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MINERS PLAN FOR GUERRILLA WAR

Will Accept Advanced Scale Wherever Operators Concede It.

EXPECT HALF WILL YIELD

Coal Convention Adjourns After Adopting Plan of Campaign for Strike—Roosevelt Defers Action on Appeal.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—The national convention of the United Mine-workers of America adjourned sine die today, after authorizing the national and district officers to sign a wage-agreement with any coal operators who would agree to pay the scale of 1903 or its equivalent for a period of two years. This is an advance of 5.55 per cent in wages in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and all other districts except the Southwest, composed of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, where an advance of 3 cents per ton is demanded, as the 1903 scale is practically in force in that district.

The convention declined an offer made by the operators of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio to submit the wage differences to arbitration. When a coal operator owns mines in different districts, the scale must be signed for all the properties at the same time before any will be allowed to run.

Only West Virginia at Work.

The action of the convention will bring out of the mines of the country 500,500 men in the anthracite and bituminous fields. These will remain on strike until settlements have been signed by districts or with individual operators. The only miners at work on Monday will be 25,000 men in the New River, Pocahontas, Fairmount and Central fields of West Virginia, where an agreement was made several days ago to allow the men to continue at work unless the district convention now in session at Charleston reaches a disagreement with the operators.

The joint state conventions of the outlying districts to be held next week or now in session at Charleston, W. Va., Des Moines, Iowa, Saginaw, Mich., and Clearfield, in Central Pennsylvania, were empowered under the action of the convention today to sign agreements with the operators of those states, if they agree to pay the 1903 scale. The men will return to work as soon as the scale is signed. If there is a disagreement in these joint state conventions, any of the miners can sign the scale and resume work where individual operators pay the advanced scale.

The joint conference of this district adjourned today, after disagreeing and after the miners had unanimously declined to submit the differences to a commission to be appointed by President Roosevelt.

Millions in Treasury.

The national executive board will meet tomorrow morning to take up the details of managing the strike. It was empowered to decide as to what employes would be allowed to continue work at the mines to prevent the destruction of the property during the suspension. There is in the national, district and local treasuries of the miners $2,500,000, of which $400,000 is in the national treasury.

Mr. Mitchell expects to leave Sunday for New York to meet in joint conference with the anthracite operators.

The convention today failed to expel Patrick Dolan and Uriah Bellingham, the Pittsburg district officials, from the organization by a vote of 450 to 353. The controversy was referred back to the Pittsburg district.

Mr. Mitchell had absolute control of the convention throughout its sessions, and every act desired by him was done. He signified today that, if the convention did not adopt the resolution permitting the miners to sign wherever the advance scale was paid, he would resign. The vote was unanimous, although Vice-President Lewis took a vigorous position against it.

Appeal to Roosevelt Read.

After Mr. Mitchell had called the convention to order Secretary Wilson read the resolution adopted last night by the operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, asking the President of the United States to appoint a commission to investigate mining conditions.

Delegate Williams, of Illinois, asked what assurance the miners had that the operators represented 80 per cent of the tonnage. Mr. Mitchell replied that after reading the resolutions of the operators, he had sent a telegram to the President, telling him that operators representing 50 per cent of the tonnage in the states mentioned in the resolution were willing to pay the advance asked.

W. D. Ryan, of Illinois, moved that "the communication be received and placed on file among other memoirs for our future reference."

This was adopted unanimously.

Motion for Acceptance of Scale.

H. C. Perry, of the Illinois miners, presented the following resolution:

Whereas, the operators of the central competitive coal district have, as a whole, refused to grant our demands and restore the 1903 mining and day wage scale, and,

Whereas, Many individual operators have expressed their willingness and desire to grant the restoration of the above scale; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention now assembled, do authorize the National and district officials to make agreements with any and all parties engaged in the operation of coal mines, the same to provide for the restoration of the scale paid in 1903 for mining, day labor and dead work for a period of two years beginning April 1, 1906, in the central competitive district, and an equivalent of the above demands to be the basis in all other bituminous districts; and be it further

Resolved, That where such agreements are secured the miners and mine laborers shall abide thereby and work in accordance with the same.

Delegate Mooney wanted to know if the officials could authorize a scale without consulting the miners.

Mr. Perry replied that the intention of the resolution is that all scales signed at any place where an agreement should be secured must be signed by the district officials or the National officials, or both together. He said it was not the intention that a district official or any other official could make any scale with an operator except so far as has been provided for by the convention. He said local conditions should be settled by all the parties interested.

It was explained that where the same company owned mines in two districts the scale must be signed by the company for all of its property before the scale could be signed at one.

Mr. Perry said the resolution was not intended to settle conditions, but a scale.

Maintenance of Union Rights.

Vice-President Lewis said:

"In the restoration of the scale of 1903, where companies have not recognized the union scale of wages, will it place certain restrictions on the check-off and the rights of the members of our organization? I ask if this resolution will carry in effect the same provisions that existed in the mines in 1903 at the present time?"

Mr. Perry said any operator who signed would be compelled to pay the scale. It referred to union mines and not to nonunion mines.

Mr. Lewis said within 10 miles of Pittsburg were mines called nonunion mines because the miners' rights had been refused them. He said the mines were working below the scale rate and other union conditions were denied.

"If this convention favors the resolution, and I may favor it myself, when I get more light," he said, "does the resolution mean that we still acknowledge that at these mines our rights will be denied as they have been in the past?"

Mr. Perry said the resolution referred to unions' rights as they had heretofore existed.

In reply to a question, Mr. Mitchell said the Ryan resolution had never been formally rescinded, but the report of the scale committee had virtually nullified it.

W. D. Ryan, author of the resolution, said he did not think it necessary to rescind formally. He said:

Guerrilla War, Says Ryan.

It has done its work, and has made them put up the price. We have the best chance now that we ever had to right some wrongs existing in Western Pennsylvania. I believe that the best that can be done is by signing the scale where it is offered. I know it will be a guerilla warfare, but I believe it is the best thing to do. I realize this will not be popular in Illinois, but we can take care of ourselves, and you miners of Illinois will not be put in a position where you will have to arbitrate anything. I don't believe in arbitrating anything unless I know I am going to win. My advice to you miners of Illinois is to adopt the resolution and let us go home and fight it out. I will say Illinois will not cost the National organization one cent. (Applause.)

Mr. Mitchell said:

Half Miners Will Yield.

I believe that the best interests of the miners would be conserved by signing the scale wherever it is paid. I know how popular it is to talk strike, but I also know what a difference there is when passion has cooled. I know there have been large operators who have opposed an advance who will not wait ten days before signing the scale. It is for us to decide what will be best for the interests we represent, and what is our duty to the country. My best judgment is that we should make settlements with those operators who will pay our scale and employ union men.

In closing, I want to say that I have no doubt one-half the tonnage in the central district will pay the advance. One-third of the tonnage spoke here yesterday and expressed a willingness to sign. I know of millions of tonnage that will sign the advance in addition to that which has already openly favored the advance. And some of this tonnage, through its representatives, voted against paying the advance. Some of this is in the Southwest district.

The district chairmen of Illinois, In-

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FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, WHO WILL RUN HIS COLLIERIES AND PAY MINERS' SCALE.

Francis LeBaron Robbins, who declared at the miners' conference at Indianapolis that he was willing to pay the advance sought by the miners, and that irrespective of what the other operators shall decide he would run his mines, is president of the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coke and Coal Company, two of the largest coal-producing corporations in the world. Mr. Robbins is famous for his fair dealing with the labor unions, and coaldiggers in Western Pennsylvania look upon him as the ideal employer. Though never active in politics, he is a stanch Republican, and in 1904 was delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention. Mr. Robbins was born at Ripon, Wis., in 1855. He is director of the First National Bank and of the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburg. The concerns of which he is head employ 75,000 men.

WAS PERKINS GUILTY OF CRIME?

Judge Hears Argument on the New York Life Campaign Gifts.

CASE WITHOUT PRECEDENT

Jerome Calls Action Immoral, but Can Find No Authorities for Opinion — Perkins' Lawyers Justify Action.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Arguments on the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of George W. Perkins, ex-vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, who is charged in a warrant issued by Magistrate Moss with the larceny of $48,702 belonging to the policy-holders of the New York Life, which he advanced to Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, were made today before Justice Greenbaum in the State Supreme Court. Decision was reserved. Briefs will be filed Monday by contending counsel, and then Justice Greenbaum will take the matter of the legality of Mr. Perkins' arrest under advisement.

District-Attorney Jerome argued for the prosecution, and ex-Judge William N. Cohen and Lewis Delafield appeared for the defendant. Justice Greenbaum took the liveliest interest in the argument and constantly interrupted the lawyers with pointed questions. Mr. Jerome said that criminal intent, according to legal authorities, was to appear from all the circumstances of the case.

Contrary to Morality.

"The question here," he continued, "is as to the right of Mr. Perkins to pay the money of the policy-holders to a political organization for the purpose of influencing the results of certain political matters at the polls. This is very far from being a case where there is an absence of moral guilt or turpitude. Shall the officers of a corporation, or a single officer, say, take the money of the policy-holders, take your and my money, and give it to a political party? I say that such an act is inherently wrong, whether it is prohibited by law or not. I say that it is contrary to public policy, contrary to public morality, and contrary—well, to private morality and common decency. Half of the policy-holders may have been Democrats, and to take their money to assist the Republican party certainly goes to the establishment of felonious intent."

Justice Greenbaum asked: "If you maintain that this was an illegal act, in what classification do you put it?"

Mr. Jerome replied: "I think that the payment was both illegal and immoral. I claim that it was both, and that it was criminal."

Justifies the Payment.

Drawing a parallel in justification of the payment of money to the Republican campaign committee, Judge Cohen said that President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company had, at different times, directed the payment of large sums of money for the relief of the Johnstown flood sufferers, and for use in a yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans. These payments may have been outside the vested authority of the president, he said, but surely not illegal; certainly very far from criminal.

"Mr. McCall," he said, "held great funds in his possession, and he used them for public benefit. He believed sincerely that, when he directed the payment of this money to Mr. Perkins, he was acting for the best interests of the policyholders of his company; outside of his vested authority, perhaps, but not illegal; certainly not criminal."

Judge Cohen argued that none of the code definitions of larceny applied to Mr. Perkins' case. When he read the clause treating of improper payments by officers of corporations having control of such payments, Justice Greenbaum asked:

Judge's Pertinent Questions.

"Do you mean to claim that a president of a corporation cannot be said to be an officer having control of funds within the meaning of the statutes; that the only officers so included are those who actually draw the checks?"

"I think that is the meaning of the law," replied Judge Cohen.

"So narrow as that?" commented Justice Greenbaum.

"I think the purport of the law is as sensible as that," rejoined the lawyer.

Justice Greenbaum then asked whether Judge Cohen thought that his interpretation would shield from conviction of larceny an officer who accepted money wrongfully given to him or paid to him by check by an officer having that authority.

Justice Cohen said that, if criminal wrongdoing was charged, it was covered by other provisions of the penal code, but he maintained that it would not be larceny under the code.

Justice Greenbaum remarked:

"I merely wished fully to understand your contention." Later he said:

"A man's motive may be perfectly good and yet he may be guilty of crime."

Judge Cohen replied that there is a distinction between motive and intent, and he declared that criminal intent is essential in proving the commission of a crime.

Immoral to Divert Funds.

During Mr. Jerome's reply to the arguments for Mr. Perkins, Justice Greenbaum asked:

"Do you maintain that it is unlawful to contribute the funds of a company for such purpose as is covered by this case?"

"The money of the policyholders—yes," replied the District Attorney.

"But do you say that of contributions from any sort of company?"

"Oh, as to limited liability companies, when a father and members of his family are the only stockholders—no," said Mr. Jerome. "But with any great corporation or trust company, I say it is immoral in the highest degree to divert its funds without the consent of every party in interest."

First Instance of Kind.

"Have you any authorities to submit in support of that view—any authorities relating to any similar acts or gifts to other than political organizations?"

"I have not. We have searched diligently, but this appears to be the first instance of such an issue having arisen."

NOT LEGALLY WRONG.

Jerome Explains Difficulty Regarding Insurance Grafters.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The New York Times today prints an extended interview with District Attorney Jerome, in which he reviews his course in connection with the life insurance cases now in the courts, and outlines his policy with regard to the special grand jury which he asked Justice Dowling to appoint.

After stating that he will present to this grand jury every bit of evidence which he has at his command and which he hopes to secure between now and the time the jury will begin its deliberations, if appointed, he says:

But I must reiterate that, if the evidence is of such a character that the grand jury, if sitting as a petty jury, would not convict, I shall advise it that its duty under its oath and the express and explicit provisions of the criminal code, is not to indict.

There has been in the whole insurance situation much misconception, the major part of which has been entirely honest and natural, but no small part of which has been willful and dishonest. It is extremely natural that laymen, perceiving that one group of transactions constitute a criminal offense, should infer that all groups of transactions involving the same element of moral obliquity were equally within the criminal law. While it may be that all groups of transactions involving some moral wrong should be within the criminal law, it is not a fact.

The hysteria which has led to the denunciation of certain transactions as crimes is met by some at the other extreme by endeavoring to justify the same transactions in the forum of morals, but both positions are equally unsound. No right-minded man can become familiar with the great bulk of things shown by the evidence taken before the Armstrong committee and for a moment justify them.

And yet not a few of the things most severely condemned are absolutely not within the range of the criminal law.

In dealing with the situation, I have been placed in a very difficult position. I have been compelled as a lawyer and under my oath of office to deal with problems in an official capacity, purely from a technical legal standpoint, while as a man I have felt the bitterest condemnation for the very transaction in which I was unable to detect criminality within the meaning of the law.

Mr. Jerome advocates the enactment by the present Legislature of a law making it larceny for an officer of a corporation to make political contributions from the funds of the corporation. Mr. Jerome has before rendered an opinion that such political contributions do not constitute larceny under the existing statutes. On this point he says:

I am of the opinion that it is not possible in any way to justify in the forum of morals the contribution of corporate funds for political purposes. If these contributions do not constitute larceny, the law on the subject ought to be immediately changed by the present Legislature by the enactment of a statute so unequivocal in its terms that any officer of a corporation using its funds for such a purpose would be subject to punishment exactly as if he had stolen these funds.

The shortest way to ascertain what the law on the subject was in the absence of unequivocal instruction from the court to the grand jury was by the procedure which I have adopted, because whatever the decision

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CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

AFFLICTED WITH PLAGUE OF MONEY

Sailors' Snug Harbor Vainly Tries to Find Way of Spending All.

TOO FEW DEEP-SEA SAILORS

Strange Bequest of Revolutionary Privateer Causes Trouble by Immense Income and Shortage of Beneficiaries.

NEW YORK, March 30.—(Special.)—The Sailors' Snug Harbor, one of the most pretentious of charities, is in deep, dire trouble because of its income. Almost invariably in such cases the difficulty is that the income is not large enough. The trustees of Snug Harbor, however, have so much income that they don't know how to spend it. And under the terms of the will they must spend it. While the cash is pouring in every year in an increasing volume, the number of possible beneficiaries is steadily decreasing.

"I really don't know what we are going to do," said one of the trustees today. "We are trying to figure some way out of it, and perhaps we will succeed. At present, I do not care to discuss details, for our plan has not been thoroughly worked out yet."

It was learned from other sources that the trustees hope to get a legal decision which will permit them to admit sailors in the United States Navy. At present, the beneficiaries are strictly limited to the merchant marine, "deep-sea sailors, Americans, who have sailed in deep-water ships for at least five years."

The Sailors' Snug Harbor case demonstrates the marvelous advance of real estate in New York. In 1836, the annual income was $4242.67. Today it is considerably over $1,000,000.

Founder and His Bequest.

Captain Robert Richard Randall was a member of a well-to-do family in England, but ran away to sea and afterwards settled in the United States. He owned a privateer during the late days of the Revolutionary War, and accumulated a modest property. In 1800, he returned to England to greet his relatives, but they turned the dogs on him, and he came back to the United States, declaring he never wanted to see or hear of any of them again.

In June, 1801, Captain Randall's will was drawn up by Alexander Hamilton and Daniel D. Thompkins, the latter subsequently Governor and Vice-President. The document provided that his property should be put into a trust fund, "and the income thereof spent annually in maintaining distressed deep-sea sailors, Americans, who had sailed in deep-sea ships at least five years, and in providing for their comfort." As trustees he named the Chancellor of the State of New York, the Mayor and Recorder of the City of New York, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the president and vice-president of the Marine Society and the senior ministers of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches of the City of New York, and their successors in such offices. In 1846 the office of Chancellor was abolished, and since then there have been but seven trustees.

Captain Randall died in 1806 and his heirs fought the will bitterly for years. In fact, it was not until 1831 that the matter was finally adjudicated, and the old sea captain's disposition of his worldly goods upheld in every particular.

Farm Now Yields Million.

The bulk of the estate was in farm lands, then in the suburbs, and of no great value. It consisted of some 15 or 20 acres, lying on both sides of Broadway, and bounded by what is now Waverly Place and Astor Place on the south and Tenth street on the north, Lafayette place and Fourth avenue on the east and Fifth avenue and University Place on the west. There were also four lots further down town, in the old First Ward, and stock in the Manhattan Bank valued at $10,000.

Captain Randall's original intention had been to have the "Snug Harbor" located on his old farm, the Broadway property above alluded to, but the trustees decided it would not be the best location, "owing to the rapid encroachment of the city." In consequence, 130 acres of land on Staten Island, were secured, and the harbor built and dedicated in 1833. From time to time the holdings have been increased until they now amount to over 200 acres.

When the building was opened there were 20 inmates. Now there are nearly 1000 and the trustees are clamoring for more. The income of the trust fund increased by leaps and bounds. In 1890 it had passed the $500,000 mark, and about that time a number of ground leases expired and were renewed upon a largely increased valuation. These leases are ending at intervals, and each means more money for the unfortunate trustees to dispose of.

Old Sailors Loll in Luxury.

The home of the old sailors is a marvel of architecture, and everything possible has been done to add to their comfort. Their rooms have hardwood floors, for there a good deal of money could be expended, and the sailors did not object to any old kind of a floor. A Catholic church and a Protestant chapel have been built by the trustees, and they gladly pay salaries to the ministers thereof and defray all the expenses.

To add to the comfort of the old sailors a perfectly equipped theater and concert hall was built and troupes brought over from New York at big expense to entertain them. During the past year the concert hall was burned down, and although of course the trustees would not admit it, they were overjoyed, because they can go ahead and build a new one. Last year they gilded the domes of both the churches and were glad to do it.

The old sailors have all they want to eat, tobacco galore, and do not need for anything in the world. Visitors to the Snug Harbor are always assigned an old sailor as a guide around the grounds. If you want to make this man your enemy for life, offer him a tip. He may not beat you, but he will certainly scold you and perhaps swear at you.

Not Enough Deep-Sea Sailors.

The decay of the United States merchant marine has been a sad blow to the Snug Harbor. Sailors on coasters are not eligible, and up to date it has been ruled that navy tars come in the same class. It is hoped, however, that a way will be found to let them in.

The trustees would be glad to take care of 1000 more sailors, but they cannot find them. There is not much more building they can do, and during the coming year they face a terrible prospect of not fulfilling their trust, and piling up a surplus that they don't need and cannot use, for there are more "surpluses" due, year after year, and the income of Captain Randall's old farm is bound to be greater year by year.

How to Spend Million Yearly.

How on earth are they going to spend a million dollars a year? It must be understood that the trustees are high-class men, who would not steal or waste a cent. They are tied down rigidly to the requirement of expending this enormous sum in promoting the care and comfort of a certain class of sailors. And if they keep on getting more money and fewer sailors all the time, what will the final outcome be?

Pity the sorrows of these poor trustees who are literally buried under the flood of gold that is pouring in upon them. Perhaps they will begin "anti-bankruptcy" proceedings.

SPARTANS AND CANNIBALS

HUNGER BRINGS OUT TWO EXTREMES IN SIBERIA.

Two Tribes Assemble and Solemnly Commit Suicide—Others Murder and Eat One Another.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Horrible accounts are reaching St. Petersburg of cannibalism and starvation among tribes inhabiting the Arctic plain of the Chukchis Peninsula, at the extremity of Asia. Most of the reindeer died of starvation during the Winter of 1904-05, leaving the inhabitants without means of communication or food.

During the last Winter, whole tribes have died and members of the Omolons and Oloiya tribes, when facing starvation, assembled in council and decided that nothing remained but death. They agreed that each head of a family should kill his wife and children and then commit suicide. The tribesmen gathered on a plateau covered with snow and ice and in the darkness of the Arctic Winter the Spartan decision was reached, not a single member of the two tribes surviving.

More revolting still is the story of what occurred in a family of the Yukahir tribe. A mother and nine of her children having died of hunger, the father, a surviving daughter and a nephew lived upon the remains, and, when they were consumed, the father murdered the nephew.

A Russian name Dolganoff, who went to the region to buy furs, reported the situation at Yakutsk, Siberia. He entered a snow hut of a Yukahir family while the latter were eating the head of a murdered relative.

MORE FOR FAMINE FUND

Another $25,000 Raises Total From America to $125,000.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Christian Herald today sent in another check for $25,000 to the State Department through the Red Cross for transmittal to Japan for the relief of famine sufferers. This makes the total remittance from this source $125,000.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, WHOSE PROMOTION HAS INCENSED BRITISH PUBLIC.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, whose promotion to be second sea lord of the admiralty has caused a storm in England, is a Rear-Admiral in the navy and a Major-General of artillery in the German army. His wife, a daughter of the late Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, is a niece of King Edward, and he is at the same time a brother-in-law of the Czar and of Prince Henry of Prussia. Prince Louis is over six feet tall, and a striking-looking personage. He stands high in favor with the British monarch, who often dispatches him on special missions. Prince Louis recently visited Canada and this country in command of a British fleet. In his recent appointment he was jumped over the heads of many senior officers, including Lord Charles Beresford.

FRENCH MINERS BACK FROM TOMB

Thirteen Return to Earth After Twenty Days Under the Ground.

THEIR TALE OF SUFFERING

Lived on Hay, Bark and Decayed Horseflesh—Indignation at Rescuers' Ineffective Work. More May Survive.

LENS, France, March 30.—The disaster at the Courrieres coal mines had a startling sequel today, when 13 miners were taken out alive after having endured unspeakable horrors during the 20 days of entombment. The story of the survivors, so far as it has been told, discloses that they lived for many days on putrid horse-meat, amid total darkness and the stench of scores of decaying corpses. The presence of human flesh would speedily have forced the starving men to resort to the last desperate extremity if they had not been rescued.

The survivors were sturdy young miners from 17 to 25 years of age, except their leader, Henri Nemy, who is 38 years of age. All show the terrible effects of their experiences, being emaciated and blinded. Their rescue caused a temporary lucidity during which they greeted their relatives and related their sufferings. The doctors then enforced quiet upon them, fearing the results of fever and poisoning from their having eaten decayed horseflesh.

Curses for Salvage Men.

There were touching scenes as wives and mothers greeted those whom they had long given up as dead. Crowds besieged the hospitals to which the men were taken, cheering the survivors and imprecating the ineffective nature of the salvage work that followed immediately after the disaster.

The rescue of these 13 men revived hope in many families that others are alive and the relatives of those whose bodies have not been recovered clamorously demanded that efforts be redoubled to bring out any possible survivors.

There is a report that, in addition to the 13 men who were brought up out of the mine today, five others came with them almost to the bottom of the pit, but were unable to come further on account of exhaustion.

The total number of men missing after the catastrophe was 1212. The bodies recovered approximately number 500 and there are still unaccounted for approximately 700.

Excuses of Mine-Owners.

The engineers explained that some smoldering fires prevented them from exploring remote passages of the mine, where it was thought there could be no survivors. The mineowners also claim that the strike of miners reduced the number of rescuers available.

Many engineers and scientists agree that all men in the mine must have died long ago. Engineer Laur, however, dissents, asserting that the salvage work has been deplorably inefficient, and he believes that scores died of exhaustion owing to the poor work of the salvage companies.

RETURN LIKE MEN FROM DEAD

Thirteen Miners Astonish Lens by Emerging From Earth.

LENS, France, March 30.—Thirteen of the 1200 miners who were entombed in the coal mines at Courrieres 20 days ago were taken from the mine alive and well today. They had lived on hay found in one of the underground stables and the morsels of food which they took into the mines with them nearly three weeks ago. All attempts to rescue the entombed men had been abandoned more than two weeks ago.

The sudden appearance of the imprisoned men caused stupefaction. A gang of salvagers had just completed its night's work, when it was startled to see a group of miners, terribly haggard and exhausted and with eyes sunken, appear from a remote part of pit No. 2. The strongest of the men said they had broken out of a distant gallery, where they had been entombed since the disaster of March 10. The rescued men were taken up the elevator, but were unable to see, owing to the dazzling daylight.

Weep and Talk Feebly.

The mine officials were deeply affected as the weeping survivors were taken to a hospital. The men were able to talk feebly, but audibly. They all asked for news of relatives and friends, and wished to go home immediately. The doctors, however, prevented them with difficulty from so doing.

Later, crowds besieged the mines in the hope of further escape, necessitating the employment of a strong police force and detachments of troops to maintain order.

It is said that others of the entombed miners are alive and about to be brought out, their signals having been heard.

Ate Bark, Hay and Horseflesh.

One of the men rescued today, a man named Nemey, said that for the first eight days the party ate the bark off the timbers of the mine. Later, they found the decomposed body of a horse, which they cut up and ate with hay. The survivors brought up portions of decomposed horsemeat.

Nemey, who was the most lucid of the miners who escaped, graphically described their imprisonment as follows:

"After the explosion I groped my way about, stumbling over bodies and seeking refuge from the gases. I found some comrades sheltered in a remote niche. We ate earth and bark for eight days.

"We continued to grope among the bodies, seeking for an outlet from our

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