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A SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

The announcement that the anthracite coal operators have, at last, agreed to refer the differences between them and their employees to a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States, has been received with great satisfaction throughout the country. It is perhaps a little premature to consider the matter as in a certain way of settlement. The miners, and particularly the United Mine Workers' union, have to be heard from, and their consent to abide by the decisions that may be rendered by the proposed commission, has yet to be obtained. Mr. Mitchell, the president of that union, it appears, has not the authority to decide on this question, but will have to consult with the union in convention before an agreement as to the commission can be reached.

That there are two sides to this question, in common with all other controversies, is made more than ever distinct by the statement that has come from the operators. This ought to be carefully read by the people who are interested in the dispute that has already not only caused so much suffering and deprivation in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, but excitement in almost every part of the land. It is the first definite and official presentation of the operators' side of the controversy, with which they have condescended to enlighten the general public.

One of the difficulties in the way of a settlement of existing troubles is the disposition on the part of the Mine Workers' union to ignore the rights of non-union miners, and of many of its members to interfere by violence with those rights. The operators state that they are not discriminating against the union mine-workers, but they insist that the miners' union shall not discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men. According to the reports that have come to the press from the seat of the disturbances, the union workers have not only refused to labor with non-union men, but when the latter have attempted to go to work while the strike was in process, they have been brutally assaulted by the strikers, so that the protection of the police and the soldiery has had to be invoked to save their lives.

It is against this kind of procedure on the part of many of the unionists, that the rational people of the United States of all classes indignantly protest. It is that which creates a prejudice against unions in general. It must be put down. The liberty of every workman must be secured. Employers ought not to refuse to give work to members of labor unions because of their membership, nor should union people attempt to prevent non-union workers from obtaining an honest livelihood. Every act of violence to prevent or suppress the freedom of labor, is an obstacle placed by themselves in the way of the labor unions of the land. It will be seen whether the United Mine Workers' union of Pennsylvania will agree to this reasonable condition, imposed by the operators who are now willing to arbitrate.

Another difficulty in the way of the desired settlement is the requirement that as soon as the commission is appointed, "the miners will return to work, and cease all interference with and persecution of non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work." The proposition appears to us perfectly reasonable. It also seems the very best thing the strikers can do. They expressed themselves as willing to submit the differences in dispute to fair arbitration. Now that this is made possible, they ought to return to their work and permit all other laborers to be employed, pending the decision that shall be rendered by the proposed commission. If they refuse to do this, they will appear in an unfavorable light before the people of the country, and will lose to a very great extent that sympathy which has been felt for them in their desperate struggle with combined capital.

It must be clear to every unbiased thinker, that if employers may combine for mutual advantage, and to decide upon rates and hours and wages to regulate labor, their employees have an equal right to unite for the purpose of maintaining and improving their temporal condition, and to decide as to how many hours per day they will work and for what remuneration. In its own sphere, a labor union is to be recognized as a legal association just as much as is an organization of capitalists.

The superciliousness with which organized wealth looks down upon and refuses to treat with organized labor, is repellant to the American mind, and creates contempt in the soul of the masses. There are some reasons, however, for the refusal heretofore of the coal barons to treat with the Mine Workers' union, which are now given to the public and which deserve calm consideration. These ought to be weighed

by all fair-minded people who take any interest in this important controversy. We sincerely hope that the propositions submitted by the operators will be promptly accepted by the striking miners, and that they will at once resume work, and thus relieve themselves from the strain which they have undergone, provide for themselves and their families, start the wheels of industry in the region where they have been silenced, and supply the much needed fuel for the people of the east, the scarcity of which has already occasioned much distress and suffering, and which has threatened to bring about a famine for fuel, the effects of which even in prospect have caused consternation throughout the land.

Due credit should be given to President Roosevelt and members of his cabinet, and also to the great money monarch, J. P. Morgan, Robert Bacon and the other prominent men of New York and Pennsylvania, who have been instrumental in bringing the coal operators to terms, and thus rendering it possible to end a strike and a dispute, that has already amounted to a national disaster, and the settlement of which on reasonable and amicable terms will amount to a national benediction.

PROSPECT OF ARBITRATION.

The operators of the coal mines have at last, it seems, agreed to submit the dispute to a commission appointed by the President. The miners, too, it is possible, will accept that proposition, and there is, therefore, prospect that work will be resumed before long. It appears that what the operators refused at the request of the President, they granted on the suggestion of Mr. J. P. Morgan.

One of the chief obstacles to the settlement of the strike has been the claim of the miners for recognition of the union. President Baer has stated, in reply to a proposition of compromise: "If you mean by that that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition." But the miners regard their organization as necessary to their interests. The operators have, it seems, given in, at least partly, on this point. The questions at issue between the companies and their employees are to be referred to the commission, whether the employees are union men or not, and in this way, not only is the union recognized, but the rights of the non-union men are also considered.

When the strike in 1900 was commenced, the miners demanded the abolition of company stores, and company doctors; reduction of the price of powder; semi-monthly payment of wages, and cash payment; abolition of the sliding scale; the reduction of the ton to 2,240 pounds; and an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent in the wages. Work was resumed then on the companies granting a certain increase of wages. The demands now are practically the same as they were then, and the commission will be called upon to decide not only the question of wages, but the other questions of about equal importance.

The prospect of a settlement of the trouble is pleasant enough, but it should have taught the people of this country the necessity of having a compulsory arbitration law, making the recurrence of the battle a very remote possibility. There is a great opportunity for somebody to point out to Congress just what can be done to release the country from the power of the trusts that operate against public interests.

"While peace lasts, prepare for war." That is a sound maxim. It should be applied in this case. When the strike is settled, and all is peace, Congress should take the steps necessary to prevent another war of the kind, by preparing a mode of arbitration obligatory on both parties. The country will stand by Congress in this matter. The strike has taught a great many the necessity of a peaceful solution of labor questions in which the general public is interested.

ARE THEY DETERIORATING?

The Los Angeles Express notes that of twenty applications for enlistment in the United States naval service in that city, fourteen were rejected for physical imperfection. Our contemporary draws the conclusion that this is a sad commentary upon the physical standard of the nation.

Does that necessarily follow? Is it not possible that naval service, and military service generally, is not popular enough in this country to attract the physically perfect specimens of youth? In the European countries that boast of their fine looking soldiers and sailors, military service is compulsory. Would it not under compulsory service be possible, at any time, to muster an American army in every sense the equal of the army of any country in the world?

It has been suggested that man is physically deteriorating, while woman is steadily improving, and the question is raised what this will lead to. But such troubles for the future are as old as the age of giants. They belong to the same class as the prognostications that the earth soon will be too small to house its children, or that the oxygen in the atmosphere will be used up.

PLEASED WITH UTAH.

The Temple Mirror, of Oct. 4, a paper published in Temple, Bell County, Texas, contains a letter from a correspondent of that paper, Mrs. O. P. Gresham, descriptive of Salt Lake City, which place was visited by that lady not long ago. The letter is full of facts concerning the people here, their history, their business, their public buildings, etc., and all is told interestingly and impartially. The following is from Mrs. Gresham's letter:

"The Mormon choir, the largest organized choir in the world, consists of 300 people. It was a rare treat to us to listen to both choir and organ, and we feel very fortunate to have been in the city on Sunday. Members of the bureau of information took us through the grounds which comprise one block and surrounded by an immense stone wall. The grounds are beautifully laid off in walks and flower beds and grass. The assembly hall, warehouse and temple are in the block known as 'Temple Block.' The doctrines of their faith were explained to us and we were

shown through all the buildings except the temple, which is not open to the public, as is generally supposed, but it is within these walls that the different rites of the Priesthood and the strange ceremonies of marriage and baptism are celebrated. It is a magnificent structure and took 40 years to build it. The tabernacle has not a nail in it—it is put together like Solomon's temple, of old, and was made without the sound of a hammer or saw, with Brigham Young as architect. They are all beautiful and massive structures made to endure for centuries, built of beautiful stone from the Utah mountains. The statues and images are covered with pure leaf gold."

There was a time when the public demand was for something sensational, something out of the ordinary, whenever the name of Utah was mentioned. And the public got what they wanted, for there were no lack of writers, who were willing to supply the demand, by selling the productions of their own fertile brains as facts. That time has passed away. If people care to know anything about Utah, they want truth and not fiction, and the people here are always pleased when the truth about them is told.

THE AIRSHIP ERA.

The alleged successful flight of airships over New York, recently, suggests some reflections as to what may take place, should air navigation become safe, as it no doubt will be in time.

When explosives can be dropped from the sky, modern fortifications will become useless; navies will have to be built to navigate under the water, and war tactics generally will have to be changed. On the whole, the possibilities of the airship as an engine of war are so dreadful, that it is to be hoped sincerely that that kind of ship will not be perfected, until the general sentiment of the world is for peace. As an engine in the service of the sciences the flying machine would be invaluable. In it, it should be possible to reach either of the poles, and possibly astronomers might learn new facts by viewing the skies from a higher altitude than obtainable on earth. In other words, too, the airship would be of service. It should be confined to sciences, arts, industries, commerce, its arrival should mark a new era in the history of mankind. It should mark the passing away of the night of international hatred and rivalry, and the beginning of the day of peace and good will.

Friends of labor—pick and shovel.

The insurance combine has any amount of assurance.

In Pennsylvania the labor conditions are: Join the union or join the trusts.

All trust letter-heads should have this inscription: "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

Mr. Mitchell is willing to have the strike broken but he objects to having his rest broken.

"Do what is right and let the consequence follow," appears to be the motto of some of the striking miners.

The coal miners are "defiant" because they haven't as much cash as the coal barons who are merely "firm."

When the coal strike is settled it should be grappled with hoops of steel so that it cannot break loose again.

Missouri is to have the largest and best apple orchard in the world. We'll wager that it will be in Jackson county.

In Indianapolis there are no skeletons in the closet, a local medical college having robbed all the graveyards thereabouts.

Generals Corbin, Wood and Young have lunched with King Edward. And why shouldn't they? Even a cat may look at a king.

The revolutionists have completely encircled Caracas. They do not form a circle of brilliant notwithstanding their glittering uniforms.

"The ways by which you may get money almost without exception lead downward," says Thoreau. This is particularly true of mining.

Professor Dewar is seeking for absolute zero. If he will ask some millionaire to aid him in his researches he will find the marble heart all right enough.

Those Burlington express robbers got away from their pursuers no doubt because they had so much money with them, and it is money that makes the mare go.

And now the sublime port is complaining to Europe that Bulgaria inadequately guards her frontiers. But they are not so inadequately guarded as to let Turkey cross them.

The coal operators have agreed to arbitration. It was not the personal appeal of the President or the distress of the public that moved them to this, but John Pierpont Morgan. Great is Morgan of the trusts!

Secretary of the Navy Moody is "dead set" against government ownership of coal mines, and gives some very excellent reasons for the stand he takes. And the secretary is a clear headed, clear thinking man.

Fear is expressed in Washington that Cuba is drifting away from this country. The fear is idle for the thing is impossible. Cuba is tethered to this country for all time by the Platt amendment.

Senator Beveridge says that "the American farmer is the most prosperous agriculturist on earth. With his livestock alone he can pay off the national debt of the United States, and have enough money left to pay off the national debt of every government in Europe and then be financially able to purchase all the steamship lines on every ocean." We do not know of any American farmer who has such wealth as this, unless it be your Uncle Samuel.

The city of Washington, D. C., is about to adopt an ordinance against freck advertising on the streets and other public places. It is designed among other things to prohibit such businesses as sandwich men, transparencies and distributors of handbills. It

is not a bad idea and might be adopted to advantage in our own city, where men dressed as negro minstrels perambulate and make a nuisance of themselves, and where a number of men with musical instruments invade the quiet precincts of the town and make loud and discordant sounds.

According to a local item in the Baltimore Sun, at the autumn children's day service held in Starr Memorial Methodist Protestant church, a feature of the decorations was two scutills filled with anthracite coal which were placed on both sides of the altar. The pastor of the church, Rev. G. W. Haddaway in speaking of this adornment, stated that the church was well supplied with hard coal for the winter, the fuel having been purchased early in the summer. Coal as a church adornment is something new. The Rev. Haddaway certainly "hath a way" of doing things in his church.

A host of friends and acquaintances will regret to hear of the demise of James S. McLaren, whose funeral takes place today at four p. m. Naturally of a genial spirit, he was a pleasant companion though easily excited to irritability, which probably was occasioned by the loss of a limb in the Crimean war, and also by many reverses which he suffered during his eventful life. He had to struggle against losses and poverty, and bodily afflictions that at last overcame his ardent spirit and laid him low in the grave. With all his faults he had noble qualities, and we will cherish them in memory, while we drop a tear over his sad departure. May comfort come to his bereaved family!

The Tenth Ward of Salt Lake City has met with a severe loss in the demise of that faithful and earnest worker in the Bishopric and general interests of the ward, Elder James C. Woods. Without ostentation and in the spirit of loving kindness, he has labored for the welfare of the people under his watchcare, and for the interests of the Church of Jesus Christ in general, and has devoted his signal abilities to their advancement during many years of his active and well spent life. He was loved by his people and by his associates, and respected by all who knew him, for the noble qualities of his faithful soul and the earnestness and integrity which were shining marks of his character. We bid him farewell with profound regret, but have the assurance that we, and the people whom he served so faithfully, will meet him again and greet him with joy where sorrow is unknown and partings are no more.

THE GRAND ARMY.

New York World.
 In 1900 the Grand Army of the Republic comprised 254,662 members. The deaths that year were 3,166. It is probable that the national encampment which is in progress in Washington this week, represents an organization numbering for the first time since 1882 below the quarter-million mark. The highest point in membership was reached in 1890, when the rolls showed a total of 409,489 veterans. * * * With the semi-centennial of the civil war, a little more than a decade away, it is estimated that less than 150,000 veterans of the struggle will witness the anniversary. Sanguine expectation places below 30,000 the number who will see the one hundred and fiftieth birthday, in 1925, of the republic they helped to save.

San Francisco Call.
 Washington has just seen the survivors of the civil war, probably for the last time that they will march down the wide streets of the capital. What a contrast to the grand review held there at the close of the war! At the review were Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, the great captains who had command to the end. The army corps were in their organization, and there flowed through the streets of Washington a great blue sea of men below the prime of life, flushed with victory and wild with the sentiment born of successful effort and the peace it had conquered and compelled. * * * This week what is left of that blue sea flowed again through the streets of Washington. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan were only memories. From below the prime of life the veterans had passed until their voices in the night manifestly they marched, and their broken voices cheered, and they limped lamely and the music thrilled their hearts only, and they quaked in the spirit rather than in the flesh.

Los Angeles Times.
 The old lads who went to the front so natty and debonair in the early sixties cannot march many more years. They are rapidly approaching the carriage age, when riding will be good enough for them. They are about to go into permanent camp on the warm side of the earth. They are about to quit the stage and let the youngsters take up the burdens of the years. Gallant as they are, they are the most glorious that ever marched through bloody fields, "where the winding rivers ran red," to the most stupendous victory recorded in all the pages of human history.

Boston Transcript.
 These veterans of the civil war could nowhere, probably, find inspiration so powerful as they find it in the city of Washington—"their" Washington, for it was practically for the safety of the capital that the volunteer army was first called into being, and it was the capital that was throughout the long contest the strategic center of the Federal position, the base of supplies and the general headquarters. The Union soldier, even the soldier in the Army of the West or the South, never for a moment forgot the city of Washington, a fact which was shown unmistakably in the spring of 1865 when Sherman's army passed through it after its long and adventurous march from Atlanta to the sea.

New York Evening Post.
 We are sure that there are few occurrences in the history of our country more truly moving and edifying than the scene at the Grand Army gathering in Washington yesterday, when Secretary Root presided over the gathering of our Philippine army, while tears of joy and gratitude streamed down the face of our most noble Gen. Jacob H. Smith. "Self-restrained as well as gallant warrior," as well as courageous," Secretary Root called our army of conquest, and he added with a talent for sweeping generalization which will be the envy of every Tammany "spell-binder," that "never in the history of warfare among men has an army exhibited the highest qualities of civilization and of manhood to a greater degree than the American army in the Philippines." Naturally, the heart of "Hell-Roaring" Jacob Root was filled with pride, and tears dropped from his eyes that were so eager to look upon a wilderness in Samar.

New York Mail and Express.
 As long as such a speech as that of Secretary Hay to the G. A. R. can be delivered, orators will continue to be a very pretty corpse. It was all well enough for Mr. Root to say that he cannot keep it out of his prose.

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