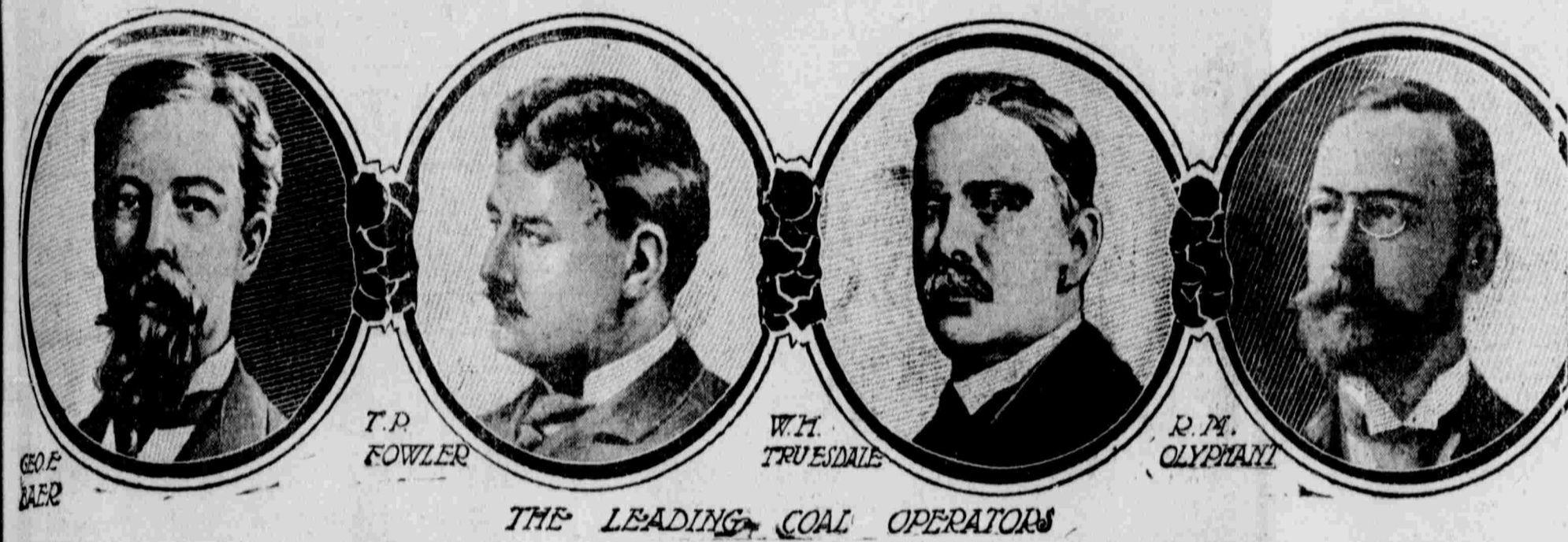


Mr. Roosevelt Is Very Happy

Receives Scores of Telegrams Congratulating Him on His Efforts in Effecting a Settlement of Coal Strike—No Doubt Miners Accept Commission Appointed by the President Some Inside History on How it Was Done.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Notwithstanding the severe strain incident to the mental and physical labors of yesterday and last night, President Roosevelt was at his desk early today. Survivors of the O'Reilly and Dr. Lutgich were likely that some at least of its proceedings will be held in New York and in the coal regions, probably at Wilkesbarre.

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Mitchell Issues A Statement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 16.—At 9:55 a. m., President Mitchell issued the following statement: "Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 16.—Appreciating the anxiety and impatience of the public and the mine workers for a settlement of this coal strike, I have given much time and earnestly celebrated the outcome of the long struggle. Their reward for the fight they made is yet to come on the part of the arbitrator appointed by me. There seems to be little doubt that the joint meeting of the executive boards of the three anthracite districts will call a convention to meet in the city of Philadelphia on Monday and have the men return to work. There is a belief that a general resumption of coal mining will be had by Monday. The district presidents, who are now on the ground, do not share in this belief and some of them are opposed to pushing matters. A convention could not be held here Saturday and they feel that one day is not enough to organize the body and permit of a full discussion of a proposition that is of the greatest importance to the miners."

Does So in Response to Impatience of Public—Was Unalterably Opposed to Operators' Plan Because It Restricted President's Power in Premises—These Restrictions Removed, He Gives His Personal Approval of Plan.

New York, Oct. 16.—The Amalgamated Copper Division has declared a dividend of one-half per cent for the quarter. Federal Prisoners for San Quentin. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 16.—Nineteen prisoners from the federal penitentiary at McNeil Island leave today on the steamer City of Puebla for San Quentin prison in California. Five United States deputy marshals and Warden F. C. Miller of the McNeil Island penitentiary are in charge of the prisoners. Among the prisoners are the ring leaders of the revolt at the federal penitentiary when a successful jail break was engineered. These men are still

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Battle Resumed With Fierceness

Castro, With Six Thousand Men, Arranged Against the Revolutionists—Artillery Playing a Part Never Before Seen in Venezuela—Government Forces Seem to Suffer Most—La Victoria Crowded With Wounded.

Willemstad, (Wednesday), Oct. 15.—The battle near La Victoria, Venz., between the army commanded by President Castro and the revolutionary forces, which began Monday morning and resulted in the retirement of President Castro to La Victoria Tuesday afternoon, was resumed again fiercely at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that time the president had received reinforcements and had over 6,000 men engaged against 7,000 revolutionists. The artillery played a part never before seen in Venezuela. Shortly before 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the revolutionists appeared with a slight advantage. The president's artillery, which numbered 15 guns, had been reduced to four guns. La Victoria was crowded with wounded and there were no provisions in the town. The British cruiser Indefatigable now left La Guayra for Tucuman with provisions for the foreign residents there.

STONE TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 16.—Gov. Stone will probably withdraw the troops in the mining region as soon as the strike is officially declared off by President Mitchell and the miners indicate their willingness to go to work. The cost to the state of keeping its entire military force on duty in the mining regions is enormous and the governor is very anxious for a speedy settlement of the strike.

GREAT SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

Irish Members Make a Stormy Time—Healy Makes, as a Ugandan, Finest Satirical Arrangement Ever Heard in The Commons, Says a Unionist Member.

London, Oct. 16.—Parliament was reopened today without any of the usual formalities, the house proceeding immediately to the business of the day. Owing to the controversy over the character of the educational bill and the unending determination of both sides, the session promises to be the occasion of the most serious party struggle witnessed in the house of commons since the last Liberal government retired from office.

The sitting opened with a turbulent debate. Premier Balfour moved that the remainder of the session be entirely devoted to government business, which he explained would consist chiefly of the discussion of the education and London water bills, while the Indian budget and the supply vote would entail the procedure to be carried out. The Transvaal bill, he added, would also require a mention.

James Bryce, leading the Liberals in the absence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, made a mild protest and then came the storm. Patrick O'Brien, sitting in the place usually occupied by Irish Redmond, the Irish leader in the house, asked that an opportunity be given to the members of the opposition to discuss the Irish budget of affairs in Ireland. Mr. Balfour replied that if the request for such a debate were granted, the Liberal leaders the government would grant it, but they could not notice it from the Irish party.

William O'Brien thereupon made an impassioned speech, warning the house that Ireland was on the verge of revolt. The constitution, he said, was practically suspended, and now the members were gathered in the only parliament they had.

Throughout Mr. O'Brien's remarks the Irish members kept up a perfect storm of applause. When Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, entered the house, the Irish members hissed him loudly and the speaker who was frequently on his feet asking for order, sternly repressed the demonstration.

Mr. Lloyd-George, backed up by Irish members, and T. P. O'Connor brought the excitement to a feverish height by upbraiding Mr. Balfour for declaring that Irish matters must only be discussed by favor of the English Liberals.

Only after a heated colloquy with the speaker was Mr. O'Connor prevented from voicing abuse of Mr. Wyndham, and a description of the famine in Ireland, which the other Nationalist members had not touched on. During the afternoon, the speaker's ruling retained renewed clamor from the Irish benches. Mr. O'Connor's intervention was carried by a vote of 252 to 145 and the house went into committee on the education bill.

Chicago to Have Restaurant Trust. Chicago, Oct. 16.—Chicago is to have a restaurant trust, capitalized at \$5,000,000. The plans of certain promoters are carried out, says the Tribune. All the large restaurants of the city, it is contemplated, are to be drawn under one central management, the head of each restaurant, however, to retain the direction of his own place. A large grocery house, bakeries, a central meat market, and storage warehouses, from which all the cafes will draw their supplies at wholesale rates, is one feature of the combination scheme. In this way, it is held, a saving of from 5 to 20 per cent can be made direct on the \$120,000,000 that several of the leading restaurants of the city expend annually for supplies.

Child Immigrants Arrested. Chicago, Oct. 16.—After traveling from Warsaw, Poland, to Chicago, Greta and Bella Branovitch, aged 13 and 10 years respectively, have been arrested for violation of the United States immigration law, they being considered dependents. They came here with an uncle, Max Branovitch. From an interpreter it was learned that the children had been taken from Warsaw to Palestine by a aunt, Fren Palestine they journeyed alone to Paris and thence to Quebec, where they were met by another uncle who succeeded in evading the immigration officers and brought the children to Chicago. The children probably will be referred to the uncle at Quebec.

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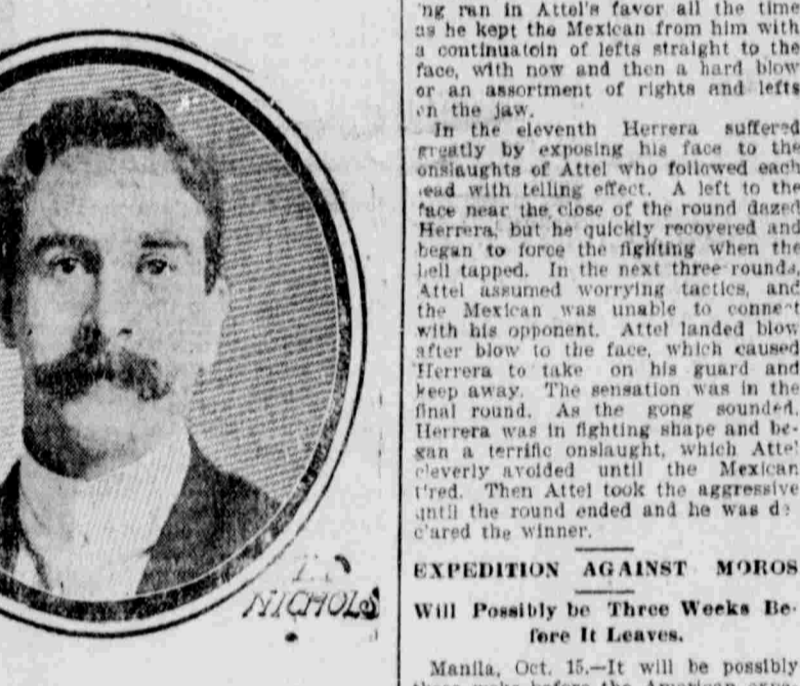
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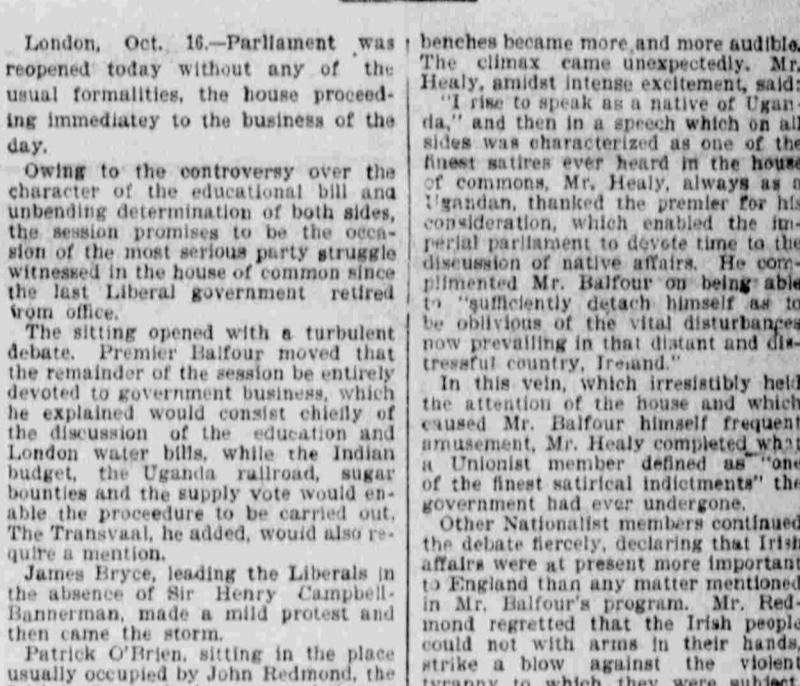
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