

NO HOPE FOR MEN IN FRENCH MINE

Flames Rage in Underground Galleries.

DEATH LIST IS PLACED AT 1100

Brave Fellow Brings Up Fourteen Bodies, Then Perishes.

CORPSES BURNED TO CRISP

Troops Surround Mouths of the Pits to Keep Back Frantic Relations of Those Who Have Lost Their Lives.

BODIES RECOVERED SLOWLY.
The recovery of bodies is proceeding very slowly. Only 40 were brought up yesterday, but last evening rescuers reported that a hundred more had been found.
An attempt is being made to reach the miners entombed in No. 3 by way of pit No. 1, but there is faint hope of success in this direction.
The mining company is arranging to take a census of the surrounding mining villages, in order to ascertain who is missing from them, as several committees have been almost denied of alcohol-dosed men, who were unable to further because of the fumes. Finally, however, I succeeded in reaching the cage and came up in it.
"After the blast I neither heard nor saw more of my comrades and I believe that all in that gallery in which I was working are dead."
Another miner said: "It is indescribable. Everything was demolished or has fallen in. I saw bodies lying in piles. My son is below."
One rescuer has asserted that he heard voices in the mine and others found two horses still living. This gives rise to hope that some of the men are still living.

Piercing Flames Follow Explosion.
Replying to an inquiry as to whether hope remained for the finding of more men alive in the mine, an engineer who had been down there said:
"It is scarcely possible. The state of the galleries is such that clearing them will be a difficult task, while the flames were so fierce that many of the victims must have been reduced to ashes."
It is thought hardly possible that many bodies will be recovered tomorrow on account of the difficulty of reaching the bottom of the pits, the runners on which the cages descend being broken or bent.
The engineers are endeavoring to devise means for locating the dangerous zones in the mine and separating the galleries. The shaft of pit No. 2 is completely blocked and the authorities are considering the advisability of dropping a heavy mass of metal down the shaft, in order to clear it and thus enable them to descend and learn the worst.

Rescuer Perishes in Mine.
One man named Sylvester succeeded in entering the mine, but he never returned. It is believed he groped about inside until he was overcome by the gases and perished. It is reported that a rescue party numbering 40 has been cut off by the caving in of one of the galleries.

Minister of Public Works Gauthier, Minister of the Interior Dubief and the secretary of President Fallieres remain on the ground, endeavoring to comfort the distressed families of the miners. President Fallieres has given \$2000 to aid in relief measures. The Ministry will add a further sum to this and the Chamber of Deputies will be asked to vote \$100,000 for the purpose of alleviating distress. Ministers Gauthier and Dubief have received complete details of the catastrophe from M. Lavaures, the director of the mine.

List of Men Underground.
"Of 1800 miners who were down in the pits when the explosion occurred," he said, "all were working in pit No. 4, 482 were in pit No. 3, 571 in pit No. 2 and the remainder in pit No. 1. Those rescued were taken up as follows:
From pit No. 4, 190; from pit No. 3, 15 escaped through pit No. 1; 60 came up from pit No. 2 and 74 from pit No. 1. A number of them were injured and some of them have died since. At the present moment over 1000 men remain imprisoned."
Another director declared that the imprisoned men numbered 1100. Minister Dubief inquired:
"Have you still any hope?"
To this the director replied: "No, I believe all of them are dead."
This was whispered into the ear of the Minister in order that his words might not be overheard by the palefaced miners who stood around the mine building waiting for an official view on the state of affairs.

Graphic Tale of Survivor.
Then the Ministers listened to a graphic description of the scene in the mine by Leon Cerf, one of the men rescued and who still is suffering from the terrible effects of his experience.
"I was working with a gang when the explosion occurred," said Cerf. "The foreman immediately shouted for us to follow him, and, dashing into a recess in the gallery, we were followed by a blast of poisonous gases which rushed by, however, without affecting us. We remained there for eight hours, when, feeling that suffocation was gradually coming upon us, we attempted to escape."
"We crawled in single file toward the shaft, but several of the men dropped dead on the way, including my son and the foreman. I carried my nephew on my back for 40 minutes and succeeded in

saving him. It took us four hours to reach the shaft."
Remains Are Burned to Crisp.
For the time being the mine building has been transformed into a mortuary chamber, and all about in it lie the carbonized and almost unrecognizable bodies of miners which were taken there as they were brought up from the mine. Stricken relatives arrive at the mine building from time to time, searching for missing members of their families, and indescribable scenes of grief occurred as women recognized loved ones.
Heartrending scenes, too, are witnessed about the mouth of pit No. 4, where, in the presence of Minister Dubief and Gauthier the hands of rescuers are continually descending and returning with bodies.
The women with children in their arms attempt to break through the cordon of troops which forms a lane through which the body-bearers proceed to the mortuary chamber. Sometimes the burden consists of a mere heap of burned flesh and in nearly every case the body is terribly lacerated. Only one-half of the bodies recovered have been identified.

Death of Heroic Lifesaver.
Despite the danger incurred the volunteers, who include a number of those who were successful in escaping at the time of the explosion, do not hesitate to descend the shaft. Some of them have gone down more than a dozen times. One of them, after having brought up 14 bodies, was suffocated on his 15th attempt, and it is feared that other fatalities among the volunteers will follow as the air in the mine is still impregnated with noxious gases.
A number of the men engaged in rescue work have already been brought to the surface unconscious, and as they were driven to their homes in closed carriages the women followed and broke the windows.
Several miners have come up from No. 11, which is connected with pit No. 1. They effected their escape by means of a ladder, and as they came by the mouth of the pit they appeared to be bordering on madness. All of them, were more or less injured. When asked about their comrades, one of them said:
"It is horrible. All of them are dead."
A young miner who escaped from pit No. 4, where about 500 men remain, said:
"I was working about 50 feet from the shaft. Suddenly I felt a puff of hot gas and started toward the shaft. I was half suffocated and was unable to advance further because of the fumes. Finally, however, I succeeded in reaching the cage and came up in it."
"After the blast I neither heard nor saw more of my comrades and I believe that all in that gallery in which I was working are dead."
Another miner said: "It is indescribable. Everything was demolished or has fallen in. I saw bodies lying in piles. My son is below."
One rescuer has asserted that he heard voices in the mine and others found two horses still living. This gives rise to hope that some of the men are still living.

PARIS, March 11.—The worst fears as to the enormity of the mine disaster in the Courrières district of the Pas de Calais Saturday morning have been realized. The death list numbers 1100 and the whole of the region stands appalled at the terrible tragedy, which has brought sorrow to 5000 fathers, mothers, wives and children.
The last great mine disaster in France occurred in 1885, when 200 persons were killed and 300 injured, but that and all others sink into insignificance before Courrières.
The vast mortuary camp is under military guard, 400 soldiers having arrived there to assist in holding the check of the crowds of distracted mourners. For a time hope had been held out to the people that tapings on pipes by the imprisoned men had been heard, but gradually this hope vanished and the people demanded admission to see the bodies, and were threatened to break their way through the cordon of troops, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowds from the pit.

Rescuer Perishes in Mine.
One man named Sylvester succeeded in entering the mine, but he never returned. It is believed he groped about inside until he was overcome by the gases and perished. It is reported that a rescue party numbering 40 has been cut off by the caving in of one of the galleries.

Minister of Public Works Gauthier, Minister of the Interior Dubief and the secretary of President Fallieres remain on the ground, endeavoring to comfort the distressed families of the miners. President Fallieres has given \$2000 to aid in relief measures. The Ministry will add a further sum to this and the Chamber of Deputies will be asked to vote \$100,000 for the purpose of alleviating distress. Ministers Gauthier and Dubief have received complete details of the catastrophe from M. Lavaures, the director of the mine.

List of Men Underground.
"Of 1800 miners who were down in the pits when the explosion occurred," he said, "all were working in pit No. 4, 482 were in pit No. 3, 571 in pit No. 2 and the remainder in pit No. 1. Those rescued were taken up as follows:
From pit No. 4, 190; from pit No. 3, 15 escaped through pit No. 1; 60 came up from pit No. 2 and 74 from pit No. 1. A number of them were injured and some of them have died since. At the present moment over 1000 men remain imprisoned."
Another director declared that the imprisoned men numbered 1100. Minister Dubief inquired:
"Have you still any hope?"
To this the director replied: "No, I believe all of them are dead."
This was whispered into the ear of the Minister in order that his words might not be overheard by the palefaced miners who stood around the mine building waiting for an official view on the state of affairs.

Graphic Tale of Survivor.
Then the Ministers listened to a graphic description of the scene in the mine by Leon Cerf, one of the men rescued and who still is suffering from the terrible effects of his experience.
"I was working with a gang when the explosion occurred," said Cerf. "The foreman immediately shouted for us to follow him, and, dashing into a recess in the gallery, we were followed by a blast of poisonous gases which rushed by, however, without affecting us. We remained there for eight hours, when, feeling that suffocation was gradually coming upon us, we attempted to escape."
"We crawled in single file toward the shaft, but several of the men dropped dead on the way, including my son and the foreman. I carried my nephew on my back for 40 minutes and succeeded in

saving him. It took us four hours to reach the shaft."
Remains Are Burned to Crisp.
For the time being the mine building has been transformed into a mortuary chamber, and all about in it lie the carbonized and almost unrecognizable bodies of miners which were taken there as they were brought up from the mine. Stricken relatives arrive at the mine building from time to time, searching for missing members of their families, and indescribable scenes of grief occurred as women recognized loved ones.
Heartrending scenes, too, are witnessed about the mouth of pit No. 4, where, in the presence of Minister Dubief and Gauthier the hands of rescuers are continually descending and returning with bodies.
The women with children in their arms attempt to break through the cordon of troops which forms a lane through which the body-bearers proceed to the mortuary chamber. Sometimes the burden consists of a mere heap of burned flesh and in nearly every case the body is terribly lacerated. Only one-half of the bodies recovered have been identified.

Death of Heroic Lifesaver.
Despite the danger incurred the volunteers, who include a number of those who were successful in escaping at the time of the explosion, do not hesitate to descend the shaft. Some of them have gone down more than a dozen times. One of them, after having brought up 14 bodies, was suffocated on his 15th attempt, and it is feared that other fatalities among the volunteers will follow as the air in the mine is still impregnated with noxious gases.
A number of the men engaged in rescue work have already been brought to the surface unconscious, and as they were driven to their homes in closed carriages the women followed and broke the windows.
Several miners have come up from No. 11, which is connected with pit No. 1. They effected their escape by means of a ladder, and as they came by the mouth of the pit they appeared to be bordering on madness. All of them, were more or less injured. When asked about their comrades, one of them said:
"It is horrible. All of them are dead."
A young miner who escaped from pit No. 4, where about 500 men remain, said:
"I was working about 50 feet from the shaft. Suddenly I felt a puff of hot gas and started toward the shaft. I was half suffocated and was unable to advance further because of the fumes. Finally, however, I succeeded in reaching the cage and came up in it."
"After the blast I neither heard nor saw more of my comrades and I believe that all in that gallery in which I was working are dead."
Another miner said: "It is indescribable. Everything was demolished or has fallen in. I saw bodies lying in piles. My son is below."
One rescuer has asserted that he heard voices in the mine and others found two horses still living. This gives rise to hope that some of the men are still living.

PARIS, March 11.—The worst fears as to the enormity of the mine disaster in the Courrières district of the Pas de Calais Saturday morning have been realized. The death list numbers 1100 and the whole of the region stands appalled at the terrible tragedy, which has brought sorrow to 5000 fathers, mothers, wives and children.
The last great mine disaster in France occurred in 1885, when 200 persons were killed and 300 injured, but that and all others sink into insignificance before Courrières.
The vast mortuary camp is under military guard, 400 soldiers having arrived there to assist in holding the check of the crowds of distracted mourners. For a time hope had been held out to the people that tapings on pipes by the imprisoned men had been heard, but gradually this hope vanished and the people demanded admission to see the bodies, and were threatened to break their way through the cordon of troops, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowds from the pit.

Rescuer Perishes in Mine.
One man named Sylvester succeeded in entering the mine, but he never returned. It is believed he groped about inside until he was overcome by the gases and perished. It is reported that a rescue party numbering 40 has been cut off by the caving in of one of the galleries.

Minister of Public Works Gauthier, Minister of the Interior Dubief and the secretary of President Fallieres remain on the ground, endeavoring to comfort the distressed families of the miners. President Fallieres has given \$2000 to aid in relief measures. The Ministry will add a further sum to this and the Chamber of Deputies will be asked to vote \$100,000 for the purpose of alleviating distress. Ministers Gauthier and Dubief have received complete details of the catastrophe from M. Lavaures, the director of the mine.

List of Men Underground.
"Of 1800 miners who were down in the pits when the explosion occurred," he said, "all were working in pit No. 4, 482 were in pit No. 3, 571 in pit No. 2 and the remainder in pit No. 1. Those rescued were taken up as follows:
From pit No. 4, 190; from pit No. 3, 15 escaped through pit No. 1; 60 came up from pit No. 2 and 74 from pit No. 1. A number of them were injured and some of them have died since. At the present moment over 1000 men remain imprisoned."
Another director declared that the imprisoned men numbered 1100. Minister Dubief inquired:
"Have you still any hope?"
To this the director replied: "No, I believe all of them are dead."
This was whispered into the ear of the Minister in order that his words might not be overheard by the palefaced miners who stood around the mine building waiting for an official view on the state of affairs.

Graphic Tale of Survivor.
Then the Ministers listened to a graphic description of the scene in the mine by Leon Cerf, one of the men rescued and who still is suffering from the terrible effects of his experience.
"I was working with a gang when the explosion occurred," said Cerf. "The foreman immediately shouted for us to follow him, and, dashing into a recess in the gallery, we were followed by a blast of poisonous gases which rushed by, however, without affecting us. We remained there for eight hours, when, feeling that suffocation was gradually coming upon us, we attempted to escape."
"We crawled in single file toward the shaft, but several of the men dropped dead on the way, including my son and the foreman. I carried my nephew on my back for 40 minutes and succeeded in

saving him. It took us four hours to reach the shaft."
Remains Are Burned to Crisp.
For the time being the mine building has been transformed into a mortuary chamber, and all about in it lie the carbonized and almost unrecognizable bodies of miners which were taken there as they were brought up from the mine. Stricken relatives arrive at the mine building from time to time, searching for missing members of their families, and indescribable scenes of grief occurred as women recognized loved ones.
Heartrending scenes, too, are witnessed about the mouth of pit No. 4, where, in the presence of Minister Dubief and Gauthier the hands of rescuers are continually descending and returning with bodies.
The women with children in their arms attempt to break through the cordon of troops which forms a lane through which the body-bearers proceed to the mortuary chamber. Sometimes the burden consists of a mere heap of burned flesh and in nearly every case the body is terribly lacerated. Only one-half of the bodies recovered have been identified.

Death of Heroic Lifesaver.
Despite the danger incurred the volunteers, who include a number of those who were successful in escaping at the time of the explosion, do not hesitate to descend the shaft. Some of them have gone down more than a dozen times. One of them, after having brought up 14 bodies, was suffocated on his 15th attempt, and it is feared that other fatalities among the volunteers will follow as the air in the mine is still impregnated with noxious gases.
A number of the men engaged in rescue work have already been brought to the surface unconscious, and as they were driven to their homes in closed carriages the women followed and broke the windows.
Several miners have come up from No. 11, which is connected with pit No. 1. They effected their escape by means of a ladder, and as they came by the mouth of the pit they appeared to be bordering on madness. All of them, were more or less injured. When asked about their comrades, one of them said:
"It is horrible. All of them are dead."
A young miner who escaped from pit No. 4, where about 500 men remain, said:
"I was working about 50 feet from the shaft. Suddenly I felt a puff of hot gas and started toward the shaft. I was half suffocated and was unable to advance further because of the fumes. Finally, however, I succeeded in reaching the cage and came up in it."
"After the blast I neither heard nor saw more of my comrades and I believe that all in that gallery in which I was working are dead."
Another miner said: "It is indescribable. Everything was demolished or has fallen in. I saw bodies lying in piles. My son is below."
One rescuer has asserted that he heard voices in the mine and others found two horses still living. This gives rise to hope that some of the men are still living.

CLERGY IS ALLIED WITH GAMBLERS

Intent on Putting an End to Racetrack Betting in New York.

MORALITY AND REVENUE

Laying of Wagers Now Is Illegal in the Empire State Everywhere Except Where Swift Steeds Strive for Mastery.

NEW YORK, March 11.—(Special.)—Politics makes strange bedfellows, and the most unique alliances are frequently made because of mutual interest. But the combination of forces to down racetrack gambling is something that has never been seen in New York.
Poolroom keepers and ministers! That is the alliance which has caused the public to sit up and take notice.
The ministers are actuated by a desire to suppress gambling of every description; the poolroom men are eager only to obtain revenge.
Gambling is illegal in New York State, unless you go to the racetracks. If a man pays an admission fee of from 25 to 50 cents he can bet all the money he can beg, borrow and steal, and nobody will interfere with him, but if he ventures into a poolroom he is likely to be clubbed, arrested and fined.

Governor Gives an Illustration.
This year a serious effort is being made to deal a death blow to racetrack gambling, and a bill to that effect has the cordial and public support of Governor Higgins.
"I cannot see," he says, "why something that is legal on one side of the fence, should be illegal on the other."
It is this he was paraphrasing an argument which Anthony Comstock, and which shows the utter hypocrisy of the present law.
"If I sat on the fence around a racetrack course," he said, "and with my right hand accepted the cash for a bet from A inside the fence, and with my left hand took money from B, outside the fence, my right-hand action would be perfectly lawful, while my left hand would be committing a felony."
And this is precisely the situation that prevails at present.
"The bill now under consideration in the Legislature repeals what is known as the Percy-Gray law, which stipulates that bets inside a racetrack are legal. The repeal measure is warmly supported by organizations of ministers, and good government clubs all over the state, who have urged the passage of legislation "on the ground of morality."

Black and Checks Hobnob.
The poolroom men take another view of the case. A day or so ago, on the Empire State Express, two men got into conversation. One was garbed in black, the other in a gay checked suit, with a diamond the size of a walnut in his tie.
"I am going to Albany," confided the man in black, "to urge the repeal of the terrible racetrack gambling bill."
"So am I," retorted the man in checks.
"My dear friend," cried the man in black, joyfully, "I am so glad. I am a member of the Ministers' Alliance, of New York, and I will appeal to the hearts of the committee."
"And I," replied the other, "am in the poolroom business, and will appeal to their pockets. If we guys can't do business I don't see why any other guys should. You work the moral end of it, and I'll look after the real business."
The racetrack men are making the bitterest kind of a fight, and declare that

the passage of the bill will kill horse racing dead as a door nail in the state. As a result of the repeal of the Percy-Gray law, the following list of cash prizes, paid to owners of winners at the various tracks in the state last year, is of interest:
Shoebush Bay track.....\$ 371,300
Belmont track.....150,000
Gravesend track.....248,103
Hightstown track.....225,495
Paradise track.....120,840
Jamaica track.....120,840
Aqueduct track.....120,840
Total.....\$2,161,536
Exclusive of the valuable plate distributed as trophies in many of the events.

What It Costs the Public.
On the other hand, enemies of racing have prepared figures showing that the track cost the people of the state something like \$200,000 a year, that hundreds of embroiled men are traced directly to this one cause, and that everybody would be wealthier and happier if all tracks in the state were razed to the ground.
Racing men admit that they cannot continue in business if the gambling is cut off, and declare that defeat here will sound the death knell of racing all over the United States. They are bringing powerful pressure to bear, and in the public opinion is generally with them.
"We will have a solid city vote, and will buy up enough countrymen to give a majority," is the way they size up the situation.
And while they are working the ministers are praying and the poolroom men are hustling. It is a peculiar combination all around, and the final outcome is in doubt.
But the racetrack men are not worrying half as much as are their foes, and they are men better qualified to gauge legislative sentiment, and know how to control it.

JAIL FOR TITLED HUSBAND
ITALIAN COUNT IS CONVICTED OF ADULTERY.
Complaint Made by American, the Grandniece of President Van Buren.

GENOA, March 11.—On complaint of his wife, who was Edith Van Buren, of New York, and whose brother is the American Consul at Nice, Count di Castelmarco, was today convicted of adultery and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay the costs of the action. The Count has taken an appeal from the verdict of the court.
The Countess di Castelmarco is a daughter of the late General Van Buren and a great-grand niece of President Martin Van Buren. She was married in London in 1891 to Count Vessichio Gurgi di Castelmarco, who is a son of the Duchess Tortonora Brada di Belvedere Giuditta Gurma di Castelmarco, of Naples.

Fire in Texas Town.
AMARILLO, Tex., March 11.—The Carson building, the largest in the city, was totally destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$100,000.

MRS. WHITELAW REID, WHO WORE PRICELESS JEWELS AT OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, whose diamonds outshone the Jewels worn by other women in the House of Lords at the opening of the British Parliament, is the wife of the American Ambassador to the court of St. James. She was Elizabeth Mills, daughter of Dr. Reid of Philadelphia, and was married to Mr. Reid, April 26, 1881. She has two children, Oden Mills Reid and Jean Templeton Reid. Mrs. Reid is noted as a hostess. Not only at New York, Washington and the celebrated Ophir Farm, where the Hudson, but also in London, where recently she was one of the most popular women at a reception given by the Marchioness of Lansdowne. Mrs. Reid's social talents are many and varied.

Complaint Made by American, the Grandniece of President Van Buren.

GENOA, March 11.—On complaint of his wife, who was Edith Van Buren, of New York, and whose brother is the American Consul at Nice, Count di Castelmarco, was today convicted of adultery and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay the costs of the action. The Count has taken an appeal from the verdict of the court.
The Countess di Castelmarco is a daughter of the late General Van Buren and a great-grand niece of President Martin Van Buren. She was married in London in 1891 to Count Vessichio Gurgi di Castelmarco, who is a son of the Duchess Tortonora Brada di Belvedere Giuditta Gurma di Castelmarco, of Naples.

Fire in Texas Town.
AMARILLO, Tex., March 11.—The Carson building, the largest in the city, was totally destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$100,000.

EVENTS OF THE COMING WEEK.

Forming New French Ministry.
Jean Serrien having undertaken the formation of a Ministry in succession to that of M. Rouvier, which was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies last week, interest in French affairs will center in the selection of individual members of the Cabinet and in the change which is likely to result in the policy relative to the application of the law providing for the separation of church and state. It was through the vote of one faction favoring a more rigorous administration of the law, and of another element which held that the law was being enforced in an oppressive manner, that the Rouvier Ministry was defeated.
Leon Bourgeois has already accepted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and as his views are known to be in general accord with those of M. Rouvier, no change in the French attitude regarding Moroccan reforms is to be anticipated.

Concessions Expected at Algiers.
The outlook at Algiers is favorable to a pacific adjustment of the Franco-German controversy. Conciliation is apparently in the air, and the indications are that mutual concessions will be made in the matter of the Moroccan bank, after which the general question will come up, with proposals in favor of a satisfactory adjustment.

Crisis in Coal Mining Situation.
The week should see a decision, one way or the other, of the question of a strike of coal miners in both the anthracite and the bituminous fields. The operators having sent to the miners their reply to the demands of the United Mineworkers of America, in which they reject the proposals of the anthracite workers, the miners will probably go into conference immediately, and their decision ought to be reported soon and the subject of a strike settled.

Conference of American Universities.
Fifteen universities of this country will be represented at the seventh conference of the Association of American Universities at San Francisco, March 14-17. Among the delegates who will take part in the discussions are: President Benjamin Wheeler, of the University of California; Professor David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford University; Professor William James, of Harvard; Theodore Woodley, of Yale, and Andrew F. White, of Princeton.

Consular Reform Convention.
A National Consular Reform Convention will be held in Washington, March 15-17. Delegates from various cities and chambers of commerce will be present and an interesting meeting is anticipated.

Stand for an Open Shop.
The demand of the miners that the operators enter into an agreement with the union is declined on the ground that the anthracite operators "stand unalterably for the open shop, and again decline to make an agreement with the United Mineworkers, an organization controlled by a rival industry."
Of the demand for an eight-hour day, the statement says the operators know of no change in conditions that can be used to sustain the renewed demand for a reduction in hours; declares that the execution of the strike committee that the reduction from ten to nine hours should not result in any decrease in the output of the mines has not been realized, and adds:
"We might justly say that with the experience of the past three years the ten-hour day should be restored, but we are willing to abide by the decision of the commission."
The proposal that a uniform scale of wages be established in the anthracite fields is met by the operators with the reply that this would be impracticable, by reason of the varying capacities of the workmen and the varying conditions existing in the region and at the collieries.

Advanced Wages, Higher Coal.
"We cannot increase wages without advancing the price of coal, and we are not willing to advance the price of coal," is the reply to the demand for a general increase in wages.
The request that the operators shall collect from each employe certain stated sums for the support of the mineworkers' union is denied, on the ground that, "as a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you suggest, and as

Stand for an Open Shop.
The demand of the miners that the operators enter into an agreement with the union is declined on the ground that the anthracite operators "stand unalterably for the open shop, and again decline to make an agreement with the United Mineworkers, an organization controlled by a rival industry."
Of the demand for an eight-hour day, the statement says the operators know of no change in conditions that can be used to sustain the renewed demand for a reduction in hours; declares that the execution of the strike committee that the reduction from ten to nine hours should not result in any decrease in the output of the mines has not been realized, and adds:
"We might justly say that with the experience of the past three years the ten-hour day should be restored, but we are willing to abide by the decision of the commission."
The proposal that a uniform scale of wages be established in the anthracite fields is met by the operators with the reply that this would be impracticable, by reason of the varying capacities of the workmen and the varying conditions existing in the region and at the collieries.

Advanced Wages, Higher Coal.
"We cannot increase wages without advancing the price of coal, and we are not willing to advance the price of coal," is the reply to the demand for a general increase in wages.
The request that the operators shall collect from each employe certain stated sums for the support of the mineworkers' union is denied, on the ground that, "as a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you suggest, and as

Stand for an Open Shop.
The demand of the miners that the operators enter into an agreement with the union is declined on the ground that the anthracite operators "stand unalterably for the open shop, and again decline to make an agreement with the United Mineworkers, an organization controlled by a rival industry."
Of the demand for an eight-hour day, the statement says the operators know of no change in conditions that can be used to sustain the renewed demand for a reduction in hours; declares that the execution of the strike committee that the reduction from ten to nine hours should not result in any decrease in the output of the mines has not been realized, and adds:
"We might justly say that with the experience of the past three years the ten-hour day should be restored, but we are willing to abide by the decision of the commission."
The proposal that a uniform scale of wages be established in the anthracite fields is met by the operators with the reply that this would be impracticable, by reason of the varying capacities of the workmen and the varying conditions existing in the region and at the collieries.

Advanced Wages, Higher Coal.
"We cannot increase wages without advancing the price of coal, and we are not willing to advance the price of coal," is the reply to the demand for a general increase in wages.
The request that the operators shall collect from each employe certain stated sums for the support of the mineworkers' union is denied, on the ground that, "as a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you suggest, and as

Stand for an Open Shop.
The demand of the miners that the operators enter into an agreement with the union is declined on the ground that the anthracite operators "stand unalterably for the open shop, and again decline to make an agreement with the United Mineworkers, an organization controlled by a rival industry."
Of the demand for an eight-hour day, the statement says the operators know of no change in conditions that can be used to sustain the renewed demand for a reduction in hours; declares that the execution of the strike committee that the reduction from ten to nine hours should not result in any decrease in the output of the mines has not been realized, and adds:
"We might justly say that with the experience of the past three years the ten-hour day should be restored, but we are willing to abide by the decision of the commission."
The proposal that a uniform scale of wages be established in the anthracite fields is met by the operators with the reply that this would be impracticable, by reason of the varying capacities of the workmen and the varying conditions existing in the region and at the collieries.

Advanced Wages, Higher Coal.
"We cannot increase wages without advancing the price of coal, and we are not willing to advance the price of coal," is the reply to the demand for a general increase in wages.
The request that the operators shall collect from each employe certain stated sums for the support of the mineworkers' union is denied, on the ground that, "as a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you suggest, and as

Stand for an Open Shop.
The demand of the miners that the operators enter into an agreement with the union is declined on the ground that the anthracite operators "stand unalterably for the open shop, and again decline to make an agreement with the United Mineworkers, an organization controlled by a rival industry."
Of the demand for an eight-hour day, the statement says the operators know of no change in conditions that can be used to sustain the renewed demand for a reduction in hours; declares that the execution of the strike committee that the reduction from ten to nine hours should not result in any decrease in the output of the mines has not been realized, and adds:
"We might justly say that with the experience of the past three years the ten-hour day should be restored, but we are willing to abide by the decision of the commission."
The proposal that a uniform scale of wages be established in the anthracite fields is met by the operators with the reply that this would be impracticable, by reason of the varying capacities of the workmen and the varying conditions existing in the region and at the collieries.

Advanced Wages, Higher Coal.
"We cannot increase wages without advancing the price of coal, and we are not willing to advance the price of coal," is the reply to the demand for a general increase in wages.
The request that the operators shall collect from each employe certain stated sums for the support of the mineworkers' union is denied, on the ground that, "as a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you suggest, and as

Stand for an Open Shop.
The demand of the miners that the operators enter into an agreement with the union is declined on the ground that the anthracite operators "stand unalterably for the open shop, and again decline to make an agreement with the United Mineworkers, an organization controlled by a rival industry."
Of the demand for an eight-hour day, the statement says the operators know of no change in conditions that can be used to sustain the renewed demand for a reduction in hours; declares that the execution of the strike committee that the reduction from ten to nine hours should not result in any decrease in the output of the mines has not been realized, and adds:
"We might justly say that with the experience of the past three years the ten-hour day should be restored, but we are willing to abide by the decision of the commission."
The proposal that a uniform scale of wages be established in the anthracite fields is met by the operators with the reply that this would be impracticable, by reason of the varying capacities of the workmen and the varying conditions existing in the region and at the collieries.

DENY PROPOSALS MADE BY MINERS

Anthracite Operators Favor Continuation of Methods Established by Commission.

SUGGEST THREE-YEAR TERM

Contention is Made That Conditions Do Not Warrant Any of the Changes Asked for by the United Mineworkers.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The proposals of the United Mineworkers of America for a readjustment of wages and conditions in the anthracite coal fields, as a whole, have been denied by the committee representing the anthracite operators.
As a counter proposal, the operators suggest a similar committee representing the anthracite coal strike commission, the principles upon which they are established by the commission and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from April 1, 1906. The present agreement terminates March 31 of this year.

Announcement of the anthracite operators' decision and their counter proposal was made tonight in a long, formal statement, which was given out for publication by the committee, the principles of which they are established by the commission and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from April 1, 1906. The present agreement terminates March 31 of this year.

Announcement of the anthracite operators' decision and their counter proposal was made tonight in a long, formal statement, which was given out for publication by the committee, the principles of which they are established by the commission and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from April 1, 1906. The present agreement terminates March 31 of this year.

Announcement of the anthracite operators' decision and their counter proposal was made tonight in a long, formal statement, which was given out for publication by the committee, the principles of which they are established by the commission and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from April 1, 1906. The present agreement terminates March 31 of this year.

Announcement of the anthracite operators' decision and their counter proposal was made tonight in a long, formal statement, which was given out for publication by the committee, the principles of which they are established by the commission and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from April 1, 1906. The present agreement terminates March 31 of this year.

Announcement of the anthracite operators' decision and their counter proposal was made tonight in a long, formal statement, which was given out for publication by the committee, the principles of which they are established by the commission and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from April 1, 1906. The present agreement terminates March 31 of this year.