously enough, these were given him by sympathizing delegations from all over the state, and quite a large number came from Tammany delegates. It was learned this morning that Mr. Devery had been approached with the suggestion that the wisest way out of the difficulty would be to leave the representation of the ninth district vacant. To this he replied:

"I will make no such agreement. I won by a big majority; I have the certificate of election, and I am entitled to the seats unless the democratic party wants to go on record as saying that an election certificate is of no value and that the will of the majority means nothing. In addition to that, I want to call atention to the fact that Goodwin received the lowest vote on the ticket. Mr. Sheehan's party received the second lowest and he does not contest. The Goodwin people are pretty nervy to appeal from the people's complete throw-down of them."

After Mr. Devery had made this statement, several of the leading politicians took up his case and urged that the committee seat him and avoid trouble as well as the establishing of what might prove an unfortunate precedent.

Devery's Awful Threat.

Mr. Devery early expressed the belief that he would not be seated. He took a seat in the rear of the convention hall saying: "If Mr. Hill and his friends refuse me a seat in this convention to which I have been duly and properly elected I will hire a special train and if Mr. Hill goes campaigning I will follow him to every place in the state he may go to and tell the people the story of rank injustice."

When he made this statement Devery was surrounded by his friends and was with one of his counsel who acquiesced in his decision.

After remaining at the rear of the hall for a short time Devery started down the aisle. In a minute the convention hall was in an uproar. Even the band was drowned out as delegates and friends stood on their chairs and cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs.

"He's seated, he's seated," yelled the crowd, but Devery raised his hand and called out: "Not yet, not yet." Then arose the cry from one side of the gallery, "What's the matter with Devery," and back in a roar came the answer, "He's all right."

He Remains a Democrat.

The ex-chief of police took a seat in the right of the hall and shortly thereafter the announcement reached the convention hall that the committee on credentials would not seat either Devery or Goodwin. Immediately there was great excitement. Devery said to a reporter:

"I have nothing to say except that I have always been a democrat. I am a democrat and will continue to be a democrat; that is all I will say now."

In deciding the Devery contest a number of heated speeches were made and when it was explained that it was Senator Hill's desire that neither Devery nor Goodwin be recognized, a motion to that effect was carried with but few dissenting votes.

When Senator Hill entered the convention hall there was a great outburst of applause.

At 11:27 the temporary chairman took the gaval and rapped for order and the report of the committee on credentials report was called for. Chairman McMahan said: "In presenting the report I move the previous question."

"Wholesale Corruption."

This was to prevent debate. When the secretary read:

"In the ninth district New York neither delegation is entitled to seats in the convention because of the wholesale corruption——" a roar of cheers and hisses went up and as it continued Devery was seen making his way to the platform. Vainly the chairman rapped for order. Vainly a band played. Down the aisle Devery forced his way, the crowd clearing the way. When he reached the platform steps he raised his hands in an effort to stop the pandemonium that reigned. A sergeant-at-arms, with his hands on the big ex-chief's shoulder tried to force him back to a seat but he shook him off and started to speak. He said amid cheers:

Devery's Sensational Plea.

"Democrats of this convention, Samuel J. Tilden was deprived of his right of franchise as were the people of the United States. We do not want that to occur here to-day. It was through the work of a clique of this convention that the people of the ninth district are about to be deprived of a similar right. Mr. Hill, as state leader of the state of New York, we ask justice from you as leader of the democratic party. We do not come here as honest democrats to be deprived of our rights."

As Devery left the platform not a delegate was in his seat and the gallery was in a wild state of excitement.

A Devery delegate got out to the platform and attempted to speak. The chair told him that the could not address the convention. Amidst a tremendous uproar he started to speak but a sergeant-at-arms hustled him down the steps.

"Thugs and Ruffians."

For fully ten minutes the convention and spectators roared, applauded and hissed and then as the noise subsided Temporary Chairman Stanchfield said:

"For the sake of the delegates to this democratic convention and those present I desire to say that the party does not propose to have its voice put down or allow its convention to be run by thugs and ruffians and ——."

Here the Devery adherents broke out again and drowned Mr. Stanchfield's voice by cheers for Devery. For several minutes it went on and then the chair said:

"I want to say to the gallery, everybody will get fair play. If the gallery does not cease the galleries will be cleared."

Cries of "try it; let's see you."

Finally some semblance of order was obtained and then Devery presented a minority report.

Both Contestants Refused.

The majority report of the committee on credentials, throwing out the ninth district, declared that neither the Devery nor the Goodwin delegates were entitled to seats by reason of "wholesale corruption pertaining to the primary election in said district whereby it cannot be determined what delegates were legally elected."

Devery Leaves the Hall.

The majority report was sustained. When the vote had been announced Devery left the hall followed by his delegates and friends. There was not much trouble or cheering.

Here's Democratic Doctrine.

The committee on permanent organization named Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn for permanent chairman. Mr. Littleton said:

"In the very midst of a profound political peace in the nation two years this side of a national election we find a most extraordinary activity among prominent republican officials. The president, although strenuously diligent in the discharge of his grave duties, finds it necessary or agreeable, or both, to make a tour of the New England states, speaking at every place of interest.

"The burden of his vigorous oratory at firstw as an extravagant defense of his cabinet, coupled with a perpetual injunction to his hearers to not hesitate in doing the 'rough work of life.' Much of this could be forgiven to his ardent infatuation for his official family. But something in his keen observation of the people led him to believe that they were not so much interested in his official family and the 'rough work' as they were in the question of the regulation of trusts. True to reckless disregard of consequence he undertook to dispose of the profound economical problems in a skirmish fight. Let it be said in praise of his candor, if not of his ingenuity, that he admitted at the outset the urgent necessity of a strong supervising hand—an admission which the whole republican party would rejoice were it unmade.

"He hastened to assure them of a remedy. Simply stated, the remedy is to have all the states meet in due season and first solemnly admit that they are powerless to cope with these harmless 'captains of industry,' and to agree to delegate to the federal government all power which they now possess upon that subject. Then let the federal government take charge of them and the president solemnly promises that he would see to it that he federal government would control them. In view of the fact that the processes of amendment and enactment will require nearly nine years, it is not too much to say that this is a 'strenuous promise.' The president says that he does not regard the reduction of tariff duties upon trust made articles as an efficient or safe remedy because it would injure the legitimate as well as the illegitimate industries.

"We do not propose to disturb; we do not propose to attack legitimate industries; we do not seek to take away from them anything which belongs to them; but we propose to withhold the aid of this great government from them; we propose to make them stand alone; we propose to take away the unnecessary protection now afforded them by the government and let the commercial batteries of the world be trained upon them with the shot and shell of competition until they are driven from their entrenchment of protection out into the field of honest trade. Rather than do this the republican party now proposes to revolutionize the government, change its form and further encroach upon the right of local self-government in states.

The speaker quoted from the tariff and a ruling of the board of general appraisers to show that the anthracite coal companies were protected and declares the present situation brought about by the coal strike was "but a manifestation of the irresistible power of those protected monopolies."

"Are we to await nine or ten years for the remedy against such an acute condition of evil? Must the president run about the country apologizing for the menace of such concerns, while winter approaches and hundreds of firesides will be cold and suffering unspeakable will ensue? If the tariff has no more to do with trusts than the penal code has to do with ordinary affairs, how can the removal of the tariff be so hurtful to these great 'captains of industry?' Not only the president, but members of his cabinet, are out crying from the housetops to the people to pause in their 'rough work,' and behold the great prosperity. The secretary of the treasury having in ninety days acquainted himself with the simple problems of gnance, is stamping around the country apologizing to hungry people because they have no beef or coal. Why does he not have the courage of his fellow citizens of Iowa and take up the battle to drive these combinations from the 'shelter of a protective tariff?' The secretary of war is out on the highways of politics willing at all times to admit that the present administration is perhaps the ablest and most efficient in the history of the nation. The speaker of the house, though scarred by service in battles fierce and indurated to all weighing experiences

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HEINZE SPRINGS A COUP ON CLARK

Joins Forces With the Amalgamated Mining Company to Control Supreme Court.

Labor Men, Populists and a Wing of the Republican Party Said to Be in the Deal.

Amalgamated and Heinze, Long Bitter Enemies, Will Fight the Regular Democrats.

Special to The Journal.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 1.—One of the greatest sensations ever sprung in the political arena of the state, in which United States Senator W. A. Clark and F. August Heinze, both millionaire mine owners, and the Amalgamated Copper Mining company are battling for supremacy, occurred last night.

Heinze joined forces with the Amalgamated Copper Mining company in an effort to overthrow Senator Clark, and in an attempt, it is alleged, to control the supreme court of Montana. Behind closed doors, maintaining the greatest secrecy, a deal was fixed with the fusion committees, representing the Heinze independent party, the labor men and populists, and the nominees of the Amalgamated wing of the republican party were endorsed—Judge W. L. Holloway for associate judge of the supreme court and Martin Dee for congress.

This move by Heinze fell like a thunderbolt and its meaning is quite comprehensible. Either Heinze has been quietly working in the interest of the big mining trust or the Amalgamated and he have come to an understanding and both seek now to force down the man who has stood in the way of corporate reign in Montana.

For years Heinze has bitterly contested the rights of the Amalgamated in mining properties in Butte whose values run into millions of dollars, and his apparent purpose in opposing Senator Clark's leadership of the democracy was that he might secure control of the party and control the judiciary to end his mining litigation with the Amalgamated, with favorable decisions.

Refused a seat in the democratic state convention at Bozeman last week, Heinze organized an independent political party. When interviewed by The Journal he acknowledged an agreement had been reached whereby the Amalgamated candidates had been endorsed. Whether an agreement had been reached with the Amalgamated which would mean an end of the most famous mining litigations the world has ever seen, Heinze would not say. Senator W. A. Clark would not talk for publication.

SECRETARY SHAW SAVED THE DAY

Financial Circles Speak in the Highest Terms of His Sagacious Policy.

"Safety Under the Spirit of the Law Rather Than Ruin Under Its Letter."

The Steps Taken by Secretary Shaw and What They May Mean to the Country.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Secretary Shaw's effort to restore a feeling of security to Wall street and financial circles generally is being rewarded by praise in the most flattering terms. The eastern dailies this morning devote leading editorials to this action and couple his name with those of the best known men who have proceeded him in the secretary's position. A few quotations will show the drift of public sentiment. This is from a long editorial in the New York Sun:

"There is but one sentiment on the part of those having business and financial interest at stake in this country concerning the steps taken on Monday by the secretary of the treasury to relieve the stringency in money now pressing the financial world. It is one of intense and overwhelming gratitude.

"The course pursued by Secretary Shaw will lead, as nothing else could lead, to an early reform of our financial system and one better suited to the magnitude of our interests. Secretary Shaw has led the way."

The New York Times editorial says that "certainly the sense of security among business men and these of the most conservative tendency is very pronounced because of Secretary Shaw's action."

The Philadelphia Press says in part: "Secretary Shaw has acted like a banker, man of affairs and lawyer in one, as he is. At a stroke he has cut the bonds by which the subtreasury system at every montary crisis hampers and hinders free expansion of bank credits when expanding trade requires this expansion. Where his predecessors have interpreted and administered the various treasury, subtreasury and national banking acts so as to increase their hindering ills, he has acted so as to diminish them. The law remains unchanged; within the law the practice and execution is altered and Secreatry Shaw has as good a right to his discretion in executing and interpreting the law as any secretary before him."

The foregoing quotations, selected at random from many of a similar character, show in a general way what the east thinks of the secretary in this important financial crisis. He has more than come up to expectations, and the people of Iowa may well be proud of him. The trouble in financial circles is an extraordinary and unprecedented demand for money with which to carry on the business of the country. Every branch of trade is stimulated to its full etxent, and there is the usual speculative element, which always appears at such times.

To sustain this steadily increasing volume of commerce and industry, the money supply of the country must increase and develop also. But what are the facts? The money of the country consists largely of notes based upon the deposit of government bonds as security. These bonds are being constantly reduced in amount, for in these good times the general debt is being rapidly decreased. The basis of currency for an increasing volume of

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THE AMES JURY IS STILL OUT

No Definite Clue Yet as to What Wil Be the Former Chief's Fate.

The Jury Retired Early Last Evening and Is Evidently Debating Vigorously.

A Reqesut to Have the McIntosh Testimony Read Over May Possibly Be Significant.

The Ames jury is still out, although there now semes a chance for an agreement. Last night the jury asked to have certain testimony read over again. This noon the request was granted. The jury was brought into the court room and, in the presence of the court, attorneys, defendant and his wife, the court reporter read aloud the testimony given by May McIntosh and that portion of the chief's testimony bearing upon the same subject.

This request is regarded as significant. With Otto Wirtensohn, the McIntosh woman was the state's star witness. She testified that after Cohen called at her place and made his demand for money she had gone to the city hall and had asked the chief if it was "all right to pay Cohen." She further swore that Ames had replied it was all right and had told her to pay. Under oath, the chief denied this testimony flatly, saying that no such conversation had occurred and that he had never been asked the question Miss McIntosh said she put to him.

A significant feature of the incident is the fact that the jury did not call for the chief's testimony, but that it was read at the request of Victor Welch, Ames' attorney. Miss McIntosh's testimony was direct and damning to the defense. Her cross-examination amounted to nothing. Mr. Welch asked her to fix the date of Cohen's visit, but that was all. He did not go into her alleged call upon Ames, but contented himself with permitting the chief to deny it when he took the stand.

A Famous Case.

The case has been what the French term a cause celebre. It has attracted attention all over the country. To begin with the defense pleaded for delay.

Joseph Cohen, himself under indictment, was outside the state and could not be found. The defense declared they could not go to trial without him and the case was set over the term. Cohen was brought back but was not called as a witness.

Next the defense attempted to secure a still further delay. The mayor was in West Baden. His testimony was declared to be vital. Arrangements were made, however,, to take his deposition, since he was reported to be too ill to travel, and Victor J. Welch and Assistant County Attorney C. S. Jelley went to Indiana for that purpose. The deposition was secured, but it was never used.

Cohen's position in the case has been unique. It is claimed that he was prepared to admit he had "collected" money from abandoned women; but he was expected also to testify that he had turned it over to Colonel Tanner under the euphemistic title of a "campaign fund." Had he been called by the state, the state would have had to abide by his testimony. Had he been sworn by the defense, however, the result would have been different. Colonel Tanner died April 27, and the state is in a position to show that money was "collected" after that date. Probably the Tanner heirs will not admit that it was ever turned over to them, and Cohen might have considerable difficulty in explaining what he did with

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WHO IS DAVE HILL WORKING FOR?
For Hon. David B. Hill, to Be Sure.

FARM LABORER KILLED

Run Down on a Bridge Over Blue Earth River by an Omaha Train.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., Oct. 1.—John Imholt, a farm laborer, was instantly killed last night by an Omaha north-bound train at the bridge over the Blue Earth river. His remains were not found until this morning. One leg was severed and was found forty rods from the body. Imholt was single and was 35 years old. He is believed to have been drunk.

Three prisoners escaped from the jail at Blue Earth last night.

PRESIDENT SHOWS HIS HAND IN THE COAL STRIKE TO-DAY

HE INVITES THE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS AND JOHN MITCHELL TO MEET HIM ON FRIDAY

A Conference on a Matter That Has Now Become of National Importance—The Coal Strike Now Enters on a Very Delicate Stage—Federal Interference a Possibiltiy.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The president, Secretaries Root and Moody, Attorney General Knox and postmaster general resumed their conference on the coal strike situation at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The conference closed shortly before noon. A decision was arrived at, and it was anounced that no more conferences would be held. By direction of the president, an official statement was to be given out at the temporary White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The promised statement was given out at the time designated.. It was a letter addressed to all the presidents of the coal-carrying roads and one to John Mitchell, president of the miners' union, inviting them to meet the president on Friday of this week for a conference.

The following telegrams are the result of the conferences between President Roosevelt and members of the cabinet, held yesterday and to-day:

TO THE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS.

White House, Washington, Oct. 1, 1902.

To

George F. Baer, president Reading Railway system, Philadelphia.
W. H. Truesdale, president Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 26 Exchange Place, New York city.
E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie Railroad company, 21 Cortlandt street, New York.
Thomas P. Fowler, president New York, Ontario & Western Railroad company, 66 Beaver street, New York.
R. M. Oliphant, president Delaware & Hudson, New York.
John Markle, 527 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.
To John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

I should greatly like to see you on Friday, next, Oct. 3d, at 11 o'clock a. m., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to the president of the anthracite coal companies.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

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—Theodore Roosevelt, President.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE A POSSIBILITY

The President Will Offer the Olive Branch First — After That the Courts May Be Tried.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Moral suasion is not the only method to which President Roosevelt will resort to settle the anthracite coal strike. The bludgeon as well as the olive branch is to be held out to the contracting parties. The president would like to have the strike settled promptly and amicably by mutual concessions. But if his appeal does not meet with prompt response, he is prepared to take action in the federal courts calculated to bring pressure on at least one of the contending parties.

The interstate commerce act is to be invoked and possibly the Sherman anti-trust law. The president is advised that the coal trust is a combination of the eight railroads which control the coal fields, and he is advised that the roads are guilty of violating the interstate commerce act in many particulars. He is advised also that there exists among the railroads a conspiracy in restraint of trade and that they are amenable to all the processes and penalties set in motion against the beef trust.

Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission has been asked for his opinion, and attorneys for the commission have been asked to look into the legal questions involved in such a suit. While these officials will not yet talk of the matter, it is understood that they have advised the president that he is not without a remedy. The railroads can be reached. It is merely a matter of proof. They can be enjoined from maintaining a conspiracy which makes it impossible to transport coal unless the coal is mined at certain wages and under certain restrictions. There are independent mine owners who would pay the union scale and could work their mines, were it not a question of transportation. The action would be calculated eventually to break up the combination known as the trust. The proposed legal procedure might not compel an immediate surrender of the railroads to the demands for arbitration or some other settlement, but the prospects of such action will be likely to make them a little more yielding in their dispositions. This is what the president and his advisers expect.

Attorney General Knox still advises the president that he knows of no legal way in which the federal government can step in and take the question of settlement out of the hands of the parties to the quarrel, but the president can invoke what laws there are and can proceed to make things very unpleasant for at least one of the contestants. The railroads are the ones who have refused to submit to arbitration. Morgan and Baer are determined to carry out their purpose, which is the death of unionism among the anthracite miners; but the desperate measures they have adopted have brought the light of publicity and investigation upon their own doings, and the result is a threatened movement of the federal government of justice to punish past and present violations of the interstate law.

The present understanding is that an appeal will be made to both parties next Friday to get together and settle their difference for the good of the general public. If this appeal is spurned the president and congress, representing the general public, will see what can be done.

Although the political significance of the president's action is being minimized, the political side of the situation not being discussed, there is no doubt that the president is anxious to end the strike if possible before the November elections. The members of his cabinet who are especially in touch with the political phase as well as the managers of the congressional campaign, are aware that the continuance of the strike may bring about republican defeat at the polls. It is true that the South and West are not as vitally interested in the coal famine as the Middle Atlantic and New England states, for anthracite is not as largely used in the former sections as in the latter. There is, however, great danger that the sympathies of labor organizations in the West will be excited in behalf of the striking miners and that this sympathy will virtually find expression in votes against the republican party. In the east the political danger is great for reports from the east show that the inconvenience and extortionate prices occasioned by the continuance of the strike are being used with great effect by the opponents of the administration.

—W. W. Jermane.

NO POWER TO ACT

The President's Advisers Fail to Find a Legal Opening.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The principal subject under consideration at both conferences on the coal strike yesterday was the power of the president to interfere. The result of the conference was that no matter how much interested the administration may be in ending the strike, it does not seem to have any power to act in the premises. The legal advisors of the president told him they could find no warrant in the constitution for federal interference. There had been no interference with the mails or deputy marshals or other federal authorities. The only way, it was pointed out, by which there could be federal interference would be at the request of Governor Stone of Pennsylvania and it was stated that he would not likely ask for federal troops because he has not yet called out the entire militia force in the state. The matter of federal interference by the appointment of receivers for the coal companies also was discussed but the president was informed that there was nothing in the constitution nor any law to warrant such action.

Advices were received that the strike might be settled by the operators and the miners themselves, and it was suggested that hasty interference of any kind by the federal government might prevent the consummation of the plans for a strike settlement, if any such were maturing.

It is understood that the visit of Secretary Root to New York was for the purpose of consulting prominent business men on the subject. The secretary left for New York Monday after a short conference at the White House and returned last night.

It has been intimated that the president may send for the managers of the coal properties, but this will not be done until after the conference to-day, and perhaps not then.

Some confidence is expressed in the report which Secretary Root may bring from New York, though it could not be learned what communication if any had been received from the secretary while he was in New York.

COAL FOR THE POOR

The Barons Decide to Supply the Tenement District At Once.

New York, Oct. 1.—A plan is said to have been put into operation at the meeting of coal road presidents just held in this city, for the supplying of coal, first to the dwellers in the tenement districts; second, to the hospitals, and third, to the transportation companies.

According to the Herald, the scheme came up during the weekly discussion of the miners' strike and the presence of Robert W. De Forest, who is tenement house commissioner, president of the charity organization society and general counsel of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was that the other officials might have placed before them the tenement dwellers' crying need of fuel in cold weather. Mr. De Forest was listened to attentively, and there was not one of the dozen present who did not agree that something must be done. Before the matter was turned over to the sales agents of the companies who, in co-operation with Mr. De Forest, will decide on the best possible methods of proceeding with the work a tentative plan had been outlined by the meeting.

It was in effect that the companies should unite in forwarding to the city enough coal to serve the desired purpose. Then the sales agents were to have their men, horses and carts ready, and for each cart a route through the lowliest sections of the city would be mapped out. In this way the business of the retail dealers would not be affected, as their sales are not made in these locations.

Defective Page