

## SENATORS SEEK END

Coaster with Operators and Fail to Bring About Strike Settlement.

## MORE MEETINGS PROMISED FOR TODAY

Coal Barons Discuss Situation Privately, but Will Make No Announcement.

## MITCHELL'S UNFAVORABLE REPLY COMES

Definitely Refuses President's Suggested Resumption Pending Investigation.

## REPORTED SETTLEMENT PROVES FAKE

Detroit Mayor Wires Rumor of Finality, but Nothing is Known of It in New York or Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Replete at its opening with promise of a solution of the long drawn out struggle between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of the anthracite properties in Pennsylvania, this day has closed without apparent appreciable progress toward an agreement upon the issues in controversy. Most noteworthy of the day's events was a conference at the office of Senator Thomas C. Platt, at which there were present, among others, the two senators from Pennsylvania and the governor of New York and nearly all the heads of the big corporations controlling the anthracite fields. In all seeming, this conference had a contrary effect to that which had been hoped for from it, and the operators departed declaring adherence to the policy they have followed from the first of resisting the demands of the miners' union to the bitter end. There were other conferences during the day, in which President Mitchell and people of more or less consequence in the industrial world participated, but these, so far as information goes, were as barren of result as the principal meeting, details of which are given below on the authority of one who was present.

In brief, there has been no change in the situation today so far as it might have been affected by the gathering in New York of labor leaders, mine operators and public men.

## MINERS WILL NOT RESUME.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Mr. Mitchell's letter to the president was made public this morning by the following:

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 9.—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir:—Hon. Carroll D. Wright has no doubt reported to you the delivery of my message to the president. I have no doubt that you would have been glad to see me, but I am sorry that I should have to leave you so soon.

Since that time I have consulted with our district presidents, who concur fully in my views.

We desire to assure you again that we feel keenly the responsibility of our position and the gravity of the situation, and it would give us great pleasure to take any measure which would lead to a settlement of the strike.

It is unnecessary in this letter to refer to the malicious assault made upon us in the response of the president to our letter, and we are confident that you must have been impressed with the fairness of our proposition and the insistence upon the resumption of work.

Having in mind our experience with the coal operators in the past, we have no reason to feel any degree of confidence in the willingness of the operators to return to work, and we are confident that you must have been impressed with the fairness of our proposition and the insistence upon the resumption of work.

As stated above, we believe that we want more than half way in our proposal at Washington, and we do not feel that we should be subjected to the treatment which we have received.

We appreciate your solicitude for the people of our country, who are now and will continue to be in a state of great inconvenience by a prolongation of the coal strike, and we are confident that you must have been impressed with the fairness of our proposition and the insistence upon the resumption of work.

I am, respectfully,  
JOHN MITCHELL,  
President U. M. W. A.

## Hold Innumerable Conferences.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Numerous conferences looking to the settlement of the anthracite coal miners' strike were held in this city today, but tonight at 10 o'clock there was no evidence given to the public that any results had been reached. Rumors of settlement flew thick and fast, but when any one of the conferences was approached he almost invariably refused to answer questions concerning the consultation.

The conferences are still going on tonight, but the impression prevails that if any basis of settlement is reached it will not be announced until tomorrow, following a meeting to be held at Senator Platt's downtown office at 10 o'clock.

The story of the day really centers about the afternoon meeting at Senator Platt's office. Present at this meeting were Governor Odell, Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Platt, President Olyphant of the Delaware & Hudson, President Fowler of the Ontario & Western, President Friesdale of the Lackawanna, Chairman Thomas of the Erie, John Markel, representing the independent operators; David Wilcox, president and general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson; David Lamar and Edward Lauterbach.

## Will Not Talk of Work.

At the conclusion of the meeting none present would say what had taken place or whether any solution to the strike trouble had been reached.

This conference followed one held in the forenoon at Senator Platt's office, at which were present Senators Quay and Penrose, Governor Odell, Edward Lauterbach and Senator Platt. Governor Odell afterward held luncheon at the Lawyers' club with Senators Quay and Penrose.

Following luncheon the three, with Senator Penrose's secretary, returned to Senator Platt's office. They entered by means of the cellar and the Church street entrance, threading their way through a mass of merchandise.

## Hopes for Settlement.

At 3 o'clock they were joined by the operators and the most important conference of the day was held. Mr. Lauterbach went back and forth from the office and made a trip to J. P. Morgan's office. He did not see Mr. Morgan, but then went back to the conference room. Mr. Lauterbach replied to questions by saying that appearances looked very hopeful for a speedy settlement of the strike. He said:

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## ABANDON ATTEMPTS TO RUN

New Orleans Has No Cars on Streets All Day and Riots Cease.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The street car strike situation is becoming graver every hour, though there was no violence of any kind today. Governor Heard arrived tonight. He met the mayor, Adjutant General Hume, General Attorney General Guine, Speaker of the House, Secretary of the State, and several members of the exchange and several members of the exchange and several members of the exchange.

After reviewing the situation he went 9 o'clock to a meeting of the public committee in the Cotton exchange, where he was closeted for several hours.

The squads had to exercise a great deal of patience to refrain from resenting the attacks and jeers of the crowds on the streets. At every point they were greeted with derisive epithets by the crowds of men and boys. One militiaman rode around the city on a horse and was attacked several times by boys with stones.

Many of the soldiers do not want to go on this service and are hiding. They claim they have friends and relatives among the strikers and they don't want to be called upon to shoot them.

The New Orleans Railway company made no attempt to run cars today. The strikers and their sympathizers massed at Canal and Galvez streets to the number of 2,500 men and boys. They waited all day for the cars to come out. Toward evening William Connors and John Lynch, walking out Canal street, asked someone to direct them to the car barn. The strikers took them for nonunion men and beat them badly.

Everything now hinges on the course adopted by the governor. There is a demand from some quarters that he proceed immediately to put the troops on the streets and quell the strikers, while on the other hand, the business element, as a rule, want to see an effort made to settle the trouble without bloodshed.

All the men wounded in yesterday's riot are doing well.

## SWISS STRIKE BREEDS RIOT

Business is Suspended in Geneva and Spread of Trouble is Expected.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to a news agency from Switzerland today says: The Workmen's National committee has decreed a general strike throughout Switzerland in sympathy with the strike of the street car employees here. Troops are held in readiness to deal with any disorder.

GENEVA, Oct. 9.—The strike was proclaimed by the Workmen's National committee by a vote of 200 to 4. All the men connected with the building trades struck and the newspapers will have to stop publication, but work continues at the gas works and in the bakeries, and shops are open.

The Workmen's National committee placarded the streets with an appeal to all workmen to leave their work and announced that before declaring the strike the committee made a last appeal to the street car company, which refused to receive its delegates.

Two additional battalions of infantry and a detachment of artillery have been ordered to the held in readiness for eventualities. Toward noon, because of the threatening attitude of the strikers, the authorities ordered a suspension of street car service.

The authorities have issued orders for the resumption of the whole street car service tomorrow and have promised troops to protect traffic from interference.

It is estimated that 10,000 men are on strike and it is believed they have no intention of returning to work until the demands of the street car employees are satisfied.

The ordinary life of the city is practically suspended. The troops are quartered in school houses.

At last tonight several thousand strikers and their sympathizers assembled in the street car depot and clamored for the resignation of a prominent official of the company.

A battalion of infantry failed to clear the streets. Cavalry was then summoned and charged the crowd with drawn sabres. Several persons were wounded and others arrested.

## SIXTY THOUSAND ARE OUT

Strike of Coal Miners in France Begins to Assume a Serious Aspect.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Dispatches received here from the coal mining regions indicate the strikers numbered about 60,000 men this morning, the departments affected being the Nord, the Pas de Calais and the Loire and Carmaux coal fields.

The government has issued rigorous instructions to prevent disorders, processions and the carrying of flags and other emblems, and prohibiting also the sale of old muskets transformed into rifled weapons, of which quantities exist in France. A number of cases of miners interfering with nonunion men and causing them to cease work have occurred, but there has been no serious collision.

The Miners' Central union has written to Commissioner Combs, declaring that the strike is due to the refusal of the companies to grant their employees just retributions and asking the government to intervene with the companies, and also to lay the men's demands before the Chamber of Deputies immediately after it reassembles.

The "yellow," as the nonunionists are called, are protesting to offer resistance in case attempts are made to prevent them from working. They are distributing placards and cartridges and are organizing night patrols. It is believed that at the most 120,000 of the 142,000 miners in France will join the strike.

## SETTLE ONE COAL STRIKE

Missouri Men Return to Work After Conference with Operators.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9.—As a result of a conference here today between representatives of the United Mine Workers of Missouri and the mine operators' association, practically all the 1,000 striking union miners of north Missouri will resume work tomorrow.

A new wage scale for the ensuing year was agreed upon.

## FIRE IMPERILS TWO HUNDRED

Lodging House Blaze Causes Heavy Loss, but Lives Are Saved.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Fire early this morning at Park Row and North street swept through a lodging house in which 200 men were asleep. All the inmates escaped injury, so far as is known.

The flames were got under control with a loss of not more than \$25,000.

## ASK STONE TO SEIZE MINES

Detroit Coal Conference Urges Very Radical Action on Authorities.

SUGGESTION OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS  
Both State and National Legislatures Called Upon to Act Promptly and in a Conservative Manner to Preserve Public Safety.

TROIT, Oct. 9.—The 186 delegates, bringing eleven states, who attended the interstate conference on the coal situation here today adopted resolutions tonight urging the president to institute civil proceedings looking to the enforcement of the interstate commerce act against the companies and criminal proceedings against their officers, petitioning the governor of Pennsylvania to call a special session of the legislature of that state to condemn all the coal-carrying railroads and sufficient of the mines to supply the demands of the people.

Apportion Praise and Blame.  
Further the resolution petitions the president to call a special session of the legislature of that state to condemn all the coal-carrying railroads and sufficient of the mines to supply the demands of the people.

The radical element, headed by Victor Berger of Milwaukee, wanted them to demand for censure and operation of the mines by government and government ownership.

John C. Nelson of Logansport, Ind., urged that the resolutions were not drastic enough. He contended that the government should send in a force of men to open the mines immediately. Some objection was made to the clause favoring condemnation of the mines by the governor of Pennsylvania.

Resolutions Go Far.  
The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That this conference, having been advised by eminent counsel that under the various acts of congress known as the interstate commerce act, the Sherman anti-trust act and other statutes there are sufficient remedies for this present condition, urges upon the president the necessity of instituting criminal proceedings looking to the enforcement of both the interstate commerce act and the act of July 2, 1890.

Second, Of instituting criminal proceedings in the proper courts against the managers, directors, officers and agents of all the companies and any other violation of the above-named acts.

Third, To direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to inquire into the reasonableness of the rates of transportation charged by the coal transportation companies and to take immediate action to reduce the same to a reasonable basis.

Fourth, To have congress enact upon the interstate commerce act and the act of July 2, 1890, to give the government the power to take possession of the coal mines and to operate them for the benefit of the people.

Resolved, That the government that possesses the right of eminent domain can and should exercise that right in behalf of the people wherever it is necessary for the public good and in great public interest.

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the governor of Pennsylvania, unless the strike is speedily settled, to call for a special session of the legislature to legislate and recommend to it the passage of a law providing for the condemnation of the state at a fair and just compensation of all the coal-carrying railroads in Pennsylvania and of the sufficient of the coal lands to supply the demands of the American public, and pending the ascertainment of their value, to take immediate possession of such mines by receivers to be appointed by the court pursuant to statute.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the president of the United States to call for the resignation of the representatives and recommend to it the appointment of a committee to investigate the coal situation in Pennsylvania and to place the blame thereof on the responsible parties.

Resolved, That we in possession of all the facts, and does not make a judicial or authoritative decision, but it does express the sentiment of the conference by the presidents and owners in their refusal to submit to proper arbitration upon the facts in dispute between the miners, and to express its profound sympathy for the miners and its support of all cities in America that steps be taken to secure a fair and just compensation of the coal lands to supply the demands of the American public, and pending the ascertainment of their value, to take immediate possession of such mines by receivers to be appointed by the court pursuant to statute.

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## BOER GENERALS ATTACKED

Offer British Credentials to Kaiser and Afterward Refuse to Apply for Them.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—It developed today that the Boer general declined to seek presentation to Emperor William through the British ambassador and the fact has produced commotion among politicians and courtiers.

Last Monday the Foreign office received a message from the generals announcing that they had not the slightest objection to applying for an interview through British channels and it was understood that Great Britain was willing to countenance the interview.

Then on Wednesday came a dispatch saying the generals were determined not to apply to the British government, but would leave the emperor to summon them himself. This, of course, would have put his majesty in direct opposition to Great Britain, and the announcement immediately followed that the interview would not take place.

The press today attacks the Boer generals in the style which it has heretofore reserved for Mr. Chamberlain. Some of the newspapers oppose the generals being allowed to come here at all, and advocate the suppression of the proposed scenic reception, including girls crowning the generals with laurel wreaths. Various explanations are given of the Boers' motive. A favorite one is that Dr. Leyds, who is called the Boers' evil genius, devised the whole thing so as to strike back at the emperor for refusing to receive Mr. Kruger. The reception committee is advised that the generals intend to come here as though nothing had happened and any anti-British demonstration now will certainly be stopped by the police.

## TRANSVAAL CUTS THE TARIFF

Duties Are Abolished on Many Things Needed in Upbuilding of the Country.

PRETORIA, Oct. 9.—An extraordinary issue of the Gazette says:

The amended tariffs are only provisional, the government desiring ultimately to enter the customs union on a basis which will not sacrifice vital interests of the Transvaal. The negotiations thus far have been unavailing because the Transvaal does not feel justified in increasing the duties on certain commodities which the coast colonies consider necessary for the protection of their products.

Meanwhile the conditions in the Transvaal preclude further delay in adjusting the unjustifiably high duties and the duties on certain commodities which the coast colonies consider necessary for the protection of their products.

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## INDIAN MURDERS TWO MEN

E. C. Taylor, Teacher at Ponca Station, One of the Victims.

OTHER IS JOHNNY SHAW, A HALF BREED  
George Bear, the Murderer, Who Has Heretofore Borne a Good Reputation, is Captured by Officers at Bonesteel.

STUART, Neb., Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Later news from Naper gives the particulars of the murder of E. C. Taylor, teacher of the Indian school at the Ponca station on the Sioux reservation, last evening by an Indian named George Bear.

An order was recently issued by Indian Agent McChesney of Resbud, forbidding the sale of wood. On Sunday Bear had asked permission of Mr. Taylor to take a load of wood to Bonesteel for sale. His request was refused and he went away with a very bad heart.

He was not seen again till last evening, when he suddenly appeared again at the school house with a shotgun. He walked into the school room and shot the teacher in the breast at close range without giving him the least warning. From there he went a short distance and in the same manner shot Johnny Shaw, a half-breed, killing him instantly. Shaw was a relative of Bear. Bear owned several quarter sections of land and Shaw managed it for him, leasing it to the stockmen for hay and grazing purposes.

What his grievance was is not known, but it was something in connection with the management of his property. Bear then fled and was arrested at Bonesteel this morning by the civil authorities.

Since their ratings were cut down about a year ago the Indians have been sullen and morose. They have held frequent councils among themselves, and it is probable that the same locality, were shot and killed yesterday afternoon by George Bear, an Indian.

A dispute over hay led to the crime. The murdered teacher was a native of Virginia. He had been in the Indian service a long time. He was transferred to this agency only a few months ago.

BONESTEEL, S. D., Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—E. C. Taylor, a white boy farmer and teacher at the Indian school seven miles west of Bonesteel, and Johnny Shaw, living in the same locality, were shot and killed yesterday afternoon by George Bear, an Indian.

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