

properties or with the proper discipline of the working force, but we do demand:
First—An increase in wages for men employed on piece work.
Second—A reduction in the hours of labor for men employed by the day.
Third—Payment for a legal ton of coal.
Fourth—That the coal we mine shall be honestly weighed and correctly recorded, and
Fifth—We favor incorporating, in the form of an agreement, the wages that shall be paid, and the conditions of employment that shall obtain for a specified period.

As to the reasonableness of these demands we have proposed to submit to arbitration by the award of an impartial board of arbitration.
There could be no grosser perversion of truth than the assertion of the operators that the mine workers' union is a lawless organization.
During the past twenty weeks the whole power of the union has been exerted to preserve the peace among a voluntary idle population of three quarters of a million, and it is a tribute to the activity of our officers and the loyalty and self-restraint of our members that we have been more successful in allaying violence than the coal and iron police in inciting it.

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the cost of mining, but he fails to say that the larger portion of this 40 per cent is made up of grades of coal to which the miners receive no compensation whatever.
Indeed, up to a few years ago, or before the installation of washeries the miners were docked for loading this very coal which brings small prices now in the market, and according to Mr. Baer's process of reasoning the miners would receive less wages for the larger grades because they mine this gratuitously.

Misleading as to Cost.
I shall not enter elaborately into the question of cost, but shall say that Mr. Baer's statements are utterly misleading.
The rise of wages in 1900 was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the cost of living which left the miners worse off than before.
Mr. Baer claims that this advance in per cent which was paid the miners in 1900 cost the companies more than 10 cents a ton, but this is at least problematical.
In March, 1902, the Engineering and Mining Journal (see issue of March 19) made a careful calculation in order to show what effect the increase in wages last year had on the cost of coal.
As a result of this computation, based upon the figures of the Delaware & Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company, the Engineering and Mining Journal, which cannot be accused of either being friendly or fair to us, states that the resulting increase in cost was not large; in all probability not over 5 cents a ton at the outside.

Mr. Baer claims that the average pay per working day in his mines is \$1.58.
Admitting, for the sake of argument, the correctness of his figures, this would make on the average number of working days in 1901, a grand annual total of \$268 per employee, or an average of \$7.96 per week.
Thus as a result of the strenuous and bitterly regretted advance wrung from the operators by the strike of 1900 the average adult employee of the Reading Coal & Iron company is permitted to spend upon himself, his wife and his children the meagre sum of \$1.01 per day.

Strike Only for Justice.
In closing this statement I wish to say that we are conducting this struggle without malice and without bitterness.
We are not antagonistic to the operators upon misrepresentation rather than in bad faith; we regard them not as enemies, but as opponents, and we strike in patience until they shall accede to our demands or submit to impartial arbitration of the difference between us.
We are striking not to show force, but to obtain justice, and we desire only the privilege of presenting our case to a fair tribunal.
We asked for no favor, only justice, and we appeal our case to the solemn judgment of the American people.

Involvement in this fight are questions which the operators are not to be asked.
The present miner has had his day; he has been oppressed and ground down, but there is another generation coming up, a generation of little children prematurely doomed to the whirl of the mill and the noise and blackness of the breaker.
It is for their sake that we are striking.
We have not underestimated the strength of our opponents; we have not overestimated our own power of resistance, accustomed always to live upon little, a little less is no unendurable hardship.
It was with a quaking heart that we asked for our last pay envelope, but we are glad to see the little white hand of a child, a child like the children of the rich, and in the heart of the miner was the soul-crusted determination to starve to the last crust of bread and fight out the long dreary battle to win a life for his child and secure for his children the right in keeping with advancing civilization.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President United Mine Workers of America.
REMARK ON MITCHELL'S NOTE
Mine Operators Say it is Deceptive, but Union Men Praise it as Fair and Comprehensive.
WILKESBARRE, Sept. 28.—Some of the local operators, after being shown a copy of the statement issued by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers today, say it will probably be the last he will give to the public before the end of the strike.
They claim his appeal is made up of generalities, and that he endeavors to win public sympathy by making a plea for child labor.
One man said that the notion of child labor in the coal region is much better than it is in the manufacturing districts of the country; that the wages paid are better and the working hours shorter.

At strike headquarters Mr. Mitchell's statement is being read and discussed, and it is considered that facts and figures he presents are irrefutable.
The military authorities, Sheriff Jacobs and some of the superintendents of the coal companies in this vicinity held a meeting in the office of one of the coal companies last evening and taking over the plan by which the troops can be moved promptly to scenes of disturbance.
It is not the purpose of the military to do police duty, but if any of the companies can get men to go to work the soldiers will give them protection.
It is reported that the military will be ordered to resume work at several collieries in this region which have been idle since the strike began, but the report cannot be verified.

At strike headquarters it was alleged that there would be no change in the situation of the coming week, which is the twenty-first of the strike; that the strikers are as firm as ever, and that there will be no desertions from the strikers to make it possible for the coal operators to start up any of the mines.
The Ninth regiment went into camp at 10 o'clock this afternoon, and after a drizzling rain storm.
The Sheridan troops ordered out by the governor today, will join the Thirteenth regiment at Oliphant, Lackawanna county, in the morning.

ASK PRESIDENT TO MEDIATE
Members of Catholic Societies Are Signing Petitions to Him.
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Petitions are being circulated throughout the country by the members of the various organizations comprising the American Federation of Catholic Societies asking President Roosevelt to use his good offices to end the coal strike.
The members of the societies are making up the federation number at least half a million persons.

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the suffering before the country if it by speedily terminated, and we feel that we have a right to call on you as our representative to see what you can do to make peace.
We do not ask you to use any official power in the matter, for you have none to use; we only ask you as the first citizen of the country, to speak for the plain people of the country.
Every workman knows that you are his friend; no capitalist of common sense can imagine that you are his enemy.
The fact that others have spoken without effect does not shake our faith in your words of counsel and persuasion would be needed.

We want no influence done to either party in this conflict.
We want no coercion to be used or threatened.
Coercion is the game that is now being played, and want them to stop that and reason together.
The petition has already been signed by eight presidents and other officers of Catholic societies of this city and Brooklyn.
In several of the pulpits of this city the secretary of coal was referred to by the preachers.
Dr. Louis A. Banks at Grace M. E. church advocated government ownership of the mines, and supported the miners' side of the question inasmuch as the general principle of arbitration is the only fair and equitable way of settling the dispute.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 28.—By working his troops eighteen hours a day, regardless of the rain and awful condition of the roads, Colonel Waters of the Thirteenth regiment has succeeded in restoring order throughout Lackawanna county, to the satisfaction of the miners.
The soldiers, many of them collapsed on the long night marches and had to be carried into camp.
Late last night, at Grassy Island colliery, half a mile from the Thirteenth's camp, two soldiers of Company A were stationed in a patch of undergrowth as part of an outpost of the camp.
A volley of stones descended all about them, felling one of the soldiers to the ground.
The two soldiers shot at fleeing figures and a relief detail, attracted by the firing, scoured the country for two hours in a fruitless search.

At 12:30 this morning a shot was heard on a hillside near the camp, and the searchlight was turned in the direction whence the shot came.
A man with a gun was observed rushing to the cover of the woods.
After a few minutes a soldier ran him down.
He proved to be Michael Gaugan, the high constable of Oliphant borough.
The only explanation he vouchsafed to Colonel Waters this morning was: "I wanted to try out your soldiers and see if they were as good as you."
He was held to the county court.
An Oliphant man who was sent to New York by Sheriff Shadt has positively identified the Hungarians arrested in Hoboken Saturday morning as the men wanted for the brutal murder of James Winston at Grassy Island Thursday evening.
The troops left Tyrone tonight by special train under orders to reinforce the Thirteenth regiment at Oliphant.
Camp equipment was shipped from the state arsenal in this city in a special car which was attached to the troops' train at Tyrone.
The governor's troop of Harrisburg and the Second Philadelphia city troop will remain on duty at Shenandoah.

Waters, who is in command of the troops stationed in Lackawanna county, said the colonel says the ordering out of the troop is not the result of any fresh outbreaks.
He says the collieries at which trouble has been taking place are far apart and that the cavalrymen can get over the ground more readily than infantry.
SHERIDAN TROOP IS ORDERED
Governor Stone Instructs It to Report to General Gobin for Service in Pennsylvania.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—Governor Stone today ordered the Sheridan troop, Tyrone to report to General Gobin for duty in the anthracite strike territory.
The troop left Tyrone tonight by special train under orders to reinforce the Thirteenth regiment at Oliphant.
Camp equipment was shipped from the state arsenal in this city in a special car which was attached to the troops' train at Tyrone.
The governor's troop of Harrisburg and the Second Philadelphia city troop will remain on duty at Shenandoah.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 28.—James Sweeney, a deputy employed at the Bliss mine, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company at West Nanticoke, on his way home this evening met some strikers.
An altercation ensued when Sweeney pulled a revolver and fired at Joseph Gillis, a Slav.
A bullet entered Gillis' back and he was removed in a precarious condition to his home.
Sweeney was taken to his county jail, where he is being held.
Sweeney says the strikers threatened his life and he shot in self defense.
A number of teamsters who were hauling wood this evening from the mountain for the Eighth regiment, in camp at Durves were stopped by unknown parties.
The matter was brought to the attention of Colonel Hoffman and he said he would send an armed guard out with the teamsters and for every stone thrown there would be a bullet in return.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Thomas C. Nichols, Thomas Duffy and John Paky, presidents of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers, arrived at the Windsor hotel about midnight from the coal region.
They were met by a crowd of up to 1:30 a. m. had not returned.
The object of their visit is not known, but as President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson left Pittsburgh last night for this city, the inference is that a conference of the mine strikers will be held here today.
Mitchell and Wilson will not reach here until about 3 a. m.

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ALL WAIT FOR DAVID B. HILL
New York Democrat Talks Little Until He Reaches Convention.
HIS GUBERNATORIAL CHANCES BRIGHTEN
Judge Parker Doesn't Wish Nomination and Talks Turns to Hill-Of Competitors There is an Abundance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Few of the delegates to the democratic state convention will begin to begin to talk here Tuesday, have arrived on the ground, or those here know little as to nominees or platform.
Talk in this direction is halting until the arrival of Senator Hill tomorrow.
It is generally understood that Hill will arrive in Albany on Wednesday.
The ship to the San Francisco end of the cable will go from London through the straits of Magellan and then up the Pacific coast.
"Three ships will lay the cable," said Mr. Ward, "Silverton, Columbia and Angia. Two of them will begin from Manila and one from San Francisco."
"Whenever they meet in midocean the ends will be spliced.
Already one of the ships has started for the Philippine islands by way of the Cape Verde.
The ship to lay the San Francisco end of the cable will go from London through the straits of Magellan and then up the Pacific coast."
Thomas Skinner, a director of the company and also a director of the Canadian Pacific railway, arrived with Mr. Ward.
When Mr. Skinner was asked if it was true that the Canadian Pacific railway would combine with the steamship lines of Canada and England to form a rival trust he said: "That is something Sir Wilfrid Laurier the premier will have to settle when he returns from England.
On his arrival in Canada, it is expected that a conference of the lieutenant-governors will be held and this question settled."

ROADS NEEDED FOR TROOPS
Unable for that Reason to Transport Freight into the Transvaal Country.
CAPE TOWN, Sept. 28.—Replying today to a deputation of merchants who complained of the inefficient railway freight service, Mr. Douglas, minister of railways, violently attacked Lord Milner, high commissioner for British South Africa, as the cause of the inefficiency.
He declared that Lord Milner virtually presented a pistol at his head and threatened that unless the imperial demand for trucks to bring troops to the coast was complied with by Milner, he would take measures to prevent goods from entering the Transvaal through Cape ports.

Denies Jews Are Mistrusted.
LONDON, Sept. 29.—There is published in London a statement in which the Roumanian minister to Great Britain, M. Cotaque, in which the minister denies that Jews in Roumania are subject to disabilities different from those imposed on other foreigners there.
He says Jewish immigration is not due to persecution but to the general desire to improve the country.
An editorial article in the Roumanian minister's remarks the Daily News says that were the cases there the occasion of a grave protest from other nations than the United States and Great Britain there would be a difference.

Continent Gets Steel Orders.
LONDON, Sept. 29.—The complaint is rife in British iron and steel markets that although inquiries still come liberally from the United States for pig iron and steel billets the resulting business mostly goes to the continent.
Large American orders have been placed in Germany and France at prices below those obtaining in Great Britain and it is feared that the whole transatlantic demand will become diverted to foreign producers.
Some Welsh works are even buying German iron in preference to the cheaper Cumbrian metal.

Committee is Opposed to Strike.
PARIS, Sept. 28.—A correspondent of the Temps at Combray says the national committee, to whom the national congress of French miners referred the question of the date of the general strike, is composed entirely of members opposed to a strike.
The principle of a strike for an eight-hour day, including the time occupied in descending to and ascending from the mines and at meals, was adopted by the miners' congress last night.

Tighten the Purse on Roumania.
LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Daily Telegraph says an agreement will probably be reached between the heads of high finance in Europe to prevent the issue of any Roumanian loan until the oppressive anti-Jewish legislation of that country has been modified.
Such a loan would embarrass seriously the Roumanian government in the redemption of a large amount of treasury bonds payable in 1904.

Emperor of Corea Lives.
BERLIN, Sept. 28.—An official telegram to the Korean legation here says the emperor of Corea is alive and in the best of health.
The Seoul, Corea, correspondent of the Paris Figaro said in a dispatch published September 25 that the emperor of Corea was reported dead.

Blue Steamer in the Blue Danube.
VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The body of Edmund Jellinek, the alleged defaulter clerk of the cashier's department of the Leander department (real estate mortgage bank) has been found in the Danube here yesterday.
His embezzlements from the bank amounted to about \$1,150,000.

NEW ORLEANS GOES ON FOOT
Fifteen Hundred Street Railway Employees Strike and No Car is Run.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Fifteen hundred employees of the New Orleans Street Railway strike because of the refusal of the company to grant their demands for higher wages and shorter hours, and as a result not a street car was operated in this city today.
Both the strikers and the officials devoted the day to preparing for the struggle which is expected tomorrow if the company attempts to run its cars.
The company advertised for 900 men and asked the mayor for two policemen for each car for tomorrow, but later withdrew the advertisement and an effort was made to have the strikers return to work and submit the differences to arbitration.
The men are considering the matter, but at midnight there was no prospect of peace.
The strikers have established headquarters and have arranged their force at the various barns to prevent, if possible, new cars from going to work.
There has been no disorder.

White House Furniture Burned.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Upwards of thirty pieces of furniture, some of them of considerable value, were destroyed by fire of unknown origin in the upholstering establishment of A. E. Kennedy on Connecticut avenue.
The loss is estimated at \$5,000.
So far as known none of the pieces destroyed was of historic importance.
Likely to Stop Litigation.
DENVER, Sept. 28.—D. C. Bestman, secretary and general counsel of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, announces that a stockholder's meeting will be called by the directors as soon as the Colorado state books are posted, which will be in about thirty days.
The meeting is expected to be held at the company's headquarters in Denver, and will be held at the company's headquarters in Denver, and will be held at the company's headquarters in Denver.

THREE ARE TO LAY CABLE
Vice President Ward Tells More About Commercial Company's Ships' Big Task.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Vice president George G. Ward of the Commercial Cable company, who arrived today on the steamship Celtic made the assertion on landing that the United States will be able to open up cable communication with Manila, P. I., by July 4, 1903.
Mr. Ward says the cable is being made in London at the rate of fifty miles a day, or 300 miles a week, and will be finished by March.

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BURNS ASSAILANT AT STAKE
Crowd at Corinth, Miss. Kills Negro Who Murdered Mrs. Whitfield.

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 28.—Writing in the name of burning fagots, piled high by hundreds of citizens, Tom Clark, alias William Gibson, a young negro, was burned at the stake here at a late hour today, after having confessed to one of the most atrocious crimes in the history of north Mississippi, the assault and murder of Mrs. Mrs. Whitfield August 15, 1902.
Before the torch was applied Clark stated that he deserved his fearful fate.

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ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Thomas Hawkes, a theatrical manager whose residence is 29 Rue Talbott, Paris, fell unconscious on the sidewalk at Eighth and St. Charles streets tonight and half an hour later died at the city hospital from hemorrhages of the lungs.
Mr. Hawkes has for several years managed the troupe known as the Burrows trio, consisting of three Burrows acrobats, and had just finished an engagement at a local theater.
Mrs. Hawkes, who is in Paris, has been cabled and the theatrical management has taken charge of the body until a reply is received from her.

KOSSUTH MONUMENT UNVEILED
Hungarians Have a Notable Day in Cleveland, with Thousands on Parade.
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28.—A life-size statue of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, was unveiled today in this city in the presence of 50,000 people.

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the Non-Irritating Cathartic Hood's Pills

BOYD'S TONIGHT Under Two Flags

Opheum High Class Vaudeville

University Lectures on Modern Social Problems

HOTEL EMPIRE Broadway and 63d St. N.Y. City