

PRESIDENT TAKES UP COAL STRIKE

Accused to See if It Can Be Settled by Federal Authority.

DECISION IS AGAINST IT.

There is Lack of Power in Federal Administration.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The president today took initiative steps to ascertain what, if anything, could be done by federal authority to settle the coal strike. The result was a general expression of opinion by the advisers of the president who were present to the effect that the federal laws and constitution did not afford means of federal interference to end the strike, but another conference will be held tomorrow, and the president will do all he can properly and legally to bring about a settlement.

At the temporary White House a conference was held with the three cabinet officers, Atty.-Gen. Knox, Secy. Root, and Postmaster-Gen. Payne, and the president. These gentlemen met with President Roosevelt, and after the subject had been considered for some time they adjourned to another room and conferred together for an hour. They all returned later in the day and held another conference with the president and the situation was discussed further.

President Roosevelt is deeply concerned over the situation. The approach of winter with a coal famine imminent, and the distress and suffering that must ensue unless coal be available, present a situation that he thinks should receive the attention of the administration, if there is anything that can be done by the government. Many appeals have been made to him, and many suggestions have been received by him, and it was with a view to ascertain what power federal authorities could evoke that the conference was to be held.

The question of the right to seek appointment of receivers for the mines in order that they might be operated was discussed, but neither in the constitution nor in any known law is there any authority to do so. It was pointed out that there is no occasion for the use of federal power as Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania had not called on the government for assistance, nor had he even exhausted the resources of the state by allowing the full strength of the state militia.

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I want every woman desirous of a beautiful complexion to try my Witch-Hazel soap. It preserves the creamiest skin and makes harsh skin soft and fresh. I want every person afflicted with skin disfigurements, pimples, black heads, eruptions, or with hard, scaly scalps to try it. It will cure any skin disorder, and it is a shampoo without an equal. I want everyone looking for a medicinal soap and yet a toilet luxury to try it. Nothing else will suit them afterwards.—MUNYON.

If you have blemishes that show in eruptions and pimples, or other disfigurements, use my Blood-Cure. It will cure you of all skin diseases. It will give you good health and good looks. If you have indigestion and consequent paleness and that "worried-out" look, take my Dyspepsia Cure. You can then eat all you like, of what you like, when you like—and your skin will glow with youthful freshness.—MUNYON.

he would not hesitate to adopt it, unless meanwhile assurances of a settlement were received. After today's meeting Gov. Crane left Washington for Massachusetts.

The conference will be resumed tomorrow, at which time Secy. Root, who spent the day in New York, will be present. It is understood that the visit of Secy. Root to New York was for the purpose of consulting prominent business men on the subject.

The secretary left for New York after a short conference at the White House, when the same men were present who were at today's conference. It has been intimated that the president may send for the managers of the coal properties, but this will not be done until after the conference tomorrow.

It could not be learned what communication, if any, had been received from Secy. Root while he was in New York. He reached Washington about 10 o'clock tonight, but denied having seen any newspaper men and others seeking information.

No official statement was made regarding the conference today, though an intimation was given that some statement might follow the conference tomorrow. As heretofore stated, the matter is of course apparent today that the president will make every effort that he can exert properly and lawfully to stop the strike and avert a fuel famine.

MAJOR MAYBURY'S COAL CONFERENCE

Detroit, Sept. 30.—The telegraphic invitations sent out last night by William Maybury to governors of a number of states and the mayors of the principal cities in the east, middle west and northwest, asking them to send delegates to participate in a national conference on the coal subject, have brought a number of acceptances and the proposed conference bids fair to be a tremendous success.

In answer to the message from Secy. Root of New York for further particulars, Mayor Maybury sent the following telegram:

"Conference is expected to look up coal situation as it exists in states of meeting best and most practicable means of obtaining that to which we are fairly entitled, namely, a coal supply. The plan to be pursued to enforce our demand must be governed by the wisdom of the conference, and should be such a plan as will be most effectively and promptly applied. Representation from the metropolitan city of the country would be most helpful."

Among the few messages received that did not endorse the proposed conference was the following from Gov. Murphy of New Jersey:

"I don't think the conference proposed can accomplish any practical results."

Gov. Nash of Ohio wired:

"I am in receipt of your telegram, and heartily sympathize with the results you desire to bring about. I have no authority of law for appointing the delegates suggested. If I do it will be a mere voluntary matter, and if citizens attend under such appointments, it would be voluntarily on their part. I have no confidence in the efficacy of unauthorized acts upon the part of officials."

Pres. H. B. McFarland, of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, telegraphed as follows:

"It will be glad to co-operate. Have asked board of trade and business associations if they can name delegates."

In reply to a message from Mayor Wells of St. Louis, saying he thought it would be better to have the delegates appointed by the business organizations of the city, Mayor Maybury said that it did not matter who appointed them, so long as the city was represented at the conference.

Killed Husband and Suicided.

Victor, Colo., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Mabel Lloyd this afternoon shot and instantly killed her husband, Richard Lloyd, at their home in this city and then, putting the revolver to her own head, inflicted what will probably prove a fatal wound. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the tragedy. Lloyd has been in the grocery business here for some time. They had been married two years and had no children.

Woman's Headless Body Found.

New York, Sept. 30.—The headless and armless and almost nude body of a young woman was found today floating in the East river. There was nothing about the remains to give any clue to its identity. The woman was about 20 years old and weighed about 120 pounds. She was five feet five inches tall.

Successful Airship Experiments.

New York, Sept. 30.—Two airships made ascents today on Long Island which surpassed the achievements of any others of their kind on this continent. The airships were the creations of rival inventors, Lee Stevens and Edward C. Boyce, and their performances were very much in the nature of a competitive race, both being in the air at the same time and both flying about the same. The wind was light. It is claimed that the Boyce airship ascended to a height of about 1,000 feet and sailed a course about two miles in extent, the navigator finally alighting by means of a ladder resting against a telegraph pole near the point of starting. For the Stevens airship it is claimed the ascent was to a height of 4,000 feet. After making a flight of about five miles, the balloon in descending, came in contact with telegraph wires and became disabled, but the navigator alighted in safety and the airship was rescued without serious injury.

Wreck on Rock Island.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 30.—The Rock Island fast mail, westbound, was wrecked this morning at Newton, 40 miles east of here. It was said traffic will be completely tied up for 24 hours. No loss of life is reported. Three cars left the track. The accident occurred while the train was attempting to get around the wreck of a freight train which went through a bridge across Skunk river yesterday. Three train cars were reported to have been killed in the century.

SECY. SHAW'S STATEMENT.

No Deposits Except on Government Bonds Where They Can Be Had.

WHAT TREASURY WILL DO.

To Banks Not Maintaining Limits of Circulation Will Release a Portion of Their Bonds.

New York, Sept. 30.—Secy. Shaw gave out the following statement today:

"The department is in receipt of a large number of requests from various banks in the country, clearly showing that the statement given out last night was misunderstood, or rather, that it was not carefully read. That there may be no misunderstanding, the following statement is made:

"No new deposits will be made on any security other than government bonds so long as government bonds can be secured. For the present banks seem to be able to obtain, frequently by borrowing, bonds other than 2 per cent consols. They can obtain the use of these bonds for a limited period and they are as desirable as any for security for deposits. They are not as desirable as security for circulation, for the reason that circulation based thereon is taxable at 1 per cent, while circulation based on the 2 per cent consols is taxable at only one-half of 1 per cent.

"The banks cannot obtain except by purchase any bonds as a basis for circulation, because when deposited for circulation they cannot be released until they are retired and it may take a year before that circulation can be retired, and the price of bonds is so high that bank circulation is maintained at considerable loss to the banks. They must be encouraged or circulation constantly contracts.

"Therefore the department has decided to release, for such banks as have deposits and are not maintaining their limit of circulation, a portion of the bonds now held by the government, taking in lieu thereof other satisfactory security on condition always that the bonds released will be used for the immediate issue of additional circulation. This provision does not apply to those banks that already have their maximum circulation, neither does it apply to banks that do not have any deposits.

"The sole purpose of the offer is to increase circulation that is already printed and ready to be issued and by banks that have already the bonds on deposit. These deposits being scattered throughout the entire country, the relief offered, it is believed will be national rather than local for it applies to all sections of the country and to every state in the Union.

That the secretary has intended all along that the relief should be general, and for the west as well as New York, was shown by a remark he made in explaining how the effect would be immediate in New York. He explained again how relieving the banks of the necessity of carrying reserve immediately gave them the opportunity to extend credit to four times the reserve released.

"You see," he continued, "your New York banks do not care anything for cash—they do their business by means of credits. The loans and deposits are in the form of checks and bookkeeping, and all they want of cash is to maintain their reserves."

"Then what is the use of increasing circulation?" was asked.

"Oh," replied the secretary, instantly, "your banks here do not do all the business. When it comes to the western banks, when they want to make a loan for the purpose of paying for cattle or grain, they have got to pay out the actual currency. They do not do so much of their business on books. That is where the cash is needed, and they call on the banks here for it."

Secy. Shaw during the afternoon received a number of telegrams from a number of bankers from various sections of the country, commencing his action.

Ex-Secy. of the Treasury Fairchild was one of those who met Mr. Shaw. Their talk was in private. Before going to the sub-treasury Mr. Fairchild had been asked his opinion of Secy. Shaw's action. "It is a radical departure from precedent," said he, "but it is a good thing; it's just what was needed in the present circumstances."

To Study Chilian Railroads.

Santiago de Chile, Oct. 1.—An American commission sent out for the purpose of studying Chilian railroads has arrived here. The authorities have expressed their gratification that the commission has come to this country.

Horse Acts as Watch Dog.

Keswick, Cal., Sept. 30.—A prominent citizen has a horse that does excellent service as a watch dog. But for the wonderful intelligence and faithfulness of the animal, which occupies a corral next to the chicken-house, a thief would have made his escape with a hatch of valuable poultry.

During the night the proprietor was awakened by a racket in the henyard, and, on taking a cautious look, saw in

the dim light a marauder coming out of the henhouse with a sack. At the same time the horse, with a vicious squeal, went toward the thief, and, wheeling about, began to kick him. The thief dropped the sack of chickens and ran, with the horse after him, the horse actually biting out a mouthful of the man's coat-tails as he scaled the corral fence. The bag contained eight chickens.

ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

Paris Anxious to Know if Dreyfus Will Attend.

Paris, Sept. 30.—A crowd drawn by curiosity has remained in front of Zola's house since morning and his tragic death continues to be the chief topic of conversation here. The funeral has been fixed for Friday and interest is shown in the question whether Dreyfus will attend.

The Patrie says: "If he dares to show himself in the procession the looks and contempt of all the spectators will be concentrated on him. If he hides himself in this decisive hour he will show himself to be his own judge of the work of his benefactor."

The postmortem examination on Zola, done out this morning resulted in addition to the regular report, that his death was due to asphyxiation caused by carbonic oxide fumes, in showing that the novelist fell into a densely saturated atmosphere as he attempted to open a window and was suffocated.

Mme. Zola, the report declared, owed her life to the elevated position of the bed. A medical bulletin issued this morning said that Zola is progressing as satisfactorily as possible in spite of the terrible shock caused by the news of her husband's death, which was communicated to her this morning. It was followed by a state of terror. She is now calm, but is unable to utter a word or make a gesture."

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