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LAND AGENT.

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Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Lindsay by all druggists.

REFUSE ARBITRATION

Mine Operators' Answer to President Roosevelt's Appeal.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT GIVEN OUT

The Address of President Roosevelt and the Answers Made by the Leaders of the Parties to the Dispute—President Mitchell Suggests Arbitration as Best Mode of Settling Differences.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The great coal conference between the President and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House at 4.55 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a failure to reach an agreement.

Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the Miners' Union.

The President had urged the contending parties to cease strife, in the interests of the public welfare.

The miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit their differences to the arbitration of a tribunal, to be named by the President, and to enter into an agreement to abide by the terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of from one to five years.

The employers, through the presidents of the coal companies and a leading independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration.

They had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and Anarchistic body, with which they could have no dealing.

They demanded Federal troops, to ebsure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region, and court proceedings against the Miners' Union.

They had offered, if the men returned to work, to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located.

There the matter closed.

Yesterday the views of the contenders in the great industrial struggle were so extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible, and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, including a recess of three hours between the morning and afternoon sessions, taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare the written responses to the President's appeal.

The immediate parties to the strike say they will continue as heretofore. What course the administration will take next, no one is prepared to say. One of the operators, as he left the White House, with closely-set jaw, was asked regarding this, and replied:

"If anyone knows what the President will do next, that is more than I know."

During the conference, the President listened to both sides with the greatest eagerness.

It was announced at the White House last night that the President had no comment to make on yesterday's conference.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

At the temporary White House last night the following official statement was given out concerning the coal conference yesterday:

The conference opened at 11 o'clock. The operators and representatives of the miners were presented to the President. Those in attendance were:

George F. Baer, president Reading Railway; W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie Railway Company; Thomas P. Fowler, president New York, Ontario & Western Railway; David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel, Delaware & Hudson Company; John Markle, representing independent operators; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' of America; Thomas Nicholls, Thomas Duffy, John Fahy, district presidents United Mine Workers' of America; Attorney-General Knox; Secretary Cortelyou; Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

The President at the outset expressed his hearty thanks for their attendance, and stated that, owing to his peculiar relations to the situation, he felt that he should make a very careful statement of his position and of his intentions in asking them to meet.

The President's Speech.

Remarks of President Roosevelt at opening of conference, Oct. 3, 1902:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade: The operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners, but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right for duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impel me, after much anxious thought to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable. I wish to emphasize the character of the situation, and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me it you are not only justified in sinking but required to sink for the time being any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter of issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecesary delay, meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

Mr. Mitchell's Suggestion.

Upon the completion of the President's remarks, Mr. Mitchell made a statement as follows:

Mr. President: "I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claim."

The President: "Before considering what ought to be done, I think it only justice to both of you—both sides—and desirable from any standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now, and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated—not to decided now, but give it careful thought and return at 3 o'clock.

The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: Do we understand you correctly that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The President: "It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make."

Mr. Baer: "I have prepared an answer."

President Baer's Statement.

Statement by Mr. G. F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad, was then read:

"To the President of the United States:

"We understand your anxiety is forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning to bring about an immediate resumption of operation in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people. We infer that you desired us to consider the offer Mr. Mitchell verbally made this mornin, expressing and speaking for the United Mine Workers 'to go back to work if you would appoint a commission to determine the questions at issue.' You distinctly say that you 'do not invite a discussion of our respective claims and positions.' But we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal region will not be irrelevant.

"We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men at work mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief. I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organization. The 'domestic tranquility' which every constitution declares is the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible reign of lawlessness and crime here. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret oath-bound order which declared that the locals should 'have full power to suspend operations at collieries' until the non-union men joined their order, are safe. Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined, Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, mob trainmen and by all manner of violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

"The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property. In express terms it declares the right of acquiring, possessing and defending property, 'to be inalianable.' When riot and Anarchy, too great to be appeased by the civil power, occur, the government of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the State troops to suppress it. He must fearlessly use the whole power of the State to protect life and property and to establish peace—not an armed truce, but the peace of the law, which protects every man at work and going to and from work. It has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually, the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless encouraged by false hopes, order soon will be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to re-establish the reign of law, the constitution of the United States requires the President, when requested by the legislature and the Governor, to suppress domestic violence.

"You see, there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public.

"The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion, restore the majesty of the law, the only guardian of a free people, and to re-establish order and peace at any cost.

"The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the lives and property, and secure the comfort of the people by compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime.

"Just now, it is more important to teach ignorant men, dwelling among us, liniest and most of whom by citizens of other States, that, at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public, Pennsylvania will use the whole power of the government to protect, not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man, who, by instigation or by overt acts, attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work.'

"Under these conditions, we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on the terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois & dictate terms, on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania.

"He must stop his people from killing, maiming and abusing Pennsylvania citizens, and from destroying property. He must stop it, because it is unlawful, and not because of any bargain with us. We will add to our offer, 'to continue the wages existing at the time of the strike, and to take up at each colliery, and adjust any grievance, this further condition:

"If the employers and employes at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of said alleged grievance, it shall be referred to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination.

(Signed) Geo. F. Baer.

President Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Co., and Temple Iron Co.

The Strikers' Side.

The following is the text of the statement made by official representatives of the Miners' Union:

Washington, Oct. 3, 1902.

Mr. President: "At the conference this morning the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers are much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the one hundred and fifty thousand mine workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration and with the hope of relieving the situation and averting the sufferings and hardships which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested.

"Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deferring to your wishes we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue, thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow workers in this and other lands, thanks to a justice loving American public, whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely. But confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, **we propose that the issues culminating in this strike, shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept your award all or any of the questions involved** If you will accept this responsibility and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined between themselves, and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you, shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work upon the understanding that the wages, which shall be paid, are to go into effect from the day upon which work is resumed.

ed. Very respectfully yours

"John. Mitchell."

President of the United Miners' of America. John Fahey, Thomas Duffy, D. D. Nicholls, District Presidents.

Mitchell's Fair Proposition.

Mr. Mitchell said: "The charge made by the gentlemen that 20 murders have been committed in the anthracite coal regions during the present strike is untrue. If they will name the men, and will show that they have committed the murders, I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition. Mr. President, that is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. Truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been seven deaths unfortunately. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police, and no one else has been charged with them. God knows the miners do not escape being charged with everything done there. They speak about burnings. There was a reward offered for burnings. I can bring affidavits of a hundred people if necessary that the lightning caused one burning that they charged to the United Mine Workers. Mr. President, I ha e admitted on more than one occasion that there has been some lawlessness, but I will say that a large portion of such lawlessness has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite regions to recruit the coal and iron police. I want to say, Mr. President, that I feel keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing, and saying nothing that would prevent reconciliation.

All Dismissed.

The President then asked the representatives of the anthracite companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition.

They answered "No."

In response to a further question from the President, they stated they would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell, looking toward a settlement of the question at issue, and that they had no other proposition to make save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer, which in effect, was that, if any man chose to resume work, and had a difficulty with his employer, both should leave the settlement of the question to the judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the mine was located. At about 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close, without agreement.

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Town of Lindsay

NOTICE

Take notice that the Municipal Council of the Town of Lindsay intends to carry out the Local Improvement works set out in the schedule hereunder, and to assess the final cost thereof on the property abutting thereon to be benefitted thereby. A statement showing the lands liable to pay the said assessment and the names of the owners thereof, as far as they can be ascertained from the last Revised Assessment Roll, is now filed in the Office of the Town Clerk, and is open to inspection during office hours.

The following schedule shows the estimated cost of each of the said proposed works, and the amount thereof to be provided out of the general funds of the Municipality.

Description and Location of the Works.	Total Cost	Town's Share
EAST WARD		
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the south side of King street from Lindsay to Caroline streets	$ 240.00	$ 146.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the east side of Caroline street from King to Colbourne streets	$ 978.00	$ 614.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the West side of Caroline street from the South side of King street to within 191 feet of Colbourne-st	$ 951.00	$ 603.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the east side of St. Paul street from Queen to Dennistoun streets	$2060.00	$1340.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the South side of John Street, from St. Paul to St. Patrick streets	$ 494.00	$ 466.00
SOUTH WARD		
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the South side of Ridout street, from Lindsay to Simcoe streets	$1700.00	$1100.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the north side of Russel street, from Lindsay to Simcoe streets	$1274.00	$ 848.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on both sides of Mill street from Ridout to Melbourne streets	$2052.00	$1634.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on west side of Lindsay street from Kent street to railroad track	$1586.00	$1043.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the North side of Melbourne street from Cambridge street to Mill street	$1224.00	$ 786.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the south side of Melbourne srteet, from Cambridge to William street, and from Lindsay to St. Lawrence streets	$1149.00	$ 758.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the West side of Cambridge street from Kent to Glenelg streets	$ 600.00	$ 388.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the East side of Cambridge street, from Kent to Melbourne streets	$1074.00	$ 735.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the North side of Glenelg street from William street to Victoria avenue	$ 794.00	$ 504.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the South side of Glenelg street, from William to Cambridge streets	$ 463.00	$ 335.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the North side of Durham street from Lindsay to William streets	$ 492.00	$ 310.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 6 feet wide, with kerbing, on the West side of William street from Russel to Durham streets	$1731.00	$1154.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on West side of Albert street from Kent to Durham streets	$1460.00	$ 884.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the East side of Albert street from Kent to Durham streets	$1450.00	$ 950.00
NORTH WARD		
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the east side of William street from Bond to Elgin streets	$1775.00	$1144.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the West side of William street from Francis to Pottinger streets	$1550.00	$1035.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the North side of Colborne street from William to Cambridge streets and from Victoria avenue to Adelaide street	$2080.00	$1302.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 6 feet wide, without kerbing, on the East side of Cambridge street from a point 136 feet North of Kent street to Bond street, and from Bond street to Colborne street, walk to be 5 feet wide	$1826.00	$1200.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the West side of Cambridge street from a point 198 feet north of Kent street to Bond street, and a 6 foot granolithic sidewalk from Bond street to Colborne street	$1715.00	$1115.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the South side of Peel street from Sussex to Albert streets	$ 468.00	$ 288.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the North side of Peel street from Cambridge to Albert streets	$1173.00	$ 770.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the North side of Wellington street from Cambridge to Albert streets	$1428.00	$ 924.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the South side of Bond street from William street to Victoria Avenue, and from Sussex to Albert streets	$1350.00	$ 880.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the West side of Victoria Avenue from Peel to Bond streets	$ 756.00	$ 500.00
A granolithic sidewalk, 5 feet wide, without kerbing, on the West side of Adelaide street from Kent to Bond streets	$1143.00	$ 707.00

Persons desiring to petition the said Council against undertaking any of the said proposed works, must do so on or before the 9th day of November, 1902.

A Court of Revision will be held at the Council Chamber Lindsay, on Friday the 17th day of October A.D. 1902 at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of hearing complaints against the proposed assessments, or accuracy of the frontage measurements, or any other complaints which persons interested may desire to make, or are by law cognizable by the Court.

Town Clerk's Office, Lindsay, October 2nd, 1902.

F. KNOWLSON, Town Clerk.

—40-2.

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