

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

VOLUME XIII.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902.

NO. 42

A MOB'S EXECUTION

Two Hanged After Having Been Put on Trial

TAKEN FROM COURT AND STRUNG UP

After Trial, Conviction and Sentence Mob Takes Two Negroes from the Court and Hangs Them.

Hempstead, Tex., Special.—After being tried with legal form and procedure for criminal assault and murder, and given the death sentence in each case, Jim Wesley and Reddick Barlow, negroes, were late Tuesday afternoon taken from the authorities and lynched in the public square by an infuriated mob.

The district judge asked the Governor for troops to accompany the negroes from the jail at Houston, where they were safe. At the request of a large number of citizens of Hempstead, who signed a written promise to aid the authorities in preventing any mob law, it is said Judge Thompson countermanded his request and the negroes did not accompany the Governor. The negroes were first tried. He pleaded guilty of criminal assault and then of the murder of Mrs. Susie Lewis, aged 53, Sunday, October 12. The judge rendered verdicts of death against both. The death penalty was pronounced during the afternoon. The mob was present and the negroes were taken from the court and strung up to take him, learning that they had asked for troops. The mob was dispersed and the trial proceeded. The State putting through its testimony hurriedly in corroboration of the pleas of guilty. Both juries assessed the death penalty.

The officers of the court sat about the room awaiting the coming of the troops, when there was a movement on the part of several men in the room, the sheriff was overpowered and Wesley was taken possession of by the mob and hurried away. The negroes were strung up to the gallows without a struggle. The two prisoners were hustled to the public square and there executed by hanging.

Neither of the had been sentenced, and District Judge Thompson had positively refused to permit them to waive the thirty days of grace allowed them by law. It was the general belief that they had been taken to the public square to be strung up by a mob.

The town is quiet. Sheriff Lipscomb was badly hurt about the back by the rough treatment of the mob. During the first rush a shot was accidentally fired and Sheriff Sparks, of Lee county, was wounded in the stomach, though not seriously hurt. The Governor was informed of the lynching, but has yet had nothing to say.

Mark Twain Wants Fuel

Washington, Special.—The following letter was received at the Treasury Department Tuesday:

"New York City, Oct. 3. To the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.: Sir: Prices for the customary kind of winter fuel having reached an altitude which puts them out of the reach of literary persons in straightened circumstances, I desire to place on file with the following order for forty five tons best old dry government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cent, 1864 preferred 12 tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking; eight barrels seasoned 15 and 50 cent postal currency; and 1866, eligible for kindlings. Please deliver with all convenient dispatch at my house in Riverdale at lowest rates for spot cash and send bill to: Your obliged servant, MARK TWAIN.

"Who will be very grateful and will vote right."

Burned to Death in Chicago Fire

Chicago, Special.—By a fire which broke out shortly before midnight in the plant of the Glucose Sugar Refinery, situated at Taylor street and Chicago river, that factory was almost entirely destroyed and it is said that 29 men lost their lives. The number of dead has not been established as yet, but it is known that the men were in the building, and all were working on the seventh floor. The flames spread so rapidly that a man who was working on the third floor had barely time to escape with his life, and it is not thought by the employees of the concern by the firemen that those in charge of the upper story could have avoided death. At midnight two bodies had been taken from the ruins, but the fire was burning so rapidly that it was impossible to make further search.

Denial Killing Relatives.

Syracuse, N. Y., Special.—Maud Kuhl, the 18-year-old widow, who is in jail at Cortland, under suspicion of causing the death of her brother-in-law, Adam Kiehl, by strichnine poisoning the case today for the first time she says she declared she was in love with her husband and was working for Adam, and that she was his brother, Henry, much better. The attorney then made her stop talking. Mr. Kiehl's mother charged at the case with the former's 18-month-old child, which the mother will be ordered to keep with her in jail. The case reported that he found his death in tea by Mrs. Maud Kiehl.

Prominent Tennessean.

Tenn., Special.—Knox county has a lingering illness. The county has a long and arduous one. It is said to be the only one in 1862 and again.

FURTHER ACTIVITY

Volcanoes in West Indies Become Threatening.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, by Cable.—A terrific eruption of the Soufriere volcano commenced Wednesday night. During the preceding day (Tuesday) the eruption was very slight. At 8 o'clock Wednesday night there were indications of an eruption. Rumbling noises were heard and they increased until 9 o'clock, when the roaring volcanic giant belched out its deadly contents. This eruption was followed by a brief lull. Then from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock in the morning the upheaval continued. The outbreak was accompanied by an incessant and confused cannonading. There were incandescent clouds and sparkling matter ejected. After 4 o'clock the disturbance gradually decreased, but the noise of the boiling caldron is still audible in the districts near the volcano. Both craters of the Soufriere were apparently active, they have been steaming all day long. Stones fell everywhere. At Southern points the sand is half an inch deep, the depth gradually increased towards the volcano. Kingstown and other Southern points of the island have not been damaged. Reports from the windward district are awaited. The sand ejected by this eruption has a stronger sulphuric odor than any previously thrown out. One square foot of it weighed exactly one pound.

A TOWN PLUNGED IN DARKNESS

Bridgetown, Island of Barbados.—Volcanic dust from the Soufriere volcano, on the island of St. Vincent, is falling here and has caused a stoppage of business. The shop-keepers are closing their stores and are returning to their homes. It was so dark at 10 o'clock in the morning that it was necessary to light the lamps.

LOUD DETONATIONS HEARD AND GLIMMERING LIGHTS SEEN.

Batte Terre, Island of Guadalupe.—Between midnight and 3 o'clock loud detonations were heard and glimmering lights were seen in this direction of the island of Martinique. There were two earthquakes yesterday at Les Saintes island, off the southern end of Guadalupe and at Marie Galante island, southeast of Guadalupe.

The Tennessee Synod.

Chattanooga, Special.—The Synod of Tennessee of the Presbyterian church, adjourned to meet next year at Asheville, N. C. It was recommended that a new Presbytery be created to be known as the Presbytery of East Tennessee. A movement was started to consolidate into one institution Washington, Greenville and Maryville, and Tusculum Colleges, under the care of the Synod. These colleges represent property worth over half a million dollars and 750 students. Washington College was chartered in 1845 and in 1873, and is known as the oldest educational institution west of the Alleghenies. The Synod has sent 27 missionaries to the foreign field in the past five years.

Wife Murderer Insane.

New York, Special.—In the case of Harry Rose, the stage manager, who was indicted for the murder of his wife, Isabella, a few weeks ago, Abraham Hummel entered the special plea for Rose that his client is now insane and was at the time of commission of the crime. He asked that the prisoner be committed to an insane asylum. The court directed that the Toombs physician examine Rose and make a report to him of the subject.

Negro Murderer in Jail.

Rusk, Tex., Special.—After nearly a week of slugging mobs, Jim Buchanan, the negro murderer of the Hicks family, was safely lodged in the cast Texas penitentiary. Early this morning the military company at Henderson was re-enforced by three other companies and the negro was put aboard the special train without a move being made by the mob. The train came through without an effort being made to interrupt its progress. The Governor has directed two of the companies to attend the negro to Nacogdoches for trial next week.

Turkish Revolutionists.

Constantinople, by Cable.—It is declared in government circles that the revolutionary bands have everywhere been defeated and that after a sharp engagement in the Kresna defile between a force of Turkish troops and insurgents the Bulgarians were dislodged and dispersed. The Porte understands that the Bulgarian government has finally decided to suppress the Macedonian committee.

News Briefs.

The Livingston Lumber Co. of Livingston, Texas, has been chartered with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are Harry H. Monteith and Isaiah A. Dye of Livingston and O. B. Kelly of Chicago.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

An Incentive to the South.

The Galveston News makes a good point when it says that another argument in favor of cotton manufacturing in the South is found in the recent scheme to grow in Africa cotton for European manufacture. There seems to be a well organized movement among the Lancashire cotton spinners with a view to securing their raw material from British territories in order that they may eventually become independent of the American product. Their recently organized British Cotton Growing association has the endorsement of Colonel Secretary Chamberlain and his assurance of help from all the colonial governors. Similar movements are being made in both France and Germany, and extensive preparations are going on in Africa, South America and Mexico. It is explained that while efforts will be made by the English association to improve the quality and to increase the output of Indian cotton, the chief interest of its management are apparently in West Africa, which is held to be capable of supplying 3,000,000 bales of cotton annually, which would be quite sufficient for the Lancashire "cotton" use, and in the British Indian railway will, it is thought, vastly stimulate cotton culture.

It is predicted that in the course of time and the progress of changes that are going on a comparatively small amount of raw cotton may be sent from the United States to Europe. Two causes will operate to this end.

One of these is the growing demand for our home mills; the other is the falling off in the demand of the European mills which heretofore depended upon the American cotton producer for material.

The South is manufacturing its cotton more and more largely into the finished product, thereby increasing steadily the profit of its crop. The prospect of increased cotton production in Africa may prove a blessing in disguise by stimulating the great increase of cotton manufacturing in the South.

Through the Indian Territory.

The Muskogee Southern Railroad has been incorporated in Oklahoma to build a railroad from Arkansas City, Kan., southeast through the Indian Territory to Shreveport, La., 300 miles. The incorporators are C. N. Haskell, W. T. Hutchings, W. R. Eaton and Charles H. Rorer, all of Muskogee, and they are said to be backed by Philadelphia capital. This new line might be used by either the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Atchafalaya, the Rock Island system, but the backers of the project are not yet disclosed.

S. A. L. Reaches Birmingham.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. have made an agreement under which the latter company will acquire Birmingham, Ala., and the Seaboard, also retains its right to lay tracks in Birmingham under franchise granted by the city council. The Seaboard thus gains access to the Birmingham district for its extension from Atlanta.

Textile Notes.

Excavations are now being made for the buildings for the White Oak Cotton Mills near Greensboro, N. C. The work is in charge of a builder, and the owner will do the construction work. It will be recalled that this plant was announced last spring as to be built by the Proximity Manufacturing Co. of Greensboro. It will have 60,000 spindles and 2,000 looms for manufacturing denim, as previously stated. About \$1,250,000 will be invested.

The Weatherford (Texas) Cotton Mills will install fifty knitting machines to constitute the knitting plant reported last week as to be installed by the company. This company will then use the product of the 3,500 spindles it is now installing. Instead of selling yarn on the market, no contracts have been awarded for the knitting machinery required.

The Waco Knitting Mills of Waco, Tex., wants to buy 24 cotton yarn, also Egyptian yarns.

J. B. Martin of Raleigh, N. C., will establish a knitting mill to employ about sixty operatives. He will erect building 250 feet to accommodate the machinery.

Georgia Manufacturing Co., of Gainesville, Ga., has put in operation its 3,000-ring-spindle yarn mill, idle for three months. Fifty-five operatives are employed.

Charlotteville, Va., was sold at public auction last week. R. P. Valentine was the purchaser at \$6,300, and intends to put the plant in operation. This plant has five sets, twenty-nine looms, and uses both water-power and electricity to operate its machinery. Its product is uniform goods.

H. E. Fries of Winston-Salem, N. C., who purchased the Twin City Knitting Mills recently, will continue the plant under the title of the Royal Mills. Mr. Fries will be president, and Ledoux Brothers, secretary-treasurer. Columbus (Miss.) Hosiery Mills intends to double the output of its plant. Contract has been awarded for required machinery, and the additional equipment is expected to be in position by November 15.

New York capitalists interested in the textile industry propose assisting in the establishment of small cotton mills in Mississippi. Their plan is to establish plants of from 500 to 1,000 spindles, and to furnish from 25 to 50 per cent of the capital required. Local investors in Mississippi are to furnish the balance.

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEWS.

He Does Not Believe the Coal Strike Settlement Permanent.

Baltimore, Special.—Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, now visiting in this city, was interviewed on the coal strike and on the isthmian canal outlook. Speaking of President Roosevelt's success in bringing about arbitration, the Senator said: "I am very glad that a modus vivendi has apparently been formed, and I should think the Republican situation would be relieved considerably. In a matter where the comfort and prosperity of the whole people are concerned, we should not entertain any question of party advantage, but should consider the general welfare. But the strike question has only been put to sleep for a time. You will find much debate and attempted legislation in Congress and in the Legislature of States containing mines, which meet in the exercise of the right of eminent domain. There is nothing of a public nature, the regulation of a public utility such as a ferry, turnpike, or a railway. Attorney-General Knox expressed the right idea when he wrote and then from the statute to apply the remedy. The common law has defined the right of the State or municipality to make regulations for the health, comfort, convenience or protection of the public for hundreds of years.

Touching on politics, the Senator said: "I do not see that the Democrats have anything to gain by controlling the next House of Representatives. I do not believe any President would consent to constitute themselves a clog to legislation, yet that result would naturally follow. With the two branches of Congress or opposite political faith, the government will be seriously embarrassed. There is nothing to be gained by a coalition of this kind. It would not be any advantage to any one."

Asked what he thought of the proposition for the construction of an isthmian canal, Senator Morgan said: "I have always felt confident that when the whole matter has been gone over the Nicaragua route will be accepted as the only practical location. The money has been appropriated, and I do not believe any commission of men or secondaries will be able to prevent it and cause the money to be converted back into the Treasury. Mr. McKinley's wisest policy which is now exhibited by his retention of a firm friend of the plan, and Mr. Roosevelt, who is unmistakably sincere and honest, is carrying out his policy. Recent railway developments indicate that J. P. Morgan and the other great financiers have accepted the fact that the isthmian canal must be constructed. He recognizes the fact that the canal will be built and he wishes to control the great tonnage which must pass through the canal in the west of the Mississippi and south of the St. Lawrence to Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston."

News in Brief.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, one of the Democratic leaders of the Senate, who went to Europe this summer in the interest of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, said on his return here today that he had on a pair of shoes made in New England, which he had purchased abroad for 20 per cent less than the retail price in this country, and that he had a letter object-lesson for the people in the cause of tariff reform. He said that he would take them off and save them for use in the campaign and that he proposed to exhibit them on the stump as a concrete example of the tariff. He said he was glad to be able to pay for the same thing more than the consumer abroad, through the aid of the tariff.

Washington, Special.—The annual report of the commissioner of immigration was made public Saturday. It shows that of the 98,743 immigrants who arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year were 466,339 males and 182,374 females. Of the entire number of arrivals Italy supplied 178,375, an increase of 42,379 over the number for 1901. Austria-Hungary 171,989, an increase of 58,599, and Russia 107,347, an increase of 22,000.

The Southern House of Commons John O'Donnell defied the Premier, shaking his fist in Mr. Balfour's face.

The Soufriere volcano is again in eruption. A mass meeting at Kingstown denounced the government of St. Vincent and opposed enforced emigration.

President Castro is reported to be making a desperate stand at La Victoria, the battle with the insurgents still continuing.

The Austrian budget of \$345,265,037 was presented in the Reichsrath.

Firma, the Haitian insurgent leader, is aboard the cruiser Cincinnati, and is reported to be going into exile.

Chancellor von Bulow in a speech asked the German Reichstag not to increase the duties in the new tariff bill.

The steamship Germania was in a terrific storm off the British coast.

The Boer generals were enthusiastically received in Berlin.

It is expected the Anthracite Strike Arbitration Commission will hold its first meeting in Washington next week.

Prof. Robert T. Hill believes the phases of the moon have something to do with volcanic activity.

The members of the Naval Construction board differ as to the horsepower required to maintain the speed of the two new armored cruisers being designed.

The United States led the world in the production of coal in 1901.

SOUTH CAROLINA SYNOD.

Meeting of a Great Religious Body in Columbia.

Columbia, Special.—The South Carolina Presbyterian Synod has been in session here this week.

The synod of South Carolina is composed of six presbyteries: Bethel, covering the counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, Fairfield, the part of Cherokee east of the Broad river, Chesterfield, excepting the section about Cheraw, and one church in Kershaw. It has on its roll 27 ministers, 56 churches, and reported to the last general assembly 5,601 communicants.

Enoch, covering the counties of Spartanburg, Greenville, Laurens, Union and the portion of Cherokee next to Broad river. It has on its roll 31 ministers and 68 churches and reported last April 4,194 communicants.

South Carolina, covering the counties of Pickens, Oconee, Anderson, Abbeville, Greenville, Newberry, Saluda and Edgefield. It has on its roll 27 ministers, 63 churches and reported last spring 4,200 communicants.

Charleston, covering the counties of Richland, Lexington, Orangeburg, Darlington, Dorchester, Charleston and Berkeley. It has on its roll 22 ministers last assembly 2,579 communicants.

Harmony, covering Kershaw, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Georgetown counties, has on its roll 17 ministers and 31 churches, and reports 2,368 communicants.

Pee Dee, covering Darlington, Florence, Marion, Horry and Marlboro counties and the Cheraw section of Chesterfield, has 12 ministers and 29 churches, and reports 1,570 communicants.

The synod meets annually, and in its organization consists of all the ministers and elders representing each church. So there might be 136 ministers and 276 elders present, 412 in all. But the average attendance for the last four meetings has been 120 members. Last year, when the body convened in Charleston, 130 were enrolled, the largest number for many years.

The body, in organizing for business, selects from the members present its own moderator each year. The Rev. Dr. Jas. Woodrow of this city was chosen last year, and as moderator preaches the opening sermon this year and presides until a new moderator is elected.

The one permanent officer of the body is the stated clerk, who continues at the will of the synod. The Rev. Thos. H. Law, D. D. of Spartanburg, has filled this office in the synod for 27 years, having been elected in 1875 to succeed the Rev. William Banks, who had died during the preceding year.

The synod, in the Presbyterian system of church courts, looks after those things which are common to the presbyteries in its bounds, and receives appeals and complaints which come up from the presbyteries. The South Carolina synod has a number of permanent committees which attend to the several departments of church work and report to it every year. These cover home missions, foreign missions, education, publication, colored evangelization and the Bible cause. It has also a permanent committee on the Centennial-Century fund for education.

In connection with the synod of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, this synod controls the theological seminary in this city, whose interests and welfare usually claim the very special consideration of the body. There has been of late some talk of a plan to remove this cherished institution to Atlanta and consolidate it with the Southwest Presbyterian University of Clarksville, Tenn., in Atlanta. Should this matter come up at the approaching synod, it will probably be the most interesting question before the body. But many doubt whether any definite position which really means business will come from Atlanta now, as Clarksville cannot possibly be removed.

A Suicide.

Spartanburg, Special.—Mrs. A. D. Switzer committed suicide Sunday morning at her home near Roebuck. Her tragic death is a shock to the entire neighborhood. She was apparently in the best of health and spirits this morning. She dressed her children and sent them to Sunday school. Her husband was lying on the bed in the bed chamber asleep or reading the paper. She entered this room about 10 o'clock, left a note on the bureau and without his observing it, took a razor from the bureau drawer. Mrs. Switzer then went to a dilapidated dwelling near their new home, and severed a main artery of one leg with the razor.

It was several hours after this before her lifeless body was found. Her husband aroused from bed and missed his wife. He could not find her, and subsequently found the note on the bureau. The contents of the note, according to one who read it today, were to this effect:

"Life is a failure to me. Take my children, Dave, and do the best you can for them. I will take my life today."

Mrs. Switzer then searched everywhere and about noon found the body of his wife lying on the ground.

IS SETTLED AT LAST

After a Long and Bitter Struggle the Coal Miners Will Resume Work

MINERS VOTE FOR ARBITRATION

Official and Satisfactory Ending of the Greatest Battle Ever Waged Between Labor and Capital.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since last May, officially declared off at noon Tuesday the greatest contest ever waged between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the strike into the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the President of the United States.

When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions, the strike-affected inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since more welcome news has been received. Everybody there was rejoicing and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu celebrations. The anthracite coal regions from its largest city—Scranton—down to the lowest coal patch, has suffered by the conflict, and every one now looks for better times.

While the large army of mine workers and their families, numbering approximately half-million persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers have still to bemoan what their reward will be. President Roosevelt having taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday, the miners hope they will know by Thursday evening what practical gain they have made.

The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one, and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration commission was that the proposition was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fall to get back their old positions or would be unable to get any work at all. The miners argued that the strike had put other classes of men to work, they did not care to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and be compelled to dig coal for a living. The question came up yesterday and the arbitrators had no time to discuss it. The vote was taken. No one had a plan to offer to overcome the objection and the report of the committee on resolutions, recommending that the strike be declared off and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision was adopted without the question being settled. At a few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the farther corner of the hall moved that the problem be left in the hands of the three executive boards for solution and his suggestion was adopted.

The principal speaker of the day was W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, who presided for President Mitchell and the national organization. In a strong argument, he counseled the men to accept arbitration, the plan of the strikers themselves, return to work and trust to the President's tribunal to do the best justice.

The question of taking care of all men who will fall to get work immediately will be a serious one for the nation. There is no doubt that the executive boards will take care of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, but there are thousands of other classes of mine workers who will have to be looked after.

In some places hundreds will not be able to get work for weeks, and in other localities, where the mines are in very bad condition there will be no employment for many workmen for some months.

Hundreds of men, needed to repair the mines and otherwise place them in condition for operation, will be at work tomorrow morning, the convention having decided that this was imperative in order to get the men at work quickly and so work and supply the country's demand for coal. All the "locals" will hold meetings tomorrow, at which instructions will be given the members regarding their application for work.

President Mitchell received many congratulatory telegrams from all over the country after the news spread that the strike was ended. On his return to headquarters of his views on the action of the convention, and in reply he said: "I am well pleased with the action of the anthracite mine workers in deciding to submit the issue which culminated in the strike to the commission selected by the President of the United States. The strike itself has demonstrated the power and dignity of labor. Conservative, intelligent trade unionism has received an impetus, the effect of which cannot be measured. I earnestly hope and firmly believe that both labor and capital have learned lessons from the miners' strike which will enable them to adopt peaceful, human and business methods of adjusting wage differences in the future."

After Mr. Mitchell had sent the message to President Roosevelt he made the announcement through the press that the strike was off. It was announced to all miners and mine owners in the anthracite region and contained a section to those resuming work to accept more than their former wages. It was that accidents to limb and life have started, owing to the condition of the mines after long disuse. The question of ending the strike came up in the convention in the form of a report of the committee on resolutions as follows:

12th, addressed to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, which reads as follows: "I have appointed as commissioners Benjamin General John H. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, B. B. Clark, Thomas H. W. Per. Bishop, J. J. Spaulding with Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people and especially to those in our great cities who are least well off that the mining of coal should be resumed without a moment's unnecessary delay. We have decided to accept the proposition there embodied and submit all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite region for adjustment to the commission which you have named. In pursuance of this decision we shall report for work on Thursday morning, October 23, in the positions and working places occupied by us prior to the inauguration of the strike. We have selected John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with such assistants as he may select, to represent us in all hearings before the committee."

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"Chairman of Convention,
"W. B. WILSON,
"Secretary of Convention."

President Mitchell put the question of the adoption of the report after a motion to close debate had been adopted and asked in a short speech that the vote be unanimous. A resolution was adopted recommending to State Legislatures that they be prepared to take care of those men who would fall to get back their old positions or would be unable to get any work at all. The miners argued that the strike had put other classes of men to work, they did not care to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and be compelled to dig coal for a living. The question came up yesterday and the arbitrators had no time to discuss it. The vote was taken. No one had a plan to offer to overcome the objection and the report of the committee on resolutions, recommending that the strike be declared off and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision was adopted without the question being settled. At a few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the farther corner of the hall moved that the problem be left in the hands of the three executive boards for solution and his suggestion was adopted.

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"Life is a failure to me. Take my children, Dave, and do the best you can for them. I will take my life today."

Mrs. Switzer then searched everywhere and about noon found the body of his wife lying on the ground.

It was several hours after this before her lifeless body was found. Her husband aroused from bed and missed his wife. He could not find her, and subsequently found the note on the bureau. The contents of the note, according to one who read it today, were to this effect:

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