

AIRSHIP KILLS TWO

French Inventor Meets Instant Death in Striving to Conquer Atmosphere.

FLIES ALL RIGHT FOR FEW MINUTES ONLY

Wind Takes Control and Bears Balloon Along in Spite of Steerman.

WIRES BREAK AND CAR FALLS TO GROUND

Occupants Crashed by Catastrophe Expire Without Speech.

AERONAUT'S WIFE SEES RETURNING BAG

Thinks it to Be Entire Craft and Fears for Dead Husband's Safety at So Great a Height.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—De Bratsky, the aeronaut, and a companion, were killed by falling from a dirigible balloon today.

The balloon started from the aerostatic station at Vaugrigny, a suburb of this city, at 7:15 a. m. on a trial trip. After preliminary maneuvering with a rope attached to De Bratsky released the balloon and proceeded southward at a height of 300 or 400 feet.

The propellers of the machine appeared to work well, the rudder, however, was not quite successful. At about 9:30 the balloon had returned to above the point of departure and then it gradually mounted higher and higher until it disappeared in the clouds.

Ropes Break with Fatal End.

About 9:30, when the balloon arrived over Stains, the aeronauts called to some workmen, asking the direction of Pantin. De Bratsky and Morin were seen moving about the car. Suddenly one of the wires broke and then another gave way and the car, weighing 850 pounds, fell to the ground, burying the aeronauts beneath it. They were crushed, their legs were broken and their faces were bloody, but they were not disfigured.

An eye witness gave the following account of the accident:

"I was standing on the steps of my building, when I heard a voice calling. I looked up and saw an airship a hundred yards in the air. Suddenly one of the wires broke and the plane wires attaching the front of the car to the balloon had broken. Other wires followed suit, the car became detached and it fell to the ground 200 yards distant. The balloon itself bounded up in the air and disappeared."

"I hurried to the spot and found De Bratsky dead and terribly bruised. M. Morin was lying under the remainder of the car. He lived but a few minutes."

A number of aeronauts and Madame De Bratsky were present at the start.

De Bratsky tried the accidental screw, situated below the car, and the airship, held by ropes, rose easily and maintained its equilibrium. Satisfied with this he said he would maneuver over the drilling ground. A whistle was blown, the ropes released and the propelling screw behind was started. Suddenly the men suddenly a southwest wind sprang up and the airship swerved to the northwest instead of the northeast. Crossing the main boulevards, it continued northward with the wind, eventually disappearing over the great white hall of the church of the Sacred Heart at the top of the hill of Mount Matre. The aeronaut's wife and friends waited at the shed from 8 till 10 and grew anxious at the prolonged absence.

Friends Think Balloon Too High.

About this time what they took to be the balloon was perceived at an immense height and the anxiety was increased, as it was known the airship was never intended to rise so high. They saw, however, merely the inflated envelope, the same length as the balloon, and the airship had relieved it of the weight of the car. A few minutes later a telegram arrived with the news of the disaster.

The balloon was in the form of a cylinder ending in a cone twenty-five feet long in front and twelve behind, the same length as the Santos-Dumont airship which won the Deutsch prize, though its volume was larger, because the length of the cylindrical part was longer.

The balloon proper contained 2,785 cubic feet. The cylinder was twenty feet long and was made of steel tubes, it carried a car sixteen feet long, suspended ten feet below, which guarded the gas bag against risk of fire from the sixteen horse-power petroleum motor.

The airship was propelled by a screw twelve feet in diameter and had a rudder with a surface of five square yards.

A notable feature was a sail apparatus consisting of wings made of light canvas, 35 feet long and five feet wide, fixed to the right and left of the envelope, giving it the appearance of an enormous propeller and intended to enable the airship to sail or descend slowly in case the motor stopped.

LUNCHEON WITH THE KING

Ambassador Choate and Generals Corbin, Wood and Young Guests at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Ambassador Choate and Generals Corbin, Wood and Young were the guests of King Edward at a luncheon in Buckingham palace today in honor of Lord Kitchener, prior to the latter's departure for India, where he is to take command of the British forces. Lord Roberts also was the guest of the king.

General Corbin delivered to the king a message from President Roosevelt expressing the hope that King Edward would lend his assistance in creating interest in Great Britain in the St. Louis exposition. The king replied that he would answer the message personally in the same kindly spirit in which it was sent.

At the conclusion of a rather elaborate luncheon his majesty arose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt. The king spoke in most admiring terms of the president and expressed his delight at seeing such distinguished Americans present. Before any other toast could be proposed his majesty announced an adjournment to the smoking room, where he had a long talk with Generals Corbin and Wood, and personally expressed to them his gladness to see them in England.

"Because," he said, "I feel we are not only friends, but relations."

The king asked many questions about the American army.

PORTE MAKES A COMPLAINT

Sends Circular to Powers Saying that Bulgaria is Not Properly Guarding the Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Porte has sent a circular to the powers complaining that Bulgaria is not properly guarding its frontier, that it is allowing Macedonian bands to cross and that the remnants of these bands, after being dispersed from Sofia, are taking refuge in the frontier and find shelter in Bulgarian territory.

The Turkish government also complains that a revolutionary banner was recently consecrated in the Bulgarian monastery at Rilso and that the commands of revolutionary bands have been apportioned to Bulgarian reserve officers.

Turkish reinforcements have been sent to Demir-Hissar, Roumelia, to strengthen the frontier cordons.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Sofia announcing that the Macedonian insurgents have been victorious along the left bank of the Struma river and have seized the mountain pass between Melnik and Serres.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—Die Zeit today publishes a letter purporting to have been written by M. Zontcheff, president of the Macedonian committee, declaring the great struggle of the Bulgarians has begun. He says the people do not aspire to the establishment of a "great Bulgaria," but are fighting for freedom from tyranny.

He concludes as follows: "The struggle will only be ended by the extirpation of Macedonian Christians, and from their bones avengers will arise."

FORMER GOVERNOR IS LEADER

General Deschamps Takes Up Arms Against Provisional Government of Santo Domingo.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, Oct. 13.—General Deschamps, former governor of Porto Plata, Santo Domingo, has taken up arms against the provisional government of Santo Domingo and risings have occurred at Monte Christo, Dajaban, Savanet and Guayabin.

The revolutionists (revolutionary) army won a brilliant victory Saturday at Monseigneur, and the provisional government's gunboat Nouvelle Volodroque was sunk by the Fortas Marc.

In the land fight the troops of the provisional government lost 115 men killed, one field gun, a rapid-fire gun and many new rifles.

It is said that the gunboat's crew was drowned. The Nouvelle Volodroque was recently commissioned to enforce the blockade of the revolutionary ports.

The firminals at Lambe are maintaining the advantage which they recently gained by defeating General Nord, the government commander, in skirmishes which have taken place since then.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati left here yesterday morning for St. Marc. SAN DOMINGO, Santo Domingo, Oct. 13.—The provisional government of Santo Domingo, which was authorized by act of congress approved August 7, 1892, to roll to cover this appropriation are now in the hands of the secretary of the interior and the secretary's approval is expected to be appended within a day or two, so that payments may be authorized by telegraph.

General Deschamps, former governor of Porto Plata, Santo Domingo, Oct. 13.—The Indian office is already at the Omaha agency to aid Agent Mathewson to distribute the money, which will be authorized by Secretary Hitchcock to be drawn against the government's depository at Sioux City.

Four payments will be necessary in view of the bond which the agent of the Omaha and Winnebago agency gives. His bond is for \$40,000, so that the government will only permit him to draw \$12,500, but as the special agent, Mr. Conner, is under a smaller bond the first payment of \$25,000 will be authorized as soon as the rolls are approved, which is expected to be tomorrow. Just as soon as this first amount of \$25,000 is disposed of similar amounts will be telegraphed to the depository in Sioux City to be paid to the agent on check to the Indians of the Omaha agency.

Thought in view of these payments there will be several celebrations in order on the Omaha agency and that possibly an old-time dance may be decided upon.

Charges Against Saunders.

George W. Saunders, superintendent of schools at Santee agency, is charged with "jimmying" his way into the classified service. Mr. Saunders succeeded H. C. Baird as agent of the Santee agency in Nebraska. He was appointed to the place by Senator Millard. It appears, however, by the record that his bond as superintendent of schools was filed before he went into office as agent at that agency. There was an interview with the agent on two or three hours after the termination of Agent Baird's term and the assumption of office by Saunders. Baird terminated his position as agent on June 29 and Saunders assumed office for a few hours as agent of the Santees on the Omaha agency.

was transferred into the classified service as superintendent of schools at the Santee agency, the last Indian bill having abolished the agency at that place. The attention of the Civil Service commission has been called to this matter and it is understood it proposes an investigation as to the manner in which Saunders got under cover of the civil service. It is also charged that Senator Millard was imposed upon when he recommended Saunders.

Putting Indians to Work.

Commissioner Jones, in speaking of his report to be made to the secretary of the interior, and which is now in press, said that outside of routine matters affecting the department it would discuss the subject of Indian employment in view of the success which the employment of Indians had met with in the Sioux nation in South Dakota. The commissioner has been an ardent advocate of putting the Indian to work wherever work could be secured within the limits of his reservation. He has impressed his views upon Secretary Hitchcock to such an extent that it was finally decided to try the experiment of allowing Indians to do manual labor instead of issuing him rations, as provided by legislation. In consequence of this new departure the commissioner devotes considerable space to discussion of the Indians. He sees in it new hope for the race. He states that Indians in very large degree have shown a disposition to accept wages instead of rations. During last season, in the Sioux nation in South Dakota, reservoirs have been built, fences put up, bridges erected and lands protected by Indian labor, and the commissioner says they have shown an enthusiastic desire to work "just like the white man."

Yet strange as it may seem, Commissioner Jones is in receipt of many letters from ethnologists in the field and elsewhere protesting against the order of the Indian bureau permitting the Indian to work. Some of the letters go so far as to suggest that the jobs of ethnologists in the field will be gone unless the Indian bureau allow.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CATTLEMEN ARE OBJECTING

Complain Colonel Mosby is Too Active Tearing Down the Fences.

SENATOR MILLARD BACKING THEM UP

First Payment of Money from Land to the Omaha Indians to Be Made Within the Next Few Days.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel John S. Mosby, special agent of the land office, is in Washington to give President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock his views regarding conditions affecting the reduction of fences in western Nebraska. Colonel Mosby was authorized by the land department of the government to see that the fences the cattlemen have unlawfully erected upon public lands be taken down.

He has seen to it that the fences the cattlemen had run on the public domain were removed. This action of Mosby in carrying out the regulations of the secretary of the interior has created such a feeling of indignation on the part of the cattlemen that Senator Millard has taken a hand in the fence war. He protests against Mosby's activity and has asked for an investigation of his acts. Accordingly Colonel Mosby has reported to Washington to explain what he has done in the way of carrying out the regulations of the interior department.

Colonel Mosby is obdurate. He says the fences are down in his district, a region comprising six or seven counties bordering on Wyoming, and that so far as he is concerned they will stay down. If, however, the secretary of the interior decides that the aggressive work now going on looking to the removal of the fences be curtailed, Colonel Mosby will execute the wishes of his superior officer. Charges are made against him of undue severity in carrying out the regulations of the interior department. It is alleged that some men who have rights on the premises are being deprived of the inclosures by reason of the manner in which Colonel Mosby interpreted his orders from the land office.

It was stated today at the interior department that in view of the president's illness and the interest which is being taken in the anthracite coal strike, the conference with Colonel Mosby will not take place until the end of the week. The fact remains, however, that Senator Millard is active in bringing about the conference as soon as possible and that he appears as the spokesman of the cattlemen. Meanwhile the fences were, but are not.

Paying Money to the Omahas.

The \$100,000 authorized by the last Indian appropriation bill will be distributed within the next ten days to the Omaha Indians. This is the first amount which the Omaha Indians have received out of their principal derived from the sale of lands in Nebraska, which was authorized by act of congress approved August 7, 1892.

The rolls to cover this appropriation are now in the hands of the secretary of the interior and the secretary's approval is expected to be appended within a day or two, so that payments may be authorized by telegraph.

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(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OFFICER CAPTURES FUGITIVE

Delegate Julius Lehmann is Recaptured Just as He is Entering His House.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Delegate Julius Lehmann, convicted of perjury and resting under an indictment for bribery, who has been a fugitive from justice for several weeks, was captured by a deputy sheriff today at his home. The capture was made just as Lehmann was entering his house.

It was stated Saturday that Lehmann intended to surrender tomorrow, as his case comes up then. He is seeking to secure a reversal of the verdict of the jury that convicted him of perjury in connection with the Hocking bribery and the birthday party, at which \$47,500 is said to have been distributed among members of the house of delegates' combine. Lehmann was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Deputy Sheriff Lehighman was secured his release so that he might attend the sitting of the supreme court tomorrow, when his application for an appeal from the verdict of the circuit court, sentencing him to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for perjury, will be heard. Judge Douglas denied the application and remanded Lehmann to jail.

Defendant was represented by a brilliant array of legal talent, among whom were Judge Alexander Waller, Thomas J. Rowe, former Governor Charles F. Johnson, Judge Chester H. Krum and Judge William M. Williams. Circuit Attorney Folk appeared for the state, with his office force for assistants.

Mr. Folk opened the case immediately after the calling of the roster for the standing jury. He presented the motion for a venire for a special jury. Judge Waller objected on the ground that an application for a special venire must be filed. Judge Holliday ruled that the demurrer filed with the court room was proper and would take precedence to the motion for a special venire. He asked if the state was ready to take up the demurrer.

"The defense has not seen fit to furnish a copy of the demurrer, and until I have seen it I do not know whether the state is ready to reply."

At 2:30 the court announced that he would adjourn the court until 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. This action was taken in response to the statement of Circuit Attorney Folk that he was not at all prepared to argue the demurrer submitted by the defense.

Five objections are named in the demurrer. All had been anticipated by Mr. Folk and his assistants, but they desired to arrange their arguments in consecutive form.

SECOND TRIAL OF MOLINEUX

Motion of the Prosecution for a Special Jury Panel is Allowed by the Court.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The second trial of Roland B. Molineux, accused of the murder of Mrs. Catherine J. Adams, on December 28, 1898, was called today after many delays and adjournments by the original branch of the supreme court. Justice John S. Lambert of Fredonia presided. Molineux was not in court when his counsel began their argument in objection to the motion made last week for a special jury panel.

The original purchasers attempting to use them would be subject to prosecution for forgery.

This contract is absolute, according to the court, and any violation of it constituted fraud, on which the suit at bar for the injunction was properly based. The court declared that the contentions of the complaining roads were tenable.

As to the claim of the defendants that the roads violated the antitrust law it was held that the joint ticket agency could not be considered in that light, as the agency had nothing to do with the fixing of rates. Further, the defendants had shown that they were violating the law and could not press as a defense the violation of a law by another party.

TRIES TO WIPE OUT FAMILY

Minnesota Man Shoots Wife, Son and Aims at Father-in-Law, Then Suicide.

TRACY, Minn., Oct. 13.—Ed Stricker this afternoon shot and killed his wife and young son, seriously wounded Frank McCallister and then committed suicide. Stricker and his wife had been living apart for two years.

This afternoon he followed her into the furniture store of Frank McCallister and, drawing a revolver, shot the woman dead. He then fired a bullet through the head of their four-year-old son, who lay upon his father-in-law, L. Harvey. The shot went wild, however, and wounded McCallister in the face. Stricker then shot himself, dying instantly. McCallister is in a critical condition, but may recover.

NEW COAL OWNING ROAD

St. Paul Buys Extensive Tract of Fuel Lands to Insure Itself Supply.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The management of the St. Paul railroad has just purchased 25,000 acres of rich coal lands in Illinois at an expense of nearly \$2,000,000 and holds options on several thousand acres more.

The purpose of the management is to provide the St. Paul system with fuel for all time. The lands which have been acquired are located west and southwest of the city of LaSalle.

HANNA IS MUCH IMPROVED

Ohio Senator Able to Be at Office and Will Resume Campaign Trip Wednesday.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—Senator Hanna, who was taken ill Saturday while on a speaking tour, and compelled to return home at his office today and feeling much better.

The senator expects to resume his speaking tour on Wednesday next, but as a result of his illness will omit a number of points.

STRIKER UNDER INDICTMENT

Union Pacific Mechanist at Denver is Charged with Obstructing the Mail.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 13.—Alexander Sullivan, one of the leaders of the Union Pacific railway machinists in this city, who are on strike, and James C. Wood have been indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of obstructing the United States mail by disabling a Union Pacific engine at Deer Trail, Colo.

MINE OPERATORS AGREE TO ARBITRATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The operators have agreed to the appointment of a commission to be appointed by the president of the United States, to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of the commission shall be accepted by the operators.

The commission is to consist of an army or navy engineer officer, an expert mining engineer not connected with the coal mining properties, one of the judges of the United States courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, a man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist, and a man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

The operators also demand that the miners shall return to work as soon as the commission is constituted and cease all interference with non-union men.

The commission is to name a date when its findings shall be effective and to govern conditions of employment between the companies and their own employes for at least three years.

The statement was read to the president as an act of courtesy before being given to the press.

These terms are practically the same as those suggested by Mr. Mitchell at the recent conference with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House.

TICKET SCALPERS HIT HARD

Court Holds it Fraud to Deal in Return 'Halves of Excursion Passes

VAINLY PLEAD RAILROADS BROKE LAW

Users, Apart from Original Holders, Held Liable to Prosecution for Forgery Because of Signed Contract on Face.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A decision of sweeping importance to ticket scalpers and the railroad passenger business generally was delivered today by Justice Hagner of the equity court of the District of Columbia, who permanently enjoined thirty-three of the local ticket brokers from selling the Grand Army special excursion tickets issued by the Pennsylvania, Southern, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads.

The defense of the brokers was that they were pursuing a legal, licensed brokerage business and that the railroads in combining in the establishment of a joint ticket agency were during the enactment for the violation of return tickets violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

The court held that the tickets sold by the original purchasers attempting to use them would be subject to prosecution for forgery.

This contract is absolute, according to the court, and any violation of it constituted fraud, on which the suit at bar for the injunction was properly based. The court declared that the contentions of the complaining roads were tenable.

As to the claim of the defendants that the roads violated the antitrust law it was held that the joint ticket agency could not be considered in that light, as the agency had nothing to do with the fixing of rates. Further, the defendants had shown that they were violating the law and could not press as a defense the violation of a law by another party.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 13.—The storm which raged here last night also visited sections of Missouri and Illinois. Reports indicate the complete or partial demolition of more than one hundred houses. Many people were hurt, but, strange to say, there were no instant fatalities.

Police at southeast corner of the town was practically destroyed and twenty or more houses are in ruins. Henry Jacobs' home was among those destroyed. Jacobs is a complete wreck from nervous prostration and may die. Robert Garrett was sick in bed. His house was unroofed and part of the wall fell in on his couch. He was unharmed but may die from exposure. Mrs. Robert Tribune was buried in the ruins of her home and may die.

First reports from Missouri were exaggerated. There was great general damage, but it was mostly in the demolition of barns. The southern part of Quincy was struck by the storm and Green Mount cemetery was stripped of every tree. Many of the monuments were blown over. At least fifty houses and barns in the southern part of the city were destroyed. The financial loss will reach \$200,000.

TORNADO DESTROYS TOWN

Two Men, One Woman and Two Children Are Killed in Wreckage.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—A special to the Republic from Macos, Mo., says: Word has reached here that the little mining town of Keota, six miles from here, was almost destroyed by the tornado of last night, and two men, one woman and two children, names unknown, were killed. The general store of Edward Vall was demolished and Vall was pined under the timbers and badly injured.

FLOCK TO HEATH'S FUNERAL

Crowds Witness Interment of Former Assistant Postmaster's Father.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 13.—The funeral today of the late Jacob W. Heath, father of Perry S. Heath, former first assistant postmaster general of the United States, was one of the largest seen here in years.

Members of Delaware lodge of Masons, of which the deceased was a member, were in attendance in a body.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 13.

At New York—Arrived: Minnetonka, from London; Kronland, from Antwerp. At Plymouth—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York. At Southampton—Arrived: Finland, from New York. At Brisbane—Arrived: Aorangi, from Vancouver. Sailed: Mowara, for Vancouver. At Havre—Arrived: Pentaur, from Seattle. At Montevideo—La Gascona, from New York. At Hamburg—Arrived: Patriots. At Bremen—Arrived: Bremen, from New York. At Cherbourg—Sailed: Cassell, for New York.

AGREE TO SUBMIT MATTERS IN DISPUTE TO COMMISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT.

MEN TO RESUME WORK PENDING AWARD

Both Sides to Pledge Themselves to Accept Willingly Final Decision.

MORGAN CARRIES OFFER TO PRESIDENT

All-Day Conference Results in Proposition Being Made at Night.

STILL ADHERE TO ANTI-UNION ATTITUDE

Lay Trouble is Impossible Wage Demand Made by Workmen.

MITCHELL REFUSES TO DISCUSS PROFFER

Not Believed Plan Will Suit Him Exactly. Although it is Expected Union Will Waive All Objections and Accept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—By authority of Mr. J. P. Morgan, who with his partner, Robert Bacon and Secretary Root, were in conference with President Roosevelt at the temporary White House tonight for an hour and a half, a statement was given by Secretary Cortelyou in which the presidents of the coal carrying railroads and mine operators propose a commission of five persons to adjust the differences and settle the coal strike.

The proposition is believed by the administration to be satisfactory to the miners, as it covers the proposition made by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers union, with additional conditions which, it is believed, the miners will accept.

The conference assembled very quickly after Mr. Morgan and his partner, Robert Bacon, had reached Washington on a flying trip from New York. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon arrived about 10 tonight in a special car over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and drove at once to the Arlington hotel.

They met Secretary Root and the three gentlemen walked over to the White House and were shown at once to the president's room. They remained with the president until ten minutes of 12.

Secretary Root's face was beaming, and although he would say nothing as to the conference, except that Mr. Cortelyou would give the press a statement later, he seemed so satisfied that he thought that he believed that good progress had been made toward a settlement of the great question which has been giving the administration so much concern.

The three gentlemen on leaving the White House went to the Metropolitan club, where they remained in conversation until a late hour, while the president retired immediately secure some needed rest.

Mr. Cortelyou said that he would prepare a statement for the press and make it public as soon as he could complete what was to be said concerning the conference.

Secretary Root was asked the direct question if a settlement of the strike had been reached, but declined to answer, saying it would be all given out in the statement from Mr. Cortelyou.

Mr. Morgan likewise was appealed to with a direct question, but pleasantly responded that anything that was to be said would have to come from the gentlemen in the White House.

Official Announcement Made.

Secretary Cortelyou later said: "Mr. J. P. Morgan came to Washington with his partner, Robert Bacon, at the request of the coal companies, who desired that as a matter of courtesy their statement