

Fair and cooler today; Tomorrow fair, light south to west winds.

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GREATEST CROWD IN HISTORY OF G. A. R. REUNIONS IS HERE PRESIDENT AND CABINET IN A SUNDAY COAL CONFERENCE

Railroads Are Taxed to Their Utmost Capacity and Hotels Are Unable to Care for the 400,000 Who Seek Accommodation.

Estimated That 400,000 Strangers Will Be in Washington by Night, and of These 50,000 Are Veterans of Civil and Spanish Wars

President Roosevelt Unable to Review the Parade, and Much Disappointment Is Expressed by Visitors Who Had Hoped to See Him.

"On to Washington!" the cry raised more than forty years ago as the vast legions of citizen soldiery pressed toward the National Capital, is today again the slogan of the great army now invading the Federal City.

Then it was for fight and defense; now it is for reunion and rejoicing. Now, as then, the cry is meeting with response, and Washington is this morning in the possession of the Grand Army of the Republic, and right royally have the citizens of the Capital prepared to greet the returning veterans. All has been done in appreciation of the valiant service rendered by these boys of '61.

The thirty-sixth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opens under auspices most favorable, barring weather, for which the citizens' committee for weeks laboring to bring success to the event, declines to be held responsible.

Record in Numbers.

In numbers, the reunion promises to eclipse any similar event since the veterans stacked their muskets and formed themselves into a brotherhood of peace. Although the band of the great destroyer has laid low thousands of those who participated in the grand encampment held in Washington ten years ago, this meeting gives indication of having a larger number of the old soldiers than were here a decade ago. Besides, they are bringing with them their wives, their sons and daughters, with their allied organizations, the Women's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Daughters of Veterans, the Sons of Veterans, and other similar organizations related to the parent body.

There is every prospect that the total number of persons brought here by reason of the encampment will approach 400,000, of whom about 50,000 will be veterans. They came in by thousands yesterday from all sections of the country, though mostly from the Middle West, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England. There were even representatives from the scattered Union soldiers in the South.

Railroads Haul Their Capacity.

The railroads were overburdened, and several hundred special trains came into Washington each loaded to its utmost capacity with encampment visitors. All day and night there was one continuous and unbroken stream of humanity pouring into the city, and a conservative estimate places the number which reached the city yesterday in the neighborhood of 75,000 persons. For practically all of these the committee on public comfort has provided accommodations, in hotels, boarding houses, private residences and temporary quarters.

Everything Is in Readiness.

Yesterday morning witnessed everything in readiness for the entertainment of the veterans. Nothing which experience and hard and diligent work could provide for their pleasure and comfort has been left undone. But one thing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the old soldiers meeting again together and renewing old ties of friendship wrought out in the midst of most deadly conflict.

After the rains of last week Washingtonians had looked forward with hope and expectation for pleasant weather during encampment. A drizzle with spasmodic showers on Saturday was followed early yesterday morning by a steady downpour which continued until the middle of the afternoon. From that time on a heavy mist and overhanging clouds threatened all the time a repetition of the experience of the morning.

Decorations Badly Damaged.

A gloom spread over the city which only the joy of old comrades meeting with each other could dispel. The drapings upon the hundreds of buildings so tastefully and tactfully arranged by the citizens to greet the welcome guests, instead of waving lightly in an autumn breeze, hung sad, mournful and wet. Old Glory clung close to her flagstaff and waved not a salute to her brave defenders. The bright colored hunting, the streamers of red, white and blue, which decorate the downtown edifices, was all day yesterday sodden and dejected looking.

As a result of the drenching rain, conditions under foot were sloppy and nas-

ZOLA'S MEMORY HONORED

Funeral of Novelist Held Without Disorder.

SIXTY THOUSAND IN LINE

Military Tribute Paid by a Regiment of Infantry—Many Deputations Attend.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The funeral procession that accompanied the remains of M. Zola to the grave today traversed the streets of the city from Rue de Bruxelles to Montmartre Cemetery without a discordant incident, although sixty thousand mourners followed the body and a great multitude of people gathered along the route.

The front of M. Zola's house was draped with black cloth, decorated with silver stars. The entrance hall had been transformed into a mortuary chapel in which the coffin, hidden beneath wreaths, rested.

The procession formed at 1 o'clock. The funeral car was covered with draperies decorated with silver stars and bearing M. Zola's initials.

The pallbearers were: MM. Octave Mirbeau, Bruneau, Charpentier, Prunelle, and Dreat, the latter being secretary of the labor bureau. The principal mourners were Albert Laborde, who represented the family, and MM. Gorges, Loiseau, Desmoullins, Duret, and Dr. Larat.

The government accorded military honors to the dead novelist, they being paid by the Twenty-eighth Infantry Regiment. M. Zola was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and was entitled to this mark of respect.

Madame Zola Feeble.

Madame Zola, who nearly lost her life at the time her husband was accidentally asphyxiated, occupied the first carriage. She looked very pale and feeble, and was supported by Mesdames Laborde and Charpentier, two of her near friends.

The carriages following contained M. Clemenceau, Maitre Labori, ex-Colonel Fiquart, MM. Brisson, Claret, Berenger, and many other well-known men.

Many wreaths were carried by the various deputations to be placed on the tomb. The radical deputations were headed by the radical senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies.

When the procession reached the Place de Clichy it was saluted by the crowd, who did not recognize that it was the funeral of the man against whom almost the whole of Paris had howled a few years ago. Standing in the crowd, and apparently not known to those near, ex-Captain Dreyfus was seen by a journalist, hat in hand, paying homage to the remains of his champion.

Addresses at Cemetery.

When the cemetery was reached M. Chaumie, minister of public instruction; M. Anatole France, the poet and litterateur, and M. Pierre Herman, a well-known architect, made speeches.

Subsequently, the deputations and other attendants filed past the tomb, occupying two hours in doing so.

DUEL MAY RESULT FROM GEN. PERCIN'S LETTER

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The correspondence between Count Boni de Castellane and General Percin regarding a report that the latter had shaken hands with ex-Captain Dreyfus at M. Zola's house is expected to lead to a duel between General Percin and Gaston Polonnais, of the "Gaulois." General Percin, in his reply to Count Boni de Castellane, who wrote to him inquiring as to the truth of the report, said:

"You must certainly be the first and only person who has seriously taken the information supplied by a renegade Jew, a son of Solomon Polonnais and the woman Cohen, who signs his name in the 'Gaulois' as Gaston Polonnais."

Count de Castellane now resents General Percin's letter and attacks him for his equivocal attitude regarding Dreyfus. Meanwhile M. Polonnais has sent seconds to General Percin.

Yesterday Count de Castellane wrote a letter to General Percin couched in gushing terms congratulating him on not having shaken hands with Dreyfus. To this General Percin has replied, saying that he did not accept the count's congratulations and furthermore denied the count's right to judge him.

STEAMER GOES ASHORE IN RAIN AND FOG

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—While on her way up the Chesapeake today the Merchants' and Miners' Liner Dorchester went ashore on Poplar Island. The vessel was bound from Providence to Baltimore and met with the mishap during a heavy rain and fog.

A. D. Stebbins, one of the company's officers, said tonight that only meager information of the accident was at hand. The company's tug was sent at once to the assistance of the Dorchester, and the stranded vessel was towed to shore last night by the Weem's Light tugboat. The Dorchester sailed from Providence on Thursday last. She called at Norfolk on her way to Baltimore. She is in command of Captain Bayard.

ENCAMPMENT PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

WEATHER FORECAST: Fair and cooler. Tuesday, fair; light south to west winds.

- 9:30 a. m.—Automobile Parade on Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Avenues, Tenth, Fourteenth, and F Streets.
 - 1 p. m.—Potomac Regatta and Boat Races on the Potomac River.
 - 3 p. m.—Parade of the Improved Order of Red Men, in full war paint and feathers.
 - 4:30 p. m.—Dedication Camp Roosevelt. Address, Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State.
 - 8 p. m.—Grand Campfire, Convention Hall.
- President's night at the grand spectacular fireworks exhibition of the fall of Peking, on the Monument Grounds.

RIOTING AT GLENS FALLS

Hudson Valley Cars Stoned and Troops Fired On.

CREWS SEVERELY HANDLED

Mob Attacks Police Headquarters to Get at Non-Union Railway Employes.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A mob badly wrecked several of the Hudson Valley cars last evening, took some of the motormen and conductors from them, stoned the cars, fired at the military, overawed the police, and for a time were in control of the town.

The trouble started from a mass meeting of the labor unions were to hold. They were making a parade preliminary to the meeting when the rear third of the line broke off and followed a car down through Glen Street. At a switch on Warren Street they got the trolley off the wire, broke the rope, jeered at the passengers, threw stones and forcibly dragged the crew off the car. Other cars came along until there were four on the switch.

Motorman Unconscious.

Fred Curry, a motorman from New York, was knocked unconscious with a brick, being hit on the top of the head and badly cut in the face. He is all right today. The Rev. W. A. Wood, of South Glens Falls, Democratic nominee for assemblyman in Saratoga county, got one of the motormen and was getting him away when one of the railway officials interfered in behalf of the man and ordered Wood to leave him alone. Wood refused and the official drew a revolver on him and threatened to fill him full of holes unless he desisted. Wood then disappeared in the crowd.

The police succeeded in getting five of the crews on the four cars to headquarters. Some of the mob endeavored to force an entrance into headquarters through a rear window, but Chief Paterston fired, hitting one of the men. Meanwhile Sheriff Gill called out Company K.

Soldiers Called Out.

At 10:30 o'clock a detail, under command of Captain Mott, left the armory and came up the street. They left a guard at the four stalled cars and went to police headquarters after the non-union men. The crowd kept hooting and crowding in on them. The captain personally went into the crowd and plucked out the worst offenders. Two men pitched on him at once, pinning his arms to his sides and endeavoring to take his revolver from him, but a musket wielded by a sturdy soldier soon brought them to terms.

The crews were then put back on the cars and, guarded by the soldiers, started for the station, two miles south. They were thus escorted to the outskirts of the village, where the soldiers boarded the cars. Almost immediately there were several shots fired, which the guard answered with a volley. A half mile farther the cars were stalled because poles and wires had been cut down.

The cars returned to the armory, and later, repairs having been made, started for the station. On the grade near Roger Street several men signaled to the first car to stop and then endeavored to stone it. The cars slowed down and the soldiers arrested the men.

All is quiet here today, but in South Glens Falls, Saratoga county, the wires were cut today and a car stoned. The service there was discontinued. Company K is at the armory ready to respond at a moment's notice. All of the non-union men who were out last night are now with the company except Inspector Scully, who was taken to strikers' headquarters and has not been seen since.

CRIPPLE CREEK SHERIFF LEVIES ON PULLMAN CAR

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Oct. 5.—Sheriff Henry Robertson last night levied on a Pullman car for taxes amounting to \$662.21. A restraining notice was posted on the car and a custodian placed in charge.

In order to prevent any likelihood of the Pullman Company taking the car out of the county the sheriff got a log chain and chained the car to the tracks by an axle. The Pullman Company has failed to pay taxes.

PULPIT CONDEMNS BAER

Rev. D. C. McLeod's Hard Blow at Operators.

POSITION IS A FALSE ONE

Clergyman Declares That Capitalists Hurl Insult at the President and the Public They Should Court.

"Without regard to the merits of the original controversy between the capitalists and the leaders of organized labor, we believe the position assumed by the operators in the conference called by the President of the United States to be arrogant, arbitrary, and indefensible," declared Dr. Donald C. MacLeod, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church last night, in a sermon on "The Coal Strike From the Viewpoint of the Christian Church."

"In this conference," said Dr. MacLeod, "called by the President, with the idea of the good of the people, and the avoidance of most appalling suffering, the operators deliberately proposed to the President of this land that he should use the Federal troops to crush not only 150,000 American workmen, but millions of them."

"The fact is that the laboring people of the country are united, and a blow at these miners is a blow at all. The use of the military branch of the Government is only to be resorted to on failure of all other remedies."

Wrong on Both Sides.

"The wrong is on both sides. It may be that capital has been too hasty and arbitrary, and has precipitated this crisis. We believe that every effort of organized labor to interfere with unorganized labor is wrong. It is no reflection on the thousands of intelligent and upright men in the ranks of organized labor to say that comparative ignorance is prominent in the affairs now engaging our attention."

"The representative of labor in this conference with the President, who was acting as the representative of the people of the United States in an attempt to settle this disastrous quarrel, threw the gauntlet squarely before the President. He proposed to submit the contentions of labor to the arbitration of a tribunal named by the head of the nation, proposing that he, the representative of the organized laborers, would abide that decision for a term of years. How then can the President call the militia into the controversy in the face of the acknowledged willingness of the labor leader to submit to peaceable means of settlement?"

American Spirit Forbids.

"The position taken by the representatives of capital at this conference was virtually an assertion that capital can do nothing wrong. It was a proposition that the military branch of the Government should be used to coerce millions of American freemen. The free American spirit will not submit to such a thing. Efforts to dominate by force the laboring men of the country will meet with heroic and valorous resistance."

"A second position of the operators is indefensible. What right have they to say that labor shall not organize, when it is known that for thirty years capital has been steadily organizing to force unorganized capital out of business. American labor has learned a lesson from capital. These same operators are recognizing in daily business other labor organizations."

PROBABLY FATALLY HURT IN GAME OF FOOTBALL

Player Carried Unconscious From the Field to the Home of a Nearby Physician.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 5.—Benjamin Thompson, of the Martinsburg (W. Va.) football team, was probably fatally injured yesterday in a game with the Hagerstown (Md.) team.

He played fullback, and in a scrimmage received internal injuries which the doctors say will prove fatal. He was removed unconscious from the field to the home of a physician. Death is momentarily expected.

Thompson is twenty-three years old and has been married only five months. He belongs to a prominent West Virginia family.

BISHOP FARLEY ELEVATED

Apostolic Brief Placed in Hands of Prelate.

BECOMES AN ARCHBISHOP

Passage to Higher Rank Unmarked by Ceremony—Former Investiture to Come Later.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Official notification from Rome of his elevation to the archbishopric of New York reached the Most Rev. Dr. John M. Farley today, by way of Washington.

From the moment the brief was placed in his hands he became archbishop. The passing of the prelate to the higher office in the church was accompanied by no ceremony, the brief simply being handed to the archbishop by his secretary, the Rev. R. J. Hayes, in West Forty-second street, directly after the archbishop had made his final appearance at the morning services in connection with the golden jubilee of that parish.

Forwarded to New York.

The brief from the holy father at Rome was delivered to the apostolic delegation at Washington on Saturday and it was immediately forwarded to New York. Father Hayes received it early today, and within five minutes after the procession of priests had filed in from the altar the paper was placed in the prelate's hands.

Monsignor Farley will not for several months be formally installed and invested with the pallium, the yoke of lamb's wool which is the special symbol of his state.

Father Hayes said today that it was impossible to say when this important ceremony would take place. The pallium will be sent from Rome after the archbishop has made a formal request that it be forwarded to him.

OPENING OF ENCAMPMENT

Consisted of Religious Services at the White Lot.

The official opening of the thirty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R. took place yesterday afternoon in Grant tent at Camp Roosevelt, on the White Lot. It consisted of religious exercises, and was attended by a fair gathering of veterans, with a small sprinkling of women.

The heavy rain which fell all forenoon and part of the afternoon had transformed the grounds into a marshy field, and everything was wet and uncomfortable, which accounted for the rather slender attendance. The Rev. W. C. Alexander, of this city, acted as chairman of the meeting, and announced the various numbers on the program from the platform, which was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Schick, the President's pastor; the Rev. Mr. Butler, pastor of the Keller Memorial Church; the Rev. Dr. Fiske, pastor of Gunton Temple Memorial Church; the Rev. D. B. Shuey, of Emporia, Kan., and the Engineers' Band, under the leadership of Julius Kamper.

The Rev. Mr. Shuey, who preached the sermon, dwelled on obedience of the Christian and the soldier.

The Rev. Dr. Butler was the last speaker, and he made an eloquent appeal to those present to endeavor to lead Christian lives and to excel in Christian virtues.

Services Last Evening.

Five hundred people braved the inclement weather last night and attended the religious services held in Grant tent, on the White Lot, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The meeting was one arranged for by the committee on religious exercises of the encampment committee. Mr. Lyman L. Pierce, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, presided.

The meeting was preceded by a song service in which the militant songs predominated.

HE WOULD SETTLE STRIKE

John Brisbane Walker Sends Word to President.

MR. MORGAN AS ARBITRATOR

Would Place Matter in Financier's Hands—Said to Be Pleasing to Mr. Mitchell.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 5.—John Brisbane Walker, of the "Cosmopolitan," today at Omaha filed a telegram to President Roosevelt containing a proposition for the settlement of the coal strike, which he declares, meets the approval of both J. P. Morgan and John Mitchell, and is the result of many days spent by Mr. Walker in investigating the strike conditions and in consulting with both the operators and the miners. The proposition is that the miners place their case in the hands of Mr. Morgan himself. In part, the telegram said:

"Affairs are in such shape that there seems to be no immediate way out of the coal strike difficulty except one—the placing of the matter by Mr. Mitchell and his associates in the hands of J. Pierpont Morgan."

Mr. Morgan's Promise.

After going into details of meeting Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Perkins, and others, the dispatch tells of a meeting with Mr. Morgan, in which "he held in his hand a paper in which he agreed, while disclaiming all authority over the railroad concerned, to undertake personally to bring about a satisfactory adjustment if the matter was placed in his hands—to endeavor to find such terms that both miners and operators would be likely to preserve friendly relations."

"The formation of a commission was discussed, with Mr. Steele, George W. Perkins, Mr. Mitchell, myself, and Archbishop Ireland were the names proposed."

"Mitchell expressed himself as having absolute confidence in Mr. Morgan's good faith and as being willing, if his associates agreed, to place the matter in Mr. Morgan's hands."

A Way Out.

In conclusion the telegram said: "Because of this knowledge of the situation I venture at this critical time, Mr. President, when other means seem to have failed, to respectfully suggest that a way out of the harassing and dangerous situation may be found in the direction here indicated."

"If through your generous intervention, Mr. Mitchell should place his cause unreservedly in the hands of Mr. Morgan, it would be a trust of the highest character which I am sure you will feel in common with the public would be worthily administered."

KANAWHA STRIKE SETTLED

Liberal Concessions to West Virginia Miners.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 5.—A settlement of the mine strike in the Kanawha Valley has been effected, which means the return to work immediately of over 4,000 men.

The information was furnished in a telegram received by miners' officials from Vice President T. A. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, who has been in the Kanawha field for several weeks negotiating the settlement. According to the announcement, seventeen of the largest operators in the valley have made settlements with the respective forces, conceding to them by far the best terms ever secured by miners in southern West Virginia.

The miners are given a nine-hour day, with a pay day every two weeks. Each mine is to be allowed a check weighman, which was one of the points contested for, but the most important concession is the right to organize, a condition without precedent in that part of the State.

The mine workers' officials state that other favorable considerations were granted, but these will not be known until the agreements are drawn up and adjustment practically ends the strike in this State.

Weeks ago the strike was an edged failure in the Clarke and Fairmont fields, the only settlements maintaining on strike with any strength being the Kanawha Valley and the Bluefield district. In the latter, as well as in the Flat Top field, it is believed that settlements will be made this week.

There is said to have been a rush of cars to the Kanawha field. Much coal awaits transportation, and the famine in many centers will be relieved immediately.

AUSTRIAN DOCTOR SUMMONED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the "Daily Mail" from Vienna states that Adolf Lorenz, a prominent Austrian physician, has started for Chicago to treat a wealthy resident of that city. He will return in February. His remuneration and expenses will be \$75,000.

As Yet Chief Executive Has Not Been Able to Devise Any Plan Which Might Be Considered Feasible and Practicable.

Believed Likely That Governor Stone of Pennsylvania While in Attendance at G. A. R. Encampment Will Call at White House.

Matter of Speculation as to What Private Influences May Be at Work to Bring Coal Miners and Operators Together.

There were no new developments toward settling the anthracite coal strike as a result of the conference called at the temporary White House yesterday forenoon, which lasted for four hours. Secretaries Root and Moody, Attorney General Knox, and Postmaster General Payne were the President's advisers. Nothing was given out from the Executive office in regard to the day's meeting, but the conclusion is summed up to be that none of the numerous schemes suggested by the men closest to the President have been found feasible or practicable, and that he is powerless to take material action unless requested to do so by the governor of Pennsylvania.

Governor Stone is expected in this city to attend the G. A. R. celebration. Mrs. Stone having arrived here yesterday. Official courtesy will compel the governor to call on the President. This meeting will afford an opportunity for the President and Governor Stone to thrash out the problems pertaining to the strike in Pennsylvania now confronting each of them and the country.

Two members of the Cabinet yesterday after leaving the President expressed the hope that there would be some progress looking to a settlement of the strike made through the negotiations between the strikers and the operators within a short period. Men described as being on the inside of things are said to be working hard for the establishment of peace between the disputing bodies. These men can do more, one Cabinet member declared yesterday, than other people on the outside not familiar with the situation.

The President Willing.

The President is willing to receive any new or modified proposals from John Mitchell in behalf of the miners or from George F. Baer on behalf of the railway managers and coal mine proprietors. These two men were the recognized spokesmen of the disputants who came to the temporary White House on Friday to confer with the President when he endeavored to use moral suasion to contrive a means for opening the mines and sending the miners peaceably to work.

It is wholly a matter of speculation what private influence is working to bring these men together for a solution of the problem. J. Pierpont Morgan is reported to be using his efforts to effect settlement, but there is absolutely no authority for this statement from sources of information in Washington.

To say that he is coming to Washington to consult with the President about the strike is regarded as the sheerest moonshine. Unless the representatives of the opposing factions make ready some new proposal there is nothing more that he can do officially or unofficially except to order Federal troops to Pennsylvania upon the appeal of Pennsylvania. All four of the members of the Cabinet said yesterday.

Further Conferences.

Nevertheless there will be further consultation in the hope of devising some plan, and if by the advice of his Cabinet or by his own study the President finds some possible way to end the strike he will be quick to enforce it.

After the adjournment of the meeting yesterday one of the schemes talked of for solving the question was a tacit understanding between the President and Mr. Mitchell that if the miners adjustment practically ends the strike in this State.

It has also been suggested that the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania be called upon to make an investigation of the miners' grievances. Postmaster General Payne is said to be the author of these suggestions. In either case if Mr. Mitchell ordered the miners to work the country would be relieved of the terrors of a coal famine, and it is held there would be fair treatment to both sides.

In addition to this scheme there were other new plans discussed. All those

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