



VOL. 33.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1902.

NO. 52.

HOW OPERATORS WOULD END STRIKE

SUGGEST ROOSEVELT APPOINT COMMITTEE

Want Miners to Return to Work as Soon as the President Selects Members.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Secretary Cortelyou, by authority of those present at the White House, made public the following authorized statement concerning the conference:

Mr. J. P. Morgan came to Washington with his partner Mr. Bacon at the request of the coal companies, who desired that as a matter of courtesy their statement should be shown to President Roosevelt by Mr. Morgan as it is now given to the press.

To the public: The managers of the different coal properties, comprising the anthracite coal fields, wish their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of facts:

There are in the anthracite regions about 75 operating companies and firms and 147,000 workmen of which 30,000 are under age) comprising some 20 nationalities and dialects. Of these workmen, possibly one-half belong to the union of mine workers of which Mr. John Mitchell is president.

The organization was originally formed in the bituminous coal region, and three-fourths of its members are miners of bituminous coal, and bituminous coal is sold in active competition with anthracite coal.

The remaining workmen in the anthracite fields either have no union whatever or do not belong to the Mine Workers' Union. The present strike was declared by the Mine Workers' Union on the 10th day of May, 1902. Since that time many workmen not belonging to the union were working in and about the mines.

From 17,000 to 20,000 are now at work. Many more have returned to work but have been prevented by a course of violence and intimidation towards working and towards their families accompanied by the destruction of property and the fear of death or bodily harm to every man who wishes to exercise his right to work.

A schedule is annexed hereto showing some of the things done to create a reign of terror, and every instance can be verified by reference to the officers of the law-civil and military. In the anthracite region, this violence has continued and steadily increased, and has not been repeated disavowed by Mr. Mitchell, and it is clear that he either cannot, or will not prevent it, and that the rights of the other workers cannot be protected, under the supremacy of the Mine Workers' Union.

The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and that all the business in its normal state has been able to stand. If the capital invested is to have any reasonable return, the profits have been small. Several of the companies have become bankrupt, and have reorganized several times. Several have never presented dividends and the dividends of the others have been a small return for the capital invested. It is not, however, the purpose of this statement to discuss this question.

The undersigned are not, and never have been unwilling to submit all questions between them and their workmen to any fair tribunal for decision. If mine owners are not willing to enter into arbitration with the Mine Workers' Union, an organization chiefly composed of men in a rival and competitive interest, and they are not willing to make any arrangement which will not secure to the men now working and all now or hereafter wishing to work, whether they belong to the union or not, the right and opportunity to work in safety and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or to their families; for these reasons the arbitrations heretofore proposed have been declined.

It will be remembered that at the conference in Washington, October 3rd, we made the following offer: That we would take up at each colliery any alleged grievance and in the event of failure to make satisfactory adjustment, the questions at issue to be submitted to the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is located. This offer was made by us in good faith, and we desire to reaffirm it. The coal companies realize the urgent need of coal, and the apprehension of an inadequate supply for the approaching winter. Calls for an earnest effort to reach a practical conclusion which will result in an increased supply and the president of the companies desire to make an effort to that end which does not involve the abandonment of the interests committed to their care, and of the men who are working and wishing to work in the mines, this responsibility they must bear and meet as best they can. They therefore state their position that they are discriminating against the united mine workers, but they insist that the Miners' Union shall not discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men, that there shall be no restriction or deterioration in quantity or quality of work and that owing to the

TORONTO NOTES.

Gift of \$25,000 For Hospital For Consumption—Young Man Found Dead.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 13.—A citizen whose name is withheld, has given \$25,000 for the erection in or near Toronto of a hospital for advanced cases of consumption.

The body of a young man was found in Queen's Park shortly after noon today with an empty carbolic acid bottle beside him. The remains were identified as those of J. L. Ennis, Sheridan street, Brantford.

Senator J. C. M. Aikens, formerly Governor of Manitoba, is dangerous ill here. He had a severe attack of heart trouble on Friday last and his condition became more serious yesterday, but this morning he was reported somewhat improved. He is 79 years of age.

Mrs. Jane Cleghorn, 70 years of age, is dead as a result of injuries sustained by being struck by a belt line car on Saturday night at the corner of King and John streets.

Mayor Howland has accepted an offer of 5,000 tons of Welsh coal laid down at Montreal at \$6 a ton.

The report has been received here of the discovery of extensive deposits of asbestos in the township of the northern end of Lake Temiskamingue.

MURDER IN MANITOBA.

Farmer Killed and Hired Man Is Suspected.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 13.—Jacob Viens, jr., was killed tonight on the farm of his father near Lowe farm. A hired man named Peter Raymer is the alleged murderer.

Jemah Curtin, the translator of "Que Vadis," is in Winnipeg en route to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Curtin is connected with the Smithsonian Institute, and is at present writing a history of the Indian races. It is with a view of collecting material on this subject that Mr. Curtin is travelling across Canada.

An immense mass meeting was held in Winnipeg this evening by Conservatives to welcome Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, and the Conservative members of the Dominion House. The speakers of the evening were Premier Roblin, James Clancy, M. P., Mr. Borden and E. F. Clark, M. P.

It was another busy day for the operators. Before noon all of them, except President Baer, were in conference at the office of the Erie road. Their talk lasted over an hour, but no statement was made for publication. Following this conference Chairman Thomas of the Erie road and President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, were closeted with J. P. Morgan at the latter's office.

Mr. Morgan would not talk about the situation, nor would he say anything regarding Secretary Root's visit to them on Saturday.

In spite of the countless reports to the contrary, there is the best authority for stating that Mr. Morgan has up to this time taken no active part in any settlement negotiations. He believes that the matter rests with the coal presidents and is reported to have said as much to President Roosevelt through Secretary Root last week.

Morgan's Trip.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13.—J. P. Morgan, Geo. F. Baer, president of the Reading Company, and a third man supposed to be connected with the Erie road, by identity could not be learned, left this city for Washington on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at 6.35 o'clock tonight.

After Mr. Baer's arrival this morning from New York his special car was sent back to New York, and Mr. Morgan came to this city in it. Upon Mr. Morgan's arrival here he was joined by Mr. Baer and the three gentlemen proceeded to Washington in the special car. Mr. Baer positively refused to discuss the object of the hurried trip.

Governor O'Dell made this significant remark at the Fifth Avenue hotel tonight: "I believe that the coal strike is nearer to a definite settlement than it has been since it started."

TROOPS ANNIHILATED.

They Were Killed By Macedonian Insurgents—Revolt Spreading.

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Volo, Greece, says 22 villages in Macedonia are in complete revolt, and that half a battalion of Turkish troops have been annihilated by insurgents in the Kremna defile. This news, continues the dispatch, emanates from sources which have hitherto minimized the trouble. The situation consequently appears suddenly to have grown worse.

TOURIST KILLED.

Cobourg, Oct. 13.—This morning Mrs. C. S. Lovett, of Washington, met her death.

About 8 o'clock she arose, left her room, and it is supposed that she mistook the door leading down the back stairs for the bathroom door, opened and fell down stairs. She received such injuries as to cause instant death. Mrs. Lovett has been coming to Cobourg during the tourist season for many years. The remains will be taken to Washington for burial.

GENERAL BOOTH.

Founder of Salvation Army Has Arrived at St. John.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 13.—General Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, arrived here on Saturday accompanied by his daughter, Commissioner Eva Booth, who is in charge of the Canadian army. A rousing welcome was given the general upon his arrival by the members of the Salvation Army from St. John and Maritime province points. Yesterday General Booth conducted three rousing meetings at the opera house.

REOPENING OF TRACK.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Mayor Schmitz has approved the bill permitting the reopening of Ingleside race track in this city.

STRIKE MAY END AT AN EARLY DATE

THE OUTLOOK IS REGARDED AS HOPEFUL

President Mitchell Will Not Talk, But Is Likely to Accept Operators' Proposal.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 14.—President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, refuses point blank to talk for publication at this time upon the new proposal of the arbitration of the coal strike laid before President Roosevelt last night by the presidents of coal carrying railroads. No official information can be had as to his views.

As to the striking miners in this section, a large number favor a rejection of offer as formulated by the operators, while there are equally as many who see some good in the offer. The miners, however, have the greatest confidence in the judgment of their leader, and it is certain they will leave the matter in his hands.

The citizens of the region generally are rejoicing at the new turn of affairs, and feel confident that the strike will be ended by the end of the week. The operators are equally confident that they will have no difficulty in securing a settlement of the coal conflict.

President Mitchell received the news from the newspapers after 1 o'clock this morning, the moment it was flashed here from Washington. He had been informed by the correspondents that a conference was in progress at the White House, and he decided to wait to hear what its result would be. He immediately retired after learning of the arbitration offer, and refused to say anything.

When he came down from his room this morning for breakfast he was again questioned by reporters, but he once more refused to discuss the proposition, saying that he had not read it.

Later in the morning, after he had read the operators' address to the public, he told the newspaper men that he did not know whether he should have anything to say during the day. His attention was called to the assertion in the address that possibly one half of those on strike are members of the union. He also refused to discuss this phase of the document.

The gossip at strike headquarters shows that many miners are against the new plan, because no recognized representative of the workmen is included in the operators' suggestions, unless he can be selected under the head of "a man of prominence, eminence or respectability." Objection is likewise expressed to clause 3, which the strikers say limits the President to the selection of a judge from about four men.

Those in favor of the plan feel that President Mitchell should accept and trust to President Roosevelt to make the board of commission as impartial as is possible. It is believed that if the board is laid down by the operators, the best judgment of those who have been associated with President Mitchell throughout the strike is that the arbitration plan is unsatisfactory to him, but owing to the tremendous pressure being brought to bear upon each side to end the strike, it is not improbable that an advice that the proposition be accepted.

The three district presidents are not yet here, but they are on their way. Immediately after their arrival a conference will be held. There is some talk about a joint conference of the three anthracite districts, so that the whole matter may be laid before the strikers themselves.

The situation briefly is still mixed, but the outlook that there will be an end of the strike at no very distant date is regarded as hopeful.

Aid From Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The Chicago miners' relief committee has just forwarded \$3,000, making a total of \$11,000 sent thus far to support the strikers. The total contributions received is \$11,656. Convention Must Decide.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 14.—President Mitchell told an Association Press representative at noon that no settlement can be made by the officers of the union with the consent of a convention.

The situation at the collieries to-day remains unchanged, with every prospect of it remaining so under the present arbitration plan is under consideration. The soldiers were sent throughout the outlying territory as usual to-day, but they found nothing to do.

Feeling in Strike Region.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14.—Dispatches from the anthracite region indicate that the strikers do not take kindly to the arbitration plan proposed by the presidents of the coal carrying roads. Notwithstanding this, the public opinion in this city that the sentiments of the strikers are strongly in favor of returning to work.

President Baer, of the Reading rail way, whose name heads the list of operators of the arbitration plan, started for New York this morning in his private car to attend the regular weekly meeting of the corporations he is interested in. Morgan is silent.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert S. Bacon, his partner, breakfasted at the Arlington this morning with Secretary Root. At 10 o'clock Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon boarded their special train on the Burlington and Ohio, and left for New York. When asked by a reporter of the Associated Press whether he had anything to say, Mr. Morgan replied: "I think you have enough for one day." He declined to make any further statement this morning. Baer and Mr. Bacon also refused to discuss the situation.

Meeting of the Presidents.

New York, Oct. 14.—The regular weekly meeting of the presidents of the coal roads was held to-day. Prior to the meeting President Truesdale of Lackawanna, said: "The whole matter rests with the President. I don't know whether the President intends to consult Mr. Mitchell before deciding to appoint a committee and to take up our proposal. We will not consider the proposition unless any individuals he may select."

Some comment has been caused by the absence of the signature of John Markie, the independent operator, on the petition to President Roosevelt. President Powell, of the Ontario and Western, when asked about this, replied that he did not know that Mr. Markie knew anything about the movement toward a cessation of the strike.

President Truesdale was asked if the coal roads had sufficient cars to carry coal, should the strike be ended. He replied that he thought they had, but that they would be largely increased positively. These cars, he added, are available for the immediate movement of coal, and he believed that the same conditions prevailed with other coal roads.

President George F. Baer, of the Reading and Wheeling, who arrived in New York from Philadelphia likewise to attend the meeting, was asked: "Do you consider that the proposition submitted to the President in the nature of a cessation of the stand taken by the operators?"

"I happen to have drawn the proposition to the attention of the President, but I had a considerable part in preparing it, and I may state that it embodies my opinions and views. Other than that I can say nothing."

When asked what he thought would be the result of the offer made to the President, Mr. Baer replied: "I am a prophet."

President Truesdale was asked about the supplemental statement about the riots in the coal region. He said that he did not know when it would be ready, but it would be a very long statement.

John Markie, the independent operator, who has not signed the petition, was asked why he did not sign the statement offering arbitration, said: "I have nothing whatever to say."

No Word From Mitchell.

Washington, Oct. 14.—It was said at the White House to-day that no communication relative to the proposition to arbitrate the coal strike had been received from President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers. The proposition was not transmitted to President Mitchell, either by President Roosevelt, or by the operators. It was addressed to the public, and it is assumed that Mr. Mitchell will take cognizance of it from the press. In the event he should not do so, however, it is possible that the President may notify him of the proposition.

President Roosevelt has agreed to appoint the committee suggested by the operators, provided such action would be satisfactory to the miners.

The President held several conferences to-day, all bearing upon the strike. Secretary Root, Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, and C. D. Wright, commissioner of labor, were all consulted by the President. Mr. Sargent declined to be interviewed, but it is believed he was talked to about the personnel of the proposed committee. Mr. Wright had no word from Mr. Mitchell, but said that he thought the end of the strike near.

The feeling at the White House is optimistic. It developed to-day that the main feature of the operators' proposition were distinct, and in a general way agreed to at the conference between Secretary Root and J. P. Morgan, in New York last Saturday. Mr. Morgan was very anxious to bring about an adjustment, and Secretary Root was able to point out the means whereby the main features could be removed.

The Debate Question.

OTAWA NOTES.

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TO SHUT OUT THE LAND SPECULATORS

PRICES INCREASED IN THE NORTHWEST

The Clergue Syndicate Will Locate Ten Thousand Settlers in Five Years.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—The lands of the City of Winnipeg in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, as far west as the first meridian, have been increased in price from fifty cents to a dollar and fifty cents per acre. These lands have hitherto been selling generally at from \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. The increase is from \$4 to \$5 per acre. The \$5 per acre tract may be generally described as all that portion of the territories mentioned which lie north of the North Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, as far west as the point of junction of the Battle river with the line between the townships 40 and 47; thence westerly following the northerly limit of township 46 as far west as the westerly boundary of range 19 west of the fourth meridian, thence northerly along the said westerly limit of range 19, to the northerly limit of the company's grant. This advance, Land Commissioner Griffin announces, has been found necessary to present all the choicest lands in the territory falling into the hands of speculators, who have been buying in advance of settlement for the purpose of reselling at largely increased figures.

Want Duty Reimposed.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Canadian manufacturers have asked the Dominion government to reimpose the duty on silver tubing, which was removed some time ago. They also asked that the department to consider the present regulations under which patterns, dies and other articles used in numerous manufacturing concerns can be brought into the Dominion for use by American firms with branches here to the detriment of Canadian firms.

Smallpox.

The first case of smallpox was reported from Vancouver Island, while at Port Hope, Ontario, yesterday. The authorities are not fearful of the outlook on account of the rigorous quarantine regulations now in force.

In Five Years.

F. H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says that the syndicate will fulfill its contract with the Ontario government to have ten thousand settlers on its lands in five years, instead of ten, as agreed with the government.

BATTLE IN VENEZUELA.

Government Troops Repulsed at Coro—Schooner With Sixty Men Aboard Sunk.

Willemstadt, Island of Curacao, Oct. 13.—The troops of the Venezuelan government have been repulsed while attempting to again occupy Coro, capital of the state of Galeon, and sustained heavy loss.

A schooner with sixty men on board was sunk. An engagement was fought at Goyaibo, three hours from Caracas, on Saturday. The government force was defeated, losing 112 men.

The revolutionists have almost completely encircled Caracas. The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow. The United States gunboat Marietta has returned to La Guayana from Curacao.

Serious events are predicted for this week.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruleros and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

Vice-President Vicente Gomez left Caracas to-day by a special with 800 men and a large amount of ammunition to reinforce President Castro.

PRINCESS MAY ARRIVES.

Reaches Vancouver From the North, But Had No News of the Venture.

Vancouver, Oct. 14.—Steamer Princess May arrived this morning, but with no news of the steamer Venture. She brought one hundred and fifty-eight passengers. She encountered heavy fogs on the voyage. Ten convicts, including Slorah, sentenced to life imprisonment for manslaughter, were brought down and sent to Westminister.

AGAINST THE LAW.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The department of fisheries is advised that a Japanese company is going to establish a manufactory at Departure Bay, Nanaimo, for manufacturing manure from fish. There is a provision in the fisheries act which expressly prohibits the catching of fish for use as manure and the matter is therefore being looked into, so as to prevent a breach of the law.

NEW AMBASSADOR.

Sir M. Herbert, Britain's Representative, Presented to President Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, was presented to the President to-day by Secretary Hay. The presentation took place at what is called the "Temporary White House."

Instead of calling at the state department first, which is the usual course, the ambassador proceeded directly to the President. President Roosevelt, though progressing rapidly toward recovery, heeded his physician's warning and remained seated, not undertaking to stand on his wounded leg. The ceremony was brief, consisting in the presentation of the new ambassador, delivery by the ambassador of his credentials, a delicious speech by the ambassador, expression of the pleasure it gave him to return to Washington and an appropriate response from the President.

The new ambassador will take rank next after Signor des Planches, the Italian ambassador. The foreign embassies here now rank in this order: Germany, Russia, Mexico, Italy and Great Britain, with Austria-Hungary next, as Mr. Hengelmueller possibly will present his credentials as ambassador before the new representative from France arrives and is presented. However, there have been persistent rumors to the effect that Mr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador, who is now dean of the corps, will soon relinquish his post here, for another one on the continent, and there also have been intimations that Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who has been at Washington since June, 1898, will be transferred to another post. If these two prospective changes materialize, Senor Aspizco, the Mexican ambassador, will become dean of the corps.

TO WELCOME PREMIER.

Preparation Being Made at Montreal For Arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.