

THE DENISON REVIEW

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DENISON, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 11 1903.

NO. 83

WHEN YOU SEE

Chamberlin's Christmas Stock

this year you will see the best what is. Try it and see for yourself.

E. C. Chamberlin, the Jeweler and Optician.

DENISON, IOWA.

TEN THOUSAND ON STRIKE

Colorado Coal Mines Are About All Tied Up.

MANY ARE LEAVING THE STATE.

Miners and Their Families Are Being Shipped to Other Fields—Prospect for Hard Struggle Between Operators and Men.

Denver, Nov. 10.—More than 10,000 coal miners in Colorado are on strike for an eight-hour day, increased wages and other concessions. The strike was ordered by the national executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America after the coal companies refused to confer with union representatives concerning the demands of the men. Of the idle men, 6,000 are in the southern coal fields, 2,000 in the northern coal fields and 1,800 in Fremont county. One hundred mines have been closed down. A few independent properties in the northern coal fields and elsewhere will not stop work, since the operators have agreed to concede the eight-hour day and also increase the wages. Less than 1,000 miners will remain at work, according to reports from the affected districts. The announcement comes that 600 have gone out in Colfax county, New Mexico.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron, Victor Fuel and Northern Coal and Coke companies are the largest producers. Practically all of their properties have been tied up by the action of the miners. However, they are making efforts to continue operations under the protection of a strong guard.

It will be the policy of the United Mine Workers to depopulate the various coal districts by sending the idle men and their families to Illinois, Indian Territory, Missouri, Iowa and other states where work has been secured for them.

A special from Trinidad says that nearly 2,000 nonunion miners have joined the unions in that district.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' ADDRESS.

Federation of Labor Listens to Reports of Officers.

Boston, Nov. 10.—President Samuel Gompers delivered his annual address to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon presented their annual statements. Mr. Gompers showed the membership in affiliated unions and of the American Federation of Labor during the last year had been 442,100. He reviewed at length what the federation had accomplished during the year and he made numerous recommendations. Mr. Gompers pointed out that the grave danger which confronted their movement was the interstate strike due to the conflicting claims of trade jurisdiction. Mr. Gompers condemned such anti-trust legislation as was secretly against labor and urged eternal vigilance with respect to legislation.

The treasurer's report showed the income of the year was \$247,800, the expenditures \$196,015 and the balance on hand, \$84,000.

Street Railway Men Issue Ultimatum.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the officials of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees' association it was decided to give the management of the street railway forty-eight hours to reach a decision as to whether the controversy will be submitted to arbitration or not.

HELD TO GRAND JURY.

One Mayer is Placed Under \$100 Bond to Await Grand Jury.

During a game of pool at the Court house hotel Thursday night Mr. Walter Huettman was quite severely beaten about the head and face by a couple of men giving their names as Armour and Mayer. Mr. Huettman swore out information against them on Friday and they were tried before Mayor Carey. The man Armour was given a fifteen dollar fine for assault and battery, and the man Mayer was bound over to the grand jury under \$100 bond for assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.

The cause of the trouble as shown by the evidence produced was over a game of pool. Messrs. Chris Eggers, Pete Meeves, Walter Huettman and Armour engaged in a game of pool at Mr. Diamond's hotel, and after playing for a time a dispute arose over a shot. The plaintiff claimed that Armour struck him and knocked him down, and then Mayer who was not playing jumped in and while Huettman was down struck him in the face two or three times and kicked him in the stomach.

The defendants claim that after the discussion had arisen Armour pushed Huettman away, and Mayer thinking Huettman was going to strike Armour with the cue interceded, and asked Huettman to stop, and tried to take the cue away from him. In order to do this he had to hit him once or twice.

The case occupied almost the entire day, there being several witnesses examined. County Attorney Klinker and Mr. Sims appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Sam O'Hare for the defense. The attorney for the defense contended that a man who had only used his fists, or the weapons with which nature had endowed him, could not be held for intent to commit great bodily injury, while the attorneys for the plaintiff held that a kick in the stomach might have resulted seriously, and even a hard blow in the face might have been fatal. Mayor Carey decided that Armour should pay a fine of \$15.00 and that Mayer should be held to the grand jury which meets December 7 next, and his bonds were placed at \$100.

Mr. Huettman has been unable to work since the altercation as his face and eyes were too badly swollen.

On Monday Mayer was able to secure a bondsman, and he was released to await the grand jury.

Shoots Wife and Daughter.

Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 10.—Dr. W. E. Light, a prominent dentist of this city, committed suicide at his home, after fatally shooting his wife and daughter, Ruby, a young girl of eighteen. He left letters stating that he felt insanity coming on and that he dreaded being shut up and leaving his loved ones unprotected.

Bessie Knecht's Last Sleep.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 10.—Bessie Knecht, "the sleeping girl," is dead. Miss Knecht was taken to a hospital last February in an unconscious condition. After forty-seven days she partially revived, but soon sank into a comatose condition again and never fully recovered consciousness.

Senator Green Held for Trial.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Senator George A. Green was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hall on two more indictments found against him by the federal grand jury in connection with the postoffice bribery cases. He was held in \$2,500 in each case.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Roosevelt Urges Approval of Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.

FAITH OF NATION IS PLEDGED.

Chief Executive Says Legislation in Question is Demanded Not Only by Our Interests, but by Our Honor—Plea for Island Republic.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The second day of the special session of congress was devoted to the reading of the president's message, urging the enactment of legislation necessary to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The following is the text of the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded, not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily follows that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economical policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the plan by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the most importance from a military standpoint and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us, and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed by the treaty, a large Cuban market is assured to our producers. It is a large market which lies at our doors, which is large, capable of great expansion, and which is particularly important to the development of our export trade. It would be, indeed, shortsighted for us

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to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with our. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who saved her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of a treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now, with equal force, support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty, is necessary to make it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come near to repudiation of the good faith of the nation.

I recommend to you the treaty as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, Nov. 10, 1903.

Dannebrog Postoffice Robbed.
Dannebrog, Neb., Nov. 10.—Burglars blew open the postoffice safe and made good their escape, carrying away \$275 belonging to Uncle Sam.

Vessel Entangled in Cable.
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10.—During the storm which swept over this section the big French bark Ville de Mulhouse dragged her anchors and fouled the Alaska cable, doing serious damage. The cable was pulled and hauled off of its course fully half a mile and the vessel is still so entangled in the great wire rope that she cannot extricate herself.

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