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THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

A Review of the Situation for the Past Week.

ROOSEVELT TAKES A HAND.

Mitchell Proposes to Abide by Decision of Arbitration Tribunal Appointed by President.

THE MINE OPERATORS REFUSE.

Governor Stone Calls Out Troops to Protect the Mines—The Situation Serious with the Responsibility on President Roosevelt.

The coal strike which has been on since early last Summer is one of the greatest problems before the people of the United States at this present time. Unless a settlement is reached soon a great deal of suffering will result, especially in the northern cities. Since this strike is attracting so much attention we give the following review of the situation:

President Roosevelt will make a personal appeal to the coal operators and the leader of the striking miners to settle the strike in the anthracite coalfields of Pennsylvania.

Yesterday the President sent telegrams to the presidents of the coal railroads and to John Mitchell, the president of the United Mine Workers, inviting them to a conference with him in Washington on Friday morning. This action was taken by Mr. Roosevelt after consultation with members of the Cabinet.

It is believed that President Roosevelt may convene Congress in extra session if the parties to the strike do not settle their differences and resuming at an early day. It is thought that an intimation to this effect has been conveyed to the coal operators and the strike leaders.

The conference, it is thought, is the outcome of Secretary Root's visit to New York. Mr. Root, it is said, was told by representatives of financial interests that the action which the President has decided to take might not be fruitless.

President Mitchell and all the coal corporation presidents will accept Mr. Roosevelt's invitation. Mr. Mitchell will take along the district presidents of the United Mine Workers—Messrs. Nicholls, Fahey and Duffy. President Baer, of the Reading, said that Mr. Roosevelt's request was a command. J. P. Morgan pronounced the plan "admirable."—Baltimore Sun, 2d.

THE CONFERENCE RESULTS IN A FIASCO.

The conference with presidents of coal-carrying railroads, individual operators and President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, called by President Roosevelt, with a view to settling the strike of anthracite mines, ended in a failure to reach an agreement. There will be no renewal of the conference at the temporary White House. At the end of the day's proceedings President Roosevelt said he had no comment to make.

President Roosevelt told the conferees that the Government could take no legal steps to end the strike, but he appealed to them to reach a solution in the name of humanity and patriotism.

In behalf of the mine workers, President Mitchell proposed referring the controversy to a board of arbitration selected by the President, and offered to send the miners to work pending a decision, which would be accepted by the miners as final.

The railroad presidents and operators refused absolutely to recognize or transact any business with Mr. Mitchell as president of the miners' organization, and suggested that should any differences arise between employ-

ees, as individuals, and employers, such differences should be referred to the Judge of the Common Pleas Court located in the district where the trouble originated.

Each submitted a separate answer, in which it was generally suggested: "Give us Federal troops, and we will give you all the coal you need."

Neither side accepted the proposition of the other.—Baltimore Sun, 4th.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 6.—Governor Stone tonight, after a long conference with the general officers of the Pennsylvania State Militia, ordered out for duty in the strike region the entire division of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Mobilization began at once. The order will put into the anthracite fields an army of 10,000 men, about 3,000 of whom are already on guard duty there.

Governor Stone's action, it is declared, means that he has decided to accept the challenge laid down by the coal operators in their conference with President Roosevelt. They have said: "Give us sufficient military protection to suppress lawlessness and enough men will voluntarily return to the mines to avert all danger of continued famine." To this the Governor responds by ordering under arms every soldier in the State Guard.

No such complete mobilization of the Keystone State soldiers for riot service has occurred since 1892, when the steel strike at Homestead called the entire division into the field.

When asked whether his action had been suggested directly or indirectly by the Federal authorities in Washington Governor Stone said that it had not been and that he had issued his order without any consultation with President Roosevelt.

It is known that the Governor is skeptical of an absolute fulfillment of the pledge made by the operators to the President. He is not sanguine that a majority, or even a large proportion, of the striking miners need only the encouraging presence of a large military force to persuade them to go back to work. But he felt that the shape which the controversy has now taken left him no alternative but to take the coal-road presidents at their word and give them the opportunity they seek to demonstrate the soundness or unsoundness of their prediction.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—Bearing a message from President Roosevelt, Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright secretly met President John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, in Philadelphia this morning. What the conference was about Mr. Mitchell will not say. He returned here at 9 o'clock p. m.

President Mitchell and the district president went into conference soon after his return and at 11.20 left with them for Buffalo.

The conference between Mr. Mitchell and his district presidents continued until 11.15 p. m., and before the national president left Buffalo he gave out the following statement: "To District Secretaries and all Mineworkers in the Anthracite Field: "You have, no doubt, read in the daily papers the proceedings of the conference at the White House last Friday in which your officers proposed an immediate resumption of work if the operators would agree with us to refer the questions at issue in the strike to the decision of the President of the United States and a tribunal named by him. You have noted the reply of the presidents of the coal-carrying roads, in which they responded to our overtures by denouncing your union, its members and officers in the most vehement and malicious manner possible. They also declared that a large majority of the strikers would return to work if given military protection and they demanded that the President send United States troops to the coal fields.

"In order to demonstrate to the people of our country that the statements of the operators

are unfounded and that the mine-workers are lawabiding, the officers of all local unions should call mass-meetings of all men on strike, union and non-union, such meetings to be held in each mining town at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 8. We know that the mineworkers are not restrained from going to work by fear of bodily harm, and if this is the sentiment prevailing at the meetings resolutions should be adopted emphatically declaring the statements of the operators to be untrue.

"We also advise that acts of lawlessness by the coal and iron police and by strikers be denounced and the services of members of the union tendered the local authorities to preserve law and order.

"Great care should be exercised that those on strike do not permit themselves to be provoked by the Coal and Iron Police into the commission of other acts. The operators failing to break the strike and deprive you of your well-earned victory, are now attempting to array public sentiment against you by making false claims that a reign of terror exists in the coal fields. Be steadfast and true while this struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment is going on, and we have no hesitancy in saying that victory will be achieved in the not distant future. The heart of the nation beats in sympathy with you and all good citizens favor your cause.

"Do not fail to have resolutions drafted in plain, temperate language; telegraph them at our expense to President Mitchell's headquarters immediately on the adjournment of meetings."

ROOSEVELT MAKES ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

When Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright conferred with President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, in Philadelphia Monday he submitted another proposition from President Roosevelt with a view to ending the strike. Mr. Roosevelt proposed that if the miners be requested to return to work he will appoint a commission to investigate all matters between the operators and miners, and do all in his power to obtain a settlement of those questions in accordance with the report of the commission.

Unofficial reports from Buffalo say Mr. Mitchell views the proposition unfavorably.

The conference between manufacturers and President Mitchell at Buffalo did not result in the development of any definite plan for a partial resumption of work, but the members of the committee say they are pleased with the progress made. The committee will confer with representatives of the operators in Philadelphia today.

There was a rush of Pennsylvania regiments, many on special trains, to the strike region. Dispatches from the scene state that the strikers are standing firmer than before and that no gains for the operators can be predicted.

Some disorder was reported. It was stated that a non-union minor was severely beaten while returning from work, and that a mob threw stones at non-unionists in a coal breaker. The dynamiting of a woman's house was also charged to strikers.

United States District Attorney Burnett, of New York, was instructed by Attorney-General Knox to investigate the coal combine.

The leading operators conferred at a meeting in New York of the Temple Iron Company, their corporation which controls the coal trade. Afterward George F. Baer visited J. P. Morgan.

A New York Alderman proposes to close the public schools and use their fuel supply for the relief of the poor.

The strike assessments of the United Mine Workers are yielding \$688,800 a month, which sum is swelled to contribution from many other sources.—Baltimore Sun, 8th.

VOTE TO CONTINUE STRIKE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—The entire National Guard of Pennsyl-

vania is camped tonight in the anthracite coal regions, the last regiment from the western part of the State having arrived late this afternoon.

Contrary to expectations the troops were well received and there was no disposition on the part of the strikers to annoy the soldiers. There was only one instance during the day of any show of feeling and this was manifested at Bethlehem, when some boys stoned the second section of the train bearing the soldiers from Philadelphia. Brigadier General Schall, who arrived in Tamaqua this afternoon, telegraphed Major General Miller that there was no disturbance of any kind in the district. The soldiers who arrived today were all scattered throughout Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon and Northumberland counties.

The fact that all of the locals throughout the anthracite region have voted unanimously to continue the strike would indicate that the presence of the troops will have but little effect in forcing the men to return, and from the present indications it would seem the strike is no nearer a solution than it has been for many weeks.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, accompanied by District Presidents Nichols, Fahey and Duffy, went from Wilkesbarre to New York late yesterday afternoon to confer about the situation.

Mr. Mitchell, before leaving Wilkesbarre, mailed to President Roosevelt his answer to the President's proposition that the miners return to work pending the report of a commission to consider the questions in dispute. It is believed the proposition was declined.

President Roosevelt is still hopeful that Mr. Mitchell will accept his proposal. He disapproves Governor Stone's action in calling out the entire Pennsylvania militia, his opinion being that it has complicated the situation.

Under instructions from Mr. Mitchell every local union of mineworkers in the anthracite field voted on the question of returning to work in view of the ordering out of the additional troops. The vote was unanimous to continue the strike. Many of the resolutions adopted declare that even if the entire United States Army were sent to the coal region the workers would remain out.

All the militiamen under orders are now on the scene. The strikers received them respectfully and there was not a sign of disorder during the day.

The committee of the National Association of Manufacturers which met Mr. Mitchell in Buffalo arrived in Philadelphia and urgently invited the operators to a conference, but not one of them came.

Frank H. Thompson, of Philadelphia, began proceedings in the United States Circuit Court there to have the coal combine declared illegal.

There was a further increase in the price of bread in New York.—Baltimore Sun, 9th.

Buildings belonging to the Moore & Handley Hardware Co., Birmingham, Ala., were destroyed by fire Wednesday entailing a loss of \$200,000, seventy-five per cent. of which is covered by insurance.

Goes Like Hot Cakes.

"The fastest selling article I have in my store," writes druggist C. T. Smith, of Davis, Ky., "is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, because it always cures. In my six years of sales it has never failed. I have known it to save sufferers from Throat and Lung diseases, who could get no help from the doctors or any other remedy." Mothers rely on it, best physicians prescribe, and Hood Bros. guarantee satisfaction or refund price. Trial bottles free. Regular sizes, 50c and \$1.

STATE NEWS.

Newsy Items Clipped, Cutled and Condensed from North Carolina Newspapers.

There are 415 students at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Raleigh.

The Supreme Court has granted a new trial to Jim Wilcox, the Elizabeth City young man condemned for the murder of Nell Crosby.

Giles W. Crowder, a Person county farmer, last week lost by fire a pack house containing fourteen barns of tobacco, valued at \$3,000.

Mr. E. K. Proctor, Jr., a prominent citizen of Lumberton, died Friday after a severe illness. A wife and eight children survive. One child died the day before her father.

The Christian Scientists have established a church at New Bern with 21 members. This is the fourth of the kind in the State, the others being at Asheville, Wilmington and Kinston.

Henry Huggins, colored, charged with house robbery, who was shot by Constable Goddard at Fayetteville a few days ago while attempting to escape arrest, died from his wound last week.

Mr. Wesley Quick, of Union county, got his hand caught in a cotton gin Saturday. The hand was torn off and the arm so badly lacerated that it was amputated three inches from the shoulder.

Rev. J. William Jones, pastor of the Baptist church at Chapel Hill, and well known as a historian and lecturer on Lee and Jackson, has resigned his charge and will become secretary of the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va.

The board of aldermen of Raleigh voted down, with only three dissenting votes, an ordinance to prohibit the sale of tobacco and soft drinks on Sunday. The ordinance was presented by the Raleigh ministers who had recently made a campaign for a better observance of the Sabbath.

President Kilgo, of Trinity College, stated in an address on Benefactor's Day, last Friday, that the many gifts to his institution the past year aggregated \$130,000. Nearly all of this came from Messrs. W., J. B. and B. N. Duke, who have given Trinity altogether about \$1,000,000.

Lester Butler, a brother of ex-Senator Butler, has been appointed to an \$800 clerkship in the internal revenue office in Raleigh to succeed J. E. Shepherd, colored, resigned. Geo. E. Butler, another brother of the ex-Senator, has been asked to run for Congress in the third district as the Republican candidate, but he has not yet stated whether he will run.

Jo. Cole, the negro who murdered Roadmaster Stevers on the Seaboard Air Line passenger train two months ago, was convicted at Henderson Thursday of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged November 19. Jo. Cole, Jr., and John Jones, both implicated in the murder, were found guilty in the second degree and sentenced to thirty years in the State prison.

Insurance Commissioner Young has granted license to the relief department of the Atlantic Coast Line to do business in North Carolina. Commissioner Young says his collections during September were something like \$10,000. He says there are now 42 life and 80 fire insurance companies licensed to do business in this State, about the same number there were four years ago. He finds that the Newport News Beneficial Association is trying to do business in this State. It is unlicensed. He notifies all sheriffs and constables to call for the license of all persons who say they are agents of any insurance company. There is a \$10 fine, half going to the officer, for failure to have in possession a license to do business as agent.

Misses Alice and Callie Kistler, the charming and popular daughters of Mr. J. J. Kistler, of Cleveland Mills, are the champion cotton pickers of upper Cleveland. One day last week Miss Alice gathered 292 pounds of the fleecy staple, while her younger sister, Miss Callie, followed with 240 pounds. How many young ladies can beat this?—Cleveland Star.

There was a lady in this city yesterday who was nearly 30 years old and had lived within 18 miles of Raleigh all her life and had never been here before. She found the city quite a curiosity and her brothers, who accompanied her, showed her many points of interest. She had never before visited any town and her knowledge of the business world was the country cross roads store.—Raleigh Times.

The celebrated Amos Owens Cherry Tree Company cases were disposed of in the United States court at Greensboro Tuesday. E. J. Justice, counsel for the convicted defendants, C. D. Wilkie, Rev. T. Bright, Dr. Frank Bright, C. F. Geer, G. W. Rollins and M. C. Padgett, plead that their clients could not refund the ten thousand dollars to the victims as ordered at the last term of court to avoid penitentiary, but could pay five thousand now. Judge Bynum consented to the five thousand, ordering that the defendants give that amount of bond for payment of the five thousand more at the next term of Federal court to be held in Charlotte.

LAST OF THE MERRIMAC CREW.
William E. Tetterton, of Beaufort County, Said To Be The Sole Survivor.

In a village of barely 50 people, down in Beaufort county, lives Wm. R. Tetterton, the last living survivor of the crew of the famous Confederate States warship the Merrimac, formerly the old Virginia. He is 67 years old, and in many ways the same old unreconstructed rebel that he was in the days from '61 to '65.

The first war duty Tetterton ever did was in the army of the Confederacy. He enlisted in a company of Martin county militia, commanded by Capt. Rieves. The company went to Richmond and for six months Tetterton's duties were only those that make up the daily routine of the army private.

In Richmond, Lieutenant Woods had a recruiting station and he was signing men for service on the Merrimac. The idea of a naval life appealed to young Tetterton and he enlisted for service. The war vessel had not been out as yet on any expeditions and the new recruit found himself one of the first among a rather scanty crew. The boat was then at Brook's station, nine miles below Fredericksburg, and here he joined her, taking a berth as a landsman. He served on the boat from the first day she went into service until the order came from the Secretary of the Confederate States navy to put her out of commission.

Few men who see Tetterton at the present time would think that he went through the dark days of the inter-State strife and participated in the fight with the Monitor, newly come out of Northern shipyards to contest with the Southern victor. All through the battle he was stripped to the waist working behind the plating of railroad iron, against which the shells from the tin box on the shingle were pelting and sliding off into the water. The fight with the Cumberland, in which this war vessel was rammed and run on the beach was the scene he witnessed prior to the ironclad battle.

The old man is still hale and hearty and looks as though he were good for many more years of fire. He recounts interestingly the deeds of daring of the crew of the famous ram and tells of their hardships and also of the victories and how they were celebrated on boardship.—Charlotte Observer.