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ONE CENT

GREAT COAL STRIKE SETTLED! LET EVERYONE GIVE THANKS! RIVAL PARTIES AGREE TO ROOSEVELT'S SIX ARBITRATORS

President Mitchell Has Called a Meeting of His Executive Committee and the Strike Will Be Called Off and Mining Resume—Secretary Root Makes Days—Sargent and Mitchell Named Some of the Members of the Commission—Secretary Root Makes Official Announcement—Sixth Man Represents Labor-Union.

BULLETIN.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The strike is settled. Secretary Root announced at 1 o'clock that a common ground of agreement had been reached.

The President has named a commission of six persons as an arbitration commission.

President Mitchell has called a meeting of the Executive Committee and the strike will be called off and mining resumed in two or three days.

Some of the members of the commission were named by Messrs. Sargent and Mitchell at their conference with the President to-day and in later meetings to-night. Mr. Sargent officially represented the miners' union leader.

SIXTH REPRESENTS LABOR.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 15.—President Mitchell arrived here from Washington at 1:35 this morning. The Associated Press bulletin of the outcome of the Washington conference were read to him. He was immediately congratulated, but said: "Your congratulations should be held until we see who the sixth representative on the commission is. I understood before I left Washington that there would be a sixth man and that he would represent labor. The whole matter will be explained before the joint meeting of the three executive boards of the anthracite region at their meeting in the morning. I will wait up to see the full statement issued by Mr. Cortelyou."

In reply to the question if he would comply with the President's request that coal mining be resumed immediately, he said he would make a more definite answer when he knew more about it.

DEATH RATHER THAN ARREST

Theft of \$225 From His Employers Prompted E. H. Cleveland to Take His Life.

WAS SOUGHT BY DETECTIVES

Unrequited Love First Given as the Cause—No Trace of Stolen Money.

Fear of arrest on a charge of robbing his employers, and not unrequited love, appears now to have been the real reason for the suicide of E. H. Cleveland at the New Carlton Hotel on Tuesday morning, Oct. 7. At the time Cleveland shot himself he was being sought by Detective Slamin, to answer a charge of stealing the sum of \$225 from the firm of John Kay, Son & Company.

The sum mentioned in the warrants represented money that had been in the firm's safe on the night of Oct. 6, and was missed the following morning, when Cleveland failed to take his accustomed place at his desk. Enquiring among the office hands revealed the information that Cleveland was in the office at the opening time, and had hurriedly left without making any explanation. The firm made further investigation, and being satisfied that Cleveland had taken the money, the warrants were issued for his arrest. Detective Slamin went hurriedly to Cleveland's home, but he had not been there. Suspecting that his man might leave the city, word was sent to the officers at the Union Station to watch outgoing trains, and while Detective Slamin was scouring the city word came to the Detective Department that his man had sought death rather than arrest. Detective Slamin was one of the first to reach the hotel, but a search of the dead man's clothing did not

AT WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Roosevelt to-night resumed consideration of the strike situation, taking it up in the light developed as the result of his two conferences during the day with Mr. Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Union. He went out for a long drive after those conferences, and on returning met Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Immigration. The latter is a personal friend of Mr. Mitchell, and as a former labor leader himself had talked freely with the head of the Miners' Union. He gave the President the benefit of his views and Commissioner Wright was able to communicate some information that has come to him as the only sentiment in the mining regions.

Two Strangers Appear.

Later, two strangers to those about the temporary White House called and were shown upstairs at once. It was reported that these gentlemen were Messrs. Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins, member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The conferences with the four gentlemen named lasted from 7 to 8 o'clock, and then the President walked to Secretary Hay's to dinner, while his two visitors, whose names were not announced, went to the Arlington Hotel. Messrs. Bacon and Perkins are stopping there, having arrived to-day. They did not register, however, and no cards would be taken to their rooms, so it was impossible to learn anything of the situation from them.

Morgan's Partner.

About 10 o'clock President Roosevelt reentered the White House, accompanied by Secretary Root, and they immediately took up the consideration of the settlement of the coal strike. Later a stranger called, answering to the description of one of Mr. Morgan's partners, and was shown at once in the room where the President was by Secretary Cortelyou. At 11:30 o'clock the three gentlemen were engaged in a discussion of the situation. The statements made by Mr. Mitchell were canvassed. At 11:53 o'clock



ROOSEVELT DID IT.

ARBITRATORS.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The members of the Strike Settlement Commission are: Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker of Washington, D. C., connected with the Geological Survey, Judge George Gray of Delaware, E. E. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thomas H. Watkins of Scranton, Pa., Bishop John L. Spaulding of Peoria, and Carroll D. Wright.

Messrs. Sargent and Wright returned to the White House, and were shown into Secretary Cortelyou's office, their visit being in accordance with an understanding when they left about 9 o'clock that they should return later in the evening.

Sixth Member.

The first sign of a break-up of the conference was at 12:55, when Secretary Cortelyou came from the conference room, and announced that an official statement on the strike situation would be made public soon. Shortly after 1 o'clock, Secretary Root came out, laughing and happy, and spread the glad tidings that a common ground of agreement between the operators and miners had been reached, and that the strike was practically settled.

It was learned that the chief feature of the agreement was the adoption of a sixth member to the Arbitration Commission, the surplus following as a matter of course that the additional member would be more particularly a representative of labor. It was said at the same time that, now an agreement had been arrived at, the President would insist on an immediate resumption of work at the mines, and that he had reason to expect his advice would be followed promptly. Messrs. Bacon and Perkins partners in Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's banking firm, were present at the final conference, as were representatives of the operators. When the gathering broke up, all present were in very good humor, and there was a general exchange of congratulations.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the White House at 2:30 a.m.: After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conferences with representatives

of the coal operators, the President has appointed the members of the commission to enquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields.

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, U.S. Army, retired (late chief of engineers, U.S.A.), Washington, D.C., as an officer of the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

Mr. E. W. Parker of Washington, as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States Geological Survey and the editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

Hon. Geo. Gray, Wilmington, Del., as judge of a United States Court.

Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the President assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

WHEN THE STRIKE IS OFF.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 15.—Following is a summarized statement of the present conditions at the mines and the conditions that will immediately follow a resumption of work: Number of strikers in this region, 86,000; number of strikers in other fields, 55,000; number of men now at work, 8000; number of mines now being operated, 37; tons of coal now produced daily, 30,000; number of mines that could be opened in three days, 140; tons that can be produced daily after three days, 140,000; number of mines that can be opened within two weeks, 315; daily production, in tons, can be increased within two weeks to 220,000; total number of mines, 257.

SETTLED FOR CANADIANS.

The coal strike was settled, not for Thanksgiving Day in the United States, which falls on Nov. 27, but out of deference to the fact that to-day is Thanksgiving Day for all loyal Canadians.

GETTING TO BE A POPULAR KIND OF TURKEY



RICH MEN CAUGHT MILLIONS

Quick Fortunes Made By Rockefeller Sage and Gould Buying Cheap Stocks.

SMALL CLIQUE REAP ROYAL HARVEST

Market Broken By Banks Was Available Only to Friends of Banks.

New York, Oct. 15.—Vast profits have been made in Wall-street since Saturday by bankers and professional bargain hunters. It is said that Russell Sage, John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan have made the bulk of them, as these habitually keep large quantities of ready money free for use on such occasions.

Followers of these men also reaped the harvest, but the heavy winners were limited in number to perhaps two hundred persons. The peculiar condition prevailed of rich men being without credit for stock buying purposes, although their mercantile credit was unimpaired.

James Stillman, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, Alfred K. Vanderbilt, Henry Claws, George H. Baker and Jefferson Levy are some who shared heavily in the profits. James R. Keene is said to have bought enough cheap stocks on the break to make him more than even on the big losses he is alleged to have taken in his pool issues.

As the market was deliberately broken by the banks, only those persons who knew the bankers' plans in advance could take advantage of what was coming. The bankers' trust is the most powerful and dangerous of the elements in Wall-street traders have to contend with.