

PRESIDENT BAER REPLIES TO MINERS BLAMES UNION FOR NUMBER OF STRIKES

Says the Demand for an Increase in Wages is "Arbitrary and Unjust."

Washington, Nov. 11.—The reply of President George F. Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, to the charges of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, which has been presented to the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, was made public to-day.

Mr. Baer makes no reference to Mr. Mitchell as the president of the miners' organization, but refers to him simply as an individual.

Taking up the specifications in Mr. Mitchell's charges verbatim, Mr. Baer first admits that this company owns thirty-seven collieries, and that before the strike it employed 26,289 people.

Following is a brief summary of the response to Mr. Mitchell's other specifications.

Second.—The demand of 20 per cent. increase in wages on piece work as denominated as "arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust." This company contends that after making all necessary allowance for the different conditions, the rate of wages paid for the mining of anthracite coal is as high as that paid in the bituminous coal fields.

Third.—The company denies that the present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations in the same locality, and controlled by like conditions.

Fourth and fifth.—Mr. Baer denies that the earnings of anthracite workers are less than the average earnings for other occupations requiring skill and training, and also charge that the earnings are insufficient because of the dangerous character of work in the anthracite mines.

Sixth.—This specification made by Mr. Mitchell is referred to as too vague to be specific answer, but in a general way it is stated that the anthracite regions are among the most prosperous in the United States.

Seventh.—The company pronounces as unjust and inequitable the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor without reduction of earnings for time employees, and this demand is considered impracticable. In this connection the following statement is made: "Because of the injury to the mines by the strike of the United Mine Workers, the cost of producing coal has been greatly increased, and a temporary advance in price was made this company, but it will be impracticable to continue such increase when mining operations become normal."

Eighth.—Mr. Baer says that his company has no disagreement with any of its employees about the weighing of coal, because the quantity is usually determined by measurement, and not by weight.

Ninth.—Replying to the fourth demand made by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Baer says, since the advent of the United Mine Workers organization into the anthracite fields, business conditions there have been intolerable; that the output of the mines has decreased; that discipline has been destroyed; that strikes have occurred almost daily; that men have worked when and as they pleased, and that the cost of mining has been greatly increased.

He also takes the position that the jurisdiction of the commission is limited to the conditions named by coal company presidents, which excludes the United Mine Workers from any recognition in the proceedings. He says, however, that when labor organization limited to anthracite mine workers is created which shall obey the law, respect the right of every man to work and honestly cooperate with employers, trade agreements will become beneficial.

Washington, Nov. 12.—That the anthracite coal mine owners will resist to the utmost every effort to make the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America an issue in the arbitration which is now in progress, is made evident by the replies to the statement of President Mitchell, of the miners' organization, which had been filed with the strike commission.

There are five of these answers, in addition to that of President Baer, which was made public yesterday, and all dwell with much emphasis and marked unanimity to this point: That the labor organization limited to anthracite mine workers is created which shall obey the law, respect the right of every man to work and honestly cooperate with employers, trade agreements will become beneficial.

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The reply for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company to President Mitchell's statement is signed by W. R. Truesdale, president of the company, who says that the company owns 25 anthracite collieries and employs 12,000 workmen in this branch of its business.

Mr. Truesdale, like Mr. Baer, objects to making the recognition of the union one of the issues to be considered by the commission, saying that in the proposition made to the union, it was stated that it was under no conditions recognized or entered into any agreement with the association known as the United Mine Workers of America, or any branch thereof. Nor will it permit the said association or its officers to dictate the

terms and conditions under which it shall conduct its business."

Referring to the recent strike, Mr. Truesdale says that he is reliably informed that 50 per cent. of his employees were opposed to the strike, but were forced to enter upon it by a mandatory vote of the mine workers in other fields. Mr. Truesdale follows closely the lines of Mr. Baer's argument, and points out the similarity between the work in the anthracite mines and that in soft coal mines. He declares that it is impossible to adopt a uniform rate to be paid to the miners for the unit of coal in all mines. The declaration is made that the anthracite miners, as a rule, do not work as many hours a day as do the bituminous miners, and that the opinion is advanced that if the wages of the anthracite miners had been less than that of other workmen they would have found employment elsewhere, which they did not do.

On the point of general prosperity, he says that prior to the introduction of agitators and mischief makers, the anthracite miners were, on an average, as prosperous, comfortable and contented as any body of workers in similar employment in this country. The wages is added as such that frugal employees have saved a substantial amount every year.

Mr. Truesdale resists the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor, saying that no man of business employing thousands of men can hope to compete successfully in the markets of the world if his labors are restricted. He declares that there is no unjust discrimination in the weighing of coal, and it is measured rather than weighed, and asserts that the demand is "out of all reason, and its effects, so far as this company is concerned, is a demand for an additional increase in wages now paid miners from 5 to 40 per cent." The present method of measuring is declared to be the result of long usage and fair to all concerned.

President Oliphant, of the Delaware and Hudson Company, in his reply, declares that the wages paid by his company are just and adequate. He also says that "those of its employees who perform contract piece work as a matter of their own volition, work only about six hours a day, and take numerous holidays without the consent or approval of this respondent, and the earnings by hours or actual work are therefore much higher than those in any similar employment."

Denial is made of all the allegations relative to the demand for shorter hours, and it is contended that such a reduction necessarily would result in a loss of coal. Mr. Baer admits that the owners sell their coal by the ton, he says that the coal thus sold is a very different article from that taken out of the mines. Hence he argued against any change of the present system to that of paying by the ton.

President Oliphant also takes exception to the proposition to arbitrate the question of the recognition. It is taken on the ground that the organization seeks to control the entire fuel supply of the country, that as the union is not incorporated it is incapable of making binding contracts, and that the association has not shown its ability to control its members of the union.

President T. P. Fowler speaks for the Scranton Coal Company and the Elk Hills Company, and says that he has over ten collieries and employ five thousand men. He asserts that if the average wage earned by the anthracite piece workers is less than that paid to the bituminous miners, it is because "they fix their own hours of labor and the amount of their earnings without any regard to the interests or wishes of their employers, and in total disregard of the earnings and welfare of every other class of employees."

He declares that the men in the mines do no work to exceed four or five hours a day.

Other charges made by Mr. Mitchell are combated, and on the question of miners' union, Mr. Fowler says: "We deny that agreements between employers and employees through workmen's organizations are beneficial and successful in the bituminous coal fields or elsewhere, and assert that any such agreement as a method of regulating production would be, and is, injurious to the best interests of the public."

The statements made for the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania companies cover the same ground as the other statements.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 12.—The answer of the independent operators of the Lackawanna and Wyoming region to the statement of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, was made public to-night.

In response to the demand for an increase in wages, they say that the present wages are such as to enable the diligent and skillful miner to earn more in four than any class of labor, skilled or unskilled, in the towns in which their mines are located, and amply sufficient to allow him not only to maintain an American standard of living and educate his children, but to lay aside something for his old age. That some miners' wages are small, it is stated, is because they choose to exercise their option to work only a few hours a day, and by so doing they incur the expense of an extremely dangerous and unhealthy and forth to shorten life, the operators set forth the petition recently circulated in the district, denouncing the conditions of the mine inspector, which contained the names of 95 employees of one mine, 66 of whom had worked in the mine for 20 years or more, and 20 for 40 years or more.

The demand for the weighing of coal and payment by the legal ton of 2,240 pounds, instead of by the fictitious ton of 2,750 or 3,000 pounds, is characterized as a thinly disguised effort to secure a 40 per cent. increase in wages. The answer asserts that 2,750 pounds of coal as it comes from the mine is barely sufficient to produce a 2,240 pound ton of prepared coal.

Regarding the declaration of the miners that labor unions improve the morals and discipline of the members, the comment is made that this may be true when applied to some organizations, but when applied to the miners' union, "we enter a most emphatic denial, and propose to introduce evidence showing that prior to the advent of the United Mine Workers of America, it was considered a bad form to kill or maim a citizen who attempted to exercise his constitutional right to sell his labor, and that the vast number of brutal murders and beatings during the past five months show that

the teachings of the United Mine Workers has brought about such moral depravity that its members believed themselves justified in these acts, also the officers of the union justify this course by furnishing bail and counsel for those who have been guilty of these atrocious acts. We believe we will be able to prove such tremendous losses of life and money as the direct result of the methods of this particular union, and to convince your honorable commission that it is not expedient to do any act which may contribute to its existence."

THE ARREST OF MASCAGNI. Composer Asks the Italian Government to Protect Him.

Rome, Nov. 12.—According to the Tribuna, Italy purposes to make an international matter of the arrest in Boston, Mass., of Mascagni, the Italian composer, who has been arrested in Boston by the Italian government to protect him from the vexatious treatment which he says he has been a victim of in the United States. Signor Zanardelli replied to the musician, assuring him of the interest taken in his case by the government, and informing him that he would request Senator Panetti, minister of foreign affairs, to take the matter up. Signor Prinetti is awaiting the report from the Italian embassy at Washington before acting in the Mascagni affair. The United States ambassador has not been asked for an explanation, although he is aided by members of the foreign office last night.

The charge of apathy, brought by Mascagni against the Italian consul at Boston, is regarded here as without justification, and an outcome of the musician's ignorance of the fact that the United States is entirely subject to United States laws.

WINDFALL. Woodstock, Nov. 11.—Mrs. W. Smith, an Englishwoman, with four children, who lived in poverty in Waughams Woods, near here, has been informed that she has been left \$35,000 by the death of an aunt in England.

Lethbridge, Nov. 11.—The son of D. F. Porythe, hotel-keeper of Modwin, was killed here to-day. He attempted to board a moving train, and was thrown under the wheels and completely cut in two.

Bank of Montreal. Montreal, Nov. 11.—The semi-annual report of the Bank of Montreal, issued to-day, shows net earnings for the six months ended October 31st, of \$69,842.83.

Pest Industry. Toronto, Nov. 11.—The pest industries of Ontario, which were idle, are now in a flourishing condition on account of the security of coal.

Nothing For Creditors. After seven years' litigation, the affairs of John Dator & Co., which failed in 1895, owing \$800,000, are at last settled. The Bank of Toronto collected \$209,563 on insurance policies, which the courts held the bank was entitled to, and pays the liquidators in full settlement of \$1,000,000 total legal expenses were \$54,684, and nothing is left for the creditors.

Owen Sound, Nov. 11.—The North Grey election trial resulted in the acquittal of the defendant, John G. Groat. When the case opened the first witness called was William J. Robinson, Meaford, who admitted that he was an agent of McKay's and hired a driver to Owen Sound, McKay, the Liberal member, admitted the agency of Robinson, and said that he could not give the charge. He was not aware of the matter until three weeks ago, and did not believe there was anything to support 90 per cent. of the other charges. The petition was upheld, and the election of McKay voided without any further delay.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Hon. W. C. Wells, commissioner of lands and works, had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day regarding a subsidy for the bridge over the Fraser river at New Westminster. Mr. Wells and Mr. Hedrick, secretary of the bridge committee, have returned from Montreal, where they were talking over matters with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

Clerk of Commons. T. B. Flint, M. P. Yarmouth, has been appointed clerk of the House of Commons. The election in Yarmouth takes place on December 8rd.

Wrips Issued. Writs for elections in Maisonneuve, Yarmouth and Argentine have been issued.

THE AX of longest life becomes dulled by constant use and must have a new edge if it is to do good work. Constant use of a man as it does an ax, makes him sluggish of body and dull of mind. He needs a tonic, something that will restore the keenness of mind and activity of body.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery puts new life into worn-out men and women. It strengthens the weak stomach, purifies the blood, and effectively stimulates the liver. The whole body is built up with sound, solid flesh by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I was confined to my bed for four months from January 2nd, 1899, and commenced to take your medicine January 20th, 1899," writes Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wood, of Poplar Bluff, Mo. "I took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My favorite prescription of two vials of Pleasant Pills and one bottle of Doctor Pierce's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, which I used as a liniment. Indigestion, constipation, and hardening of the liver was my trouble. I am at this time able to do almost any kind of house work. Your medicine saved me from my grave. Thanks to you for the benefit. I was once a hopeless when I began taking your medicine."

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NEW LAKE STEAMERS. Twenty Steel Ore Carriers Are to Be Built.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 12.—A special to the Dispatch from Duluth says: "In line with its expressed hope to increase the carrying fleet of the Pittsburg S. S. Co., that company has called for bids for the building of 20 steel steamers to be 52 feet longer than anything at present on the lakes. The ships will be 85 feet long, 18 feet beam and 30 feet deep, and will carry 9,000 tons each. They will be capable of moving from Duluth to Buffalo 120,000,000 bushels of wheat in a lake season. It is expected that when built these ships will use up about \$10,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 loan made by the United States Steel Corporation for improvements. The steel corporation owns the Pittsburg Steamship Company. These ships will sail from Duluth."

HEAVY SNOW STORM ON LAKE SUPERIOR

UNKNOWN VESSEL DRIVEN ON ROCKS

Hotel Keeper Cut in Two by a Train at Lethbridge—A Fortune for a Poor Woman.

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 11.—The Dispatch says: "A heavy snowstorm is prevailing on Lake Superior to-day. The steamer Onisko, from Cleveland, with coal, came into port this morning, having experienced bad weather all the way up. From Whitefish point she kept to the north shore. When near Silver Islet, Captain Ainsworth discovered a vessel which had evidently stranded on the rocks. The water was rolling over it. Owing to the heavy sea it was impossible to get near the vessel."

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sued. Hon. R. Prefontaine runs in Maisonneuve. The vacancy in Argentine was caused by the death of Dr. Christie.

The Rose Case. The cabinet will take up this afternoon the capital case of Henry Rose, who murdered a fellow miner, John Cole, near Nelson. There will not likely be any interference, and therefore Rose will be hanged on the 21st inst.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—This evening the jury in the Johnson conspiracy case, in which the accused was charged with having conspired with certain parties unknown to defraud the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, reached a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty, with a commendation to mercy. The case, which has occupied the time of the Court of King's bench since Monday last, has excited great interest among railway men, the court room having been crowded at all times since the hearing commenced. To-day this interest was augmented by reason of a number of Canadian Pacific railway conductors having been implicated in the course of the evidence. It is rumored that other arrests may follow. The charges briefly are that a number of Canadian Pacific railway conductors bribed certain employees of a drug store, located at the corner of the building, to get into the store on the floor of the doctor's office, covered with blood, and dead. Scanlan had shot himself through the temple.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLT. Government Gunboats Searching For Ships of Rebels.

Panama, Nov. 11.—The captain of a sailing vessel which arrived here yesterday reports having met the revolutionary fleet. The captain also reports having sighted a disabled schooner with 200 revolutionary men on board. The schooner was proceeding in the direction of David. The revolutionary gunboats are reported to be in Montijo Bay, where an engagement between them and the government vessels may be expected. The capitulation of the revolutionary general, Uribe-Urbe, which occurred last night at Rio Frio has been approved by the national government. A decree reducing the government's army in the department of Santander is about to be issued. The revolutionists in the Casanare district have surrendered. The death is announced of the rebel leader General Arisobulo Banez.

At Liberty After Nearly Four Years in Prison. New York, Nov. 11.—Roland B. Molineux was set at liberty to-day after spending nearly four years in prison and three months in the hospital. He was twice placed on trial for his life for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. Thirteen minutes sufficed for the jury to reach a verdict of acquittal, at the close of the trial, which lasted three weeks, the first trial, which resulted in Molineux's conviction, having been protracted for about three months.

Molineux, who was brought into the court room when the verdict was pronounced, was apparently as unconcerned as he has been during the trial, and gave no evidence of emotion when the words that he had been acquitted were pronounced. His aged father, Gen. Molineux, was deeply affected and could with difficulty respond to the greetings of friends who pressed forward to offer their congratulations.

AMERICA CUP CONTEST. The Earl of Shaftesbury Confident Shamrock III Will Win the Trophy.

Belfast, Nov. 12.—The Earl of Shaftesbury has been elected commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club in succession to the late Marquis of Dufferin, his father. In acknowledging the election, Lord Shaftesbury declared himself sanguine regarding the outcome of Sir Thos. Lipson's challenge for the America cup. But, he added, whatever the result those friendly contests carried on as they were in the most sportsmanlike spirit, they could not fail to strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Colonel Sherman Crawford, the vice-commodore, remarked that Shamrock III, will be a more representative boat, in management and every other way, than ever before. The Helvetia, loaded with rice, was captured, but the first shot at the second schooner set her on fire and she was completely destroyed with her cargo. The body of Kane will be buried here with military honors.

FRENCH MINERS. Large Number of Men Have Now Returned to Work.

Paris, Nov. 11.—At the Council of Ministers to-day, Premier Combes commented the contents of dispatches he had received from the strike regions, showing that the movement to resume work which began yesterday was greatly accelerated to-day. At some places work has been entirely resumed, and M. Combes gave his colleagues to understand that the movement on the part of the miners to take up their work would soon extend to the department Du Nord and other districts.

The information contained in the Nord press dispatches. The latter show that twice the number of men are at work to-day as were employed yesterday. The hothead of disorder, Lens, reports that 10,000 men have returned to work. The efforts of the national committee of miners to induce a general strike on the mines are meeting with no success, and the strike leaders say this appeal was made too late, and should have preceded the submission of the strikers' demands to arbitration.

Public opinion is supporting the government, and the position of the miners is declared to be untenable because they have refused to accept arbitration, and then rejected the decision of the arbitrators.

Rouen, France, Nov. 12.—The fire which broke out at the Chateau d'Eu, the seat of the Duc de Orleans, yesterday evening, practically destroyed that building. Only one wing, the chapel and the art treasures were saved.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Former Policeman Shot Outlaw Who Had Been Attending Him.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—Dr. W. H. Kimberlin, a pioneer citizen and a prominent oculist, was shot and killed in his office to-day by John Scanlan, formerly a policeman, who then shot and killed himself. Dr. Kimberlin was shot three times. Scanlan was a brother of a prominent politician. He left a note, in which he had written: "Notify my brother at city hall. I had to die because he destroyed my eyes." Scanlan had been receiving treatment from Dr. Kimberlin for about two weeks. He entered the physician's office unseen, and it is not known how long he had been there. Another patient, who was waiting in an outside office, said: "I heard Scanlan go into the doctor's private office and I heard him and the doctor talking. There were several other men and words, however, until Dr. Kimberlin cried out, 'Oh, don't do that.' The shots followed immediately. A bullet came through the wall and passed over the chair, from which I had jumped because the shooting began." The first person to enter the room was Dr. Kimberlin's son, also a physician, who was proprietor of a drug store on the ground floor of the building. Both men lay on the floor of the doctor's office, covered with blood, and dead. Scanlan had shot himself through the temple.

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IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free—No Money Required—Every Man, Woman, Boy or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health, we make the following most liberal offer: If you will send your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills, we will give you ABSOLUTELY FREE A BEAUTIFUL WATCH AND CHAIN IN either Ladies' or Gents' size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of jewelry, Rings, Toilets, Manicures, Tea Sets, Sateer Sets, Cameras, etc. Remember we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premium. This is a home side offer of most liberal offer, which has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well-known medicine in all parts of the world, cure kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles and female complaints, and are for sale by all first-class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gents, and our chains are made of solid with handsome illuminated dials and reliable time-keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely free to all who will only twelve boxes of these wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of those beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you a list paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on it as our authorized agent. Please in secret, do not let it be known to any more than the 12 boxes and we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address ARNOLD MEDICINE CO., Dept. 122.

ANOTHER DECREASE IN THE DIMINUTION IN THE TOTAL OF DEER. It has been decreased five or six years, and for just ended stands the record for many years.

The Times is indebted to the officials of the game department for the year in so far as the completed to date. All except the South Bend, and in the statement below the catches of each vessel, the name of her skipper, which they carry. This is only a partial list, and it can therefore be relied upon.

The year has been disastrous as the size of the catch is the lowest since 1897. The weather has been throughout most of the year, and what was worse was that of those in the "back" and in the north, the best catching year being that of 1901. The total catch was 401 tons, but one sea was the total hereunder given by the appended statement: Three waters, taking in equal with the largest of the year. Last year the total catch was 44, as the 35 hunting this year number of men employed was 200,000, and 150,000 of 401 Indians. But one sea was the total hereunder given by the appended statement: Three waters, taking in equal with the largest of the year.

SECURITIES COMPANY CASE. Northern Pacific Railway Has Filed Answer to Bill of Complaint.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The answer of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to the bill of complaint of the state of Washington in the case of that state against the Northern Securities Company, was filed to-day in the United States Supreme court. The brief is signed by General Counsel Bunn, of the Northern Pacific Company, and is a general denial of all charges of "unlawful combination and conspiracy wherever it is charged." In detail the reply denies the assertion that there was an agreement between J. E. Morgan and his associates that Morgan should name the first board of directors of the Securities Company.

BOND-HAY TREATY. Premier of Newfoundland Informed That It Has Been Signed.