

RELATIONS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

Bishop H. C. Potter's Committee Gives Causes of Trouble Between Them.

IT IS MORAL, NOT ECONOMICAL

Employers' Black List Corresponds To the Labor Unions' Boycott.

Boston, Oct. 19.—Both houses of the Episcopal general convention which was opened on Oct. 5 have voted in favor of final adjournment Tuesday next. In the house of bishops the standing committee on the relations of capital and labor, of which Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York is chairman, presented its report. The committee was appointed by the general convention of 1902 to study the purposes of labor organizations to investigate the causes of industrial disturbances and to hold themselves in readiness to act as arbitrators should their services be demanded.

The report says that no request for arbitration has been received and that the committee has not, as yet, succeeded in studying in common the causes of current disturbances. "We are agreed," however, the report says, "that the causes of the trouble in Pennsylvania, in Colorado and in Illinois, are not so much economical as moral. The strikes commonly begin in distrust. The reason for this is little confidence in the good will of the men as the employers have in the good faith of the master. Where distrust and antagonism are well founded, there is nothing for it, so far as the church is concerned, except to advise a strike."

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TEA

Moneyback says: Schilling's Best is as safe as the bank for your money.

Your gross return your money if you don't like it.

whole, I found few public servants to condemn and comparatively few venal faults."

Gen. E. Whittlesey, of the board of Indian commissioners, gave a resume of the years' work among the Indians. He said:

"Nearly 4,500 leases of allotted land have been made within the year, aggregating 2,000,000 acres at rates varying from three cents to 15 cents an acre. Under the law the sale of the lands of the Indians is to be made in parcels of not less than 40 acres. The lands are being sold at the rate of about 8,000 acres a month. Over 160,000 acres were disposed of in 15 months ending last June, at an average of nearly \$17 per acre. The lands are bought by speculators rather than by those seeking homes. While the prices secured are reasonable, the purchase money, by one wife or another, is rapidly transferred to the white man's pockets and more often than any other way by the route of speculation."

Continuing Mr. Whittlesey says:

"A beginning has at last been made toward furnishing some permanent relief for the unfortunate Pimas, who were deprived of their ancient water rights in the Gila river by white settlers. It is well known that the Pimas have in recent years been reduced from self-supporting farmers to hungry paupers."

The enrollment of Indians in all schools has been brought up to 48,478, an increase of 1,067 pupils over last year. The average attendance is 25,141, an increase of 722 over last year. The five civilized tribes are not included in the above figures.

The great need for education in the Indian Territory is among the 50,000 uneducated white children and thousands of freed men. The condition grows even more serious, for after March, 1905, tribal governments must close, tribal buildings must be disposed of, tribal funds distributed and tribal relations cease, but Indian lands will be non-taxable. What will then become of the 15,000 Indian children for whose education \$450,000 of tribal money is now expended?"

Maurice C. Pike Dead.

New York, Oct. 19.—Maurice C. Pike, 67 years old, once widely known as an actor, died of heart failure at his home in New York city, where he had been suffering for some months for vagrancy. His first role was played in a Bowery theatre 50 years ago. Three months ago the old man was found sleeping in a hallway and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. His last appearance on the stage occurred one year ago.

Friends visited him along Broadway, and a few days ago began a search which ended at the morgue.

DAVIS' CAMPAIGN.

One Through West Virginia Ended at Wayne Last Night.

Wayne, W. Va., Oct. 19.—Henry G. Davis ended his whirlwind campaign through West Virginia at Wayne last night. Just how he regards the experience may be gleaned from his reference to it in addressing his audience here. He said:

"We are now concluding a trip of 1,300 miles which has occupied 10 days. We have crossed the state, 300 miles, east and west three times and once north and south, visiting 78 cities and towns. At night, at the large places, we have had two separate meetings. The number of people in attendance at all the meetings is estimated at 100,000. We have gone through 18 counties, being more than half of the state. We are containing about three-fourths of its population. We have been received everywhere with the most respectful attention and in most places with much enthusiasm. Wherever we had opportunity to confer with local party leaders we have heard of a number of Republicans who have announced their intention to vote the Democratic ticket. There is no dissatisfaction anywhere, so far as we have learned, among the Democrats and all those who supported McKinley are now in line again. We believe there is less fraud at the ballot box than heretofore as the people seem to be determined to have a fair election. The general belief among the party leaders is that the state will go Democratic."

The candidate will go to Kenova tonight, where his car will be transferred to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Tomorrow he will go to Parkersburg, where he will confer with state leaders and attend the Bryan meeting Friday night. It is now his intention to accompany Mr. Bryan to Charleston for the meeting there Saturday night, after which he will return to his home at Elkins.

RUSSIAN GENERALSHIP.

High Military Authority Criticizes It in Last Battle.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Temps today gives prominence to statements made in a dispatch from St. Petersburg, which, it says, comes from a highly authoritative source, severely criticizing the Russian generalship in the latest battle. A detailed explanation is given of the various reverses and the writer adds:

"At not a point were available Russian forces concentrated for an effective offensive. Large numbers of men and cannon remained unutilized. Orders were changed suddenly in contradiction and confusing each other, testifying to general incoherence. Gen. Shtakelberg's army, made up of the best fighting material, was so detached from the main body that the important turning movement confided to it was foredoomed to failure."

The dispatch adds that the information at Mukden indicates an early evacuation of that town.

MYSTIC SHRINES.

Imperial Council Meets and Elects Officers.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The annual meeting of the Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mytic Shrine of North America, today elected the following officers: J. F. Wright, Richmond, Va., imperial potentate; John H. Dickerson, Jackson, Miss., imperial chief rabbi; John H. Walker, Macon, Ga., high priest and prophet; A. A. Watts, Baltimore, Md., imperial treasurer; Magnus L. Robinson, Alexandria, Va., imperial recorder; J. H. Murphy, Baltimore, imperial oriental guide; Thornton A. Jackson, Washington, D. C., imperial lecturer; Michael H. Robinson, Washington, D. C., imperial ceremonial master.

Shot With His Own Pistol.

Boise, Ida., Oct. 19.—A young man named Dan Jones was fatally wounded by his own revolver this afternoon in a lodging-house here. He had gone to bed and placed the weapon under his pillow. Seeing the pistol slipping out, he made a grab for it, but only succeeded in knocking it off his bed. It fell into the room and he was unable to enter his bedroom. He was able to give his name when found, but could give no account of himself. Papers found in his clothing show his home was in Louisville, Ky.

SENATOR STONE ON ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Why Should Any Democrat in Indiana Hesitate to Vote for Judge Parker?

SILVER IS NO LONGER AN ISSUE

Increase in Volume of Money Brought About Better Business Conditions.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 19.—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri delivered an address before a mass meeting of Democrats in this city tonight. The hall was well filled and the speaker's remarks were well received. Senator Stone said:

"Why should any Democrat in Indiana hesitate to vote for Judge Parker? Much more, why should any Indiana Democrat think for a moment of voting against him? I am told that there are some Democrats in this state who are great admirers of Mr. Bryan and who have earnestly supported the Democratic ticket for a moment of voice. I think he has so valiantly fought for, who are unfriendly to the candidacy of Judge Parker and who have expressed a purpose to vote for Roosevelt. To these I wish especially to address myself, for to them I have a right to talk. I had as much to do with the making of the Chicago platform in 1896 as any man, and I have been as earnest, faithful and uncompromising in my advocacy of the principles enunciated in that platform as any man, and, therefore, I feel I have a right to be heard by those with whom I have been associated in the great struggles of the recent past. And so I ask again why any Democrat, whether of the so-called Bryan or anti-Bryan type, refuses to support Parker or thinks for one moment of supporting Roosevelt for the presidency? What manner of man should be called to fill the great office of president? Partisanship is apt to blind us and the sense of public duty is often warped by party zeal, but if we could put such considerations aside and speak solely for the public good, how would you answer this question? I have asked as to the manner of man who should be made president of the republic?"

"No public functionary in all the world can exert as great a power for good or ill than the president. The power he can exert concerns not alone our own country and people, but it is a power world-wide in its reach. Therefore, the president should be typical not only of the very highest and best type of American citizenship, but he should be possessed of those traits and characteristics which befit him for the responsible duties of that exalted station."

"Here are two men of wholly different types. Both are honorable and clean, and both are strong in their convictions. Let us look at them. One is a trained lawyer and jurist, familiar with our Constitution and forms of government, and who has a reverent respect for law. He is a man experienced in public affairs. He is a man of great judgment and temperance. He is a man who moves with deliberation and cautious step, who thinks before he speaks and looks before he leaps. He is a man who would never play to the galleries. Whatever he might do would be done without ostentatious display. In his hands the great business interests of the country would be safe, for his course would be characterized by prudence and conservatism. Which one of the candidates for the presidency comes within this description? One of them is such a man as I describe. Can there be any moment's doubt in the mind of any elector in Indiana as to the identity of the man?"

"Then there is another type of man who aspires to the chief magistracy of the nation for the next four years. He is of the type of the impulsive, erratic, speculative and scheming. He is a man who delights in attitudinizing and is dominated by more impulse than judgment. He is self-opinionated and self-assured and is satisfied to reach his ends without much concern for the means whereby he accomplishes them. He has sublime faith in himself and courage and audacity. In his hands the great industrial and business interests of the country might be safe, but as to that there would be an ever-present doubt and apprehension. What candidate for the presidency comes within this definition? There is no need to make specific answer to this, for every intelligent elector in this state recognizes the man I have thus imperfectly though accurately described."

"If we could put party feeling aside and be swayed by our judgment and by considerations for the public good, which of these men would be called to the presidency? Which would we say is best fitted for that high office?"

"Answer that each for himself, and then let any Democrat here tell me why he should cast his vote against Judge Parker or refuse actively to support him. What good reason can any Democrat give for opposing Parker or for supporting Roosevelt? I have been told there are a few such Democrats in this state. I have not found any since I came; but if there are any here I would like to have one of them tell me why he prefers Roosevelt to Parker, why he will support the Republican party and candidates against his own party and candidates. The only reason I have ever heard intimated as a justification for this strange proceeding is that Judge Parker is a 'gold bug.' Granted that he is, what of it? Is not Roosevelt also a 'gold bug,' even more strenuous and uncompromising than is Parker?"

Judge Parker did not believe in the Chicago platform declaration in favor of free silver coinage, but he was a loyal party man and yielded his own opinion to the authoritative judgment of his party, expressed through a national convention. He supported Mr. Bryan in both campaigns. This is a record which should appeal to the magnanimity of every Bryan Democrat in the country. If Judge Parker, living in New York, under the influences which enveloped him there had the courage to vote for Bryan in 1896, is it possible that a Bryan Democrat in Indiana can so far forget himself as to vote against Judge Parker at this time when the coinage issue has ceased to be a vital issue of immediate and pressing importance?"

I am a believer in bimetalism, but after all the money question is a business question. What may be a wise monetary policy today might not be at all suitable to conditions a decade hence. The conditions which prevailed in 1896 were very different from those which we have today. Then there was an inadequate supply of currency, and an insufficient money volume. As a result of that inadequate money supply, wages and property values had depreciated, industry was stagnated, debts and mortgages were accumulated, and business conditions were bad. A majority of Democrats believed that silver should be restored to its old right under the Constitution to free coinage at a fixed ratio with gold, to the end that the volume of standard money might be speedily and materially increased. They believed that if this should be accomplished the value of property and of wages would be hanced, that enterprise would awaken and industrial and business conditions be improved. The election went against us, and we did not succeed in opening the mine to free silver coinage. We failed in that, but Providence and the adventurous spirit of enterprising men brought in another way the relief we were striving after. Now and vast discoveries were made in both North and South America, in Australia, in Africa and other countries. Since 1896 some \$2,000,000,000 of gold has been mined. The pouring of this vast aggregation of the yellow metal into the business and coinage of the world has greatly increased the world's supply of money. In 1896 the per capita circulation in the United States was about \$19, in round numbers; today it is estimated to be about \$32. As the money volume increased business conditions improved, and thereby the contention of the Democratic party in 1896 was justified. I have not in the least changed my opinion as to the rightfulness of our position in that memorable contest. But the conditions of today are very different, and today if Mr. Bryan himself were our standard bearer, instead of Judge Parker, no intelligent Democrat would insist on making the coinage question a paramount or important question in this campaign. To attempt to do so would be the height of folly."

"We should view this question as we should view all others, in a practical and sensible way. How can any Democrat at this time and under present conditions oppose Judge Parker because he was opposed to free silver coinage or because he believed in a gold standard? This is the only ground I have heard urged as an excuse, or a reason for Democratic support of the Republican candidate."

"Upon all other questions Judge Parker is in line with the prevailing and historic convictions of his party, and on every other essential principle and policy for which the Democratic party as an organization stands Judge Parker is in accord with his party. On the question of the tariff, trusts, imperialism, commercial expansion, opposition to extravagance in expenditures of public moneys and to corruption in public affairs, the Democratic party as an organization stands Judge Parker is in accord with his party. On the question of the tariff, trusts, imperialism, commercial expansion, opposition to extravagance in expenditures of public moneys and to corruption in public affairs, the Democratic party as an organization stands Judge Parker is in accord with his party."

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

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It is already known that practically all of three corps in the Vilna government district have been ordered to the frontier. It is thought, however, in diplomatic quarters, that there is something in the nature of a pledge on the part of the emperor of Germany to protect Russia's western frontier. It is now recalled, as such an assurance would render operative the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

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RUSSO-GERMANIC UNDERSTANDING.

One Said to Exist That Will Protect Frontier and Permit Dispatch of Troops to Manchuria.

NOTHING IS PUT IN WRITING.

Mutual Personal Entente Exists Between the Kaiser and Czar On Matter.

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