

THE VENEZUELAN VESSELS SEIZED

Gunboat Bolivar Is Captured by the British Cruiser Charybdis at Trinidad.

BRITISH VESSELS TO OPEN ORINOCO RIVER

The German and English Warships May Blockade the Entire Venezuelan Coast—London Foreign Office Hears Nothing Regarding the Imprisonment of British Subjects at Caracas—Last Communication Sent Castro a Notification Regarding Course to Be Pursued by Britain and Germans.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Dec. 10.—In response to an inquiry made at the foreign office a representative of the Associated Press was informed that no information of an official character has been received from Venezuela, everything being left to the commander of the British fleet who had received explicit instructions as to what course to pursue and regarding the aggressive measures to be undertaken.

The foreign office explains that the last communication sent to President Castro was not a second ultimatum, but a notification that the commander had been instructed to take charge of British and German interests at Caracas, which include other measures besides the seizure of the customs, would be commenced unless a satisfactory answer was received.

The reports of friction between Germany and Great Britain are denied. The foreign office says that to all intents and purposes the two powers are taking joint action though in certain eventualities each country is free to act independently.

The seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar, at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, was effected on instructions previously issued by the British admiralty.

Mr. Bowen's Report.

Washington, Dec. 10.—But one cablegram has been received today by the state department from Minister Bowen at Caracas. That relates to the seizure by British and German vessels of the Venezuelan navy at La Guaira.

He makes no reference whatever to any seizures of custom houses. Mr. Bowen expresses the opinion that similar seizures of vessels may have been made at other ports.

It was said at the British and German embassies today that the action of President Castro in ordering the arrest of all subjects of British and German governments in Caracas was without precedent in the history of civilized countries supposedly at peace with each other, and that such an action should be regarded as sufficient ground for a declaration of war. Members of the diplomatic corps here, indeed, regard it as being such a declaration in itself.

United States Minister Bowen's prompt action in demanding the release of British and German subjects arrested in Caracas yesterday is in accordance with the plan agreed upon between the German and British ambassadors and Secretary Hay when the former called at the state department fully three weeks ago, and in anticipation of the present ugly situation in Venezuela, requested that the United States minister at Caracas be permitted to protect the lives and property of all British and German citizens in Venezuela.

It is understood that President Castro was advised of this action. It was pointed out by an European diplomat of high rank today that in forcing Minister Bowen to demand the release of the foreign subjects, President Castro is acting directly contrary to the desire of the Washington government not to become involved in the international dispute.

Both Germany and Great Britain, it was said, fully appreciate the position of the United States and are determined that this country shall not be drawn unnecessarily into the embroilment. It was also stated that President Roosevelt's recent interpretation of the Monroe doctrine was being looked to by both nations as authority for the extent to which they could go in their claims against Venezuela without embarrassing the United States.

Castro's Appeal.

Paris, Dec. 10.—A Venezuelan government communication to its representatives here protesting that Great Britain and Germany, acting in concert, have committed an act of hostility in a manner as arbitrary as it is unprecedented by the seizure of Venezuelan vessels lying at La Guaira. The communication says that indignation in Venezuela is at its highest pitch and the government is resorting to justifiable reprisals. It has arrested the resident subjects of both hostile countries and has seized the railways and other undertakings belonging to them.

Kingston, Island of St. Vincent, Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Charybdis was the vessel which seized the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar in the harbor of Port of Spain, Trinidad, last night. British warships have been ordered to open the Orinoco river to free navigation and trade. It is reported here that the German and British warships will blockade the entire Venezuelan coast from the Orinoco river to the Venezuelan frontier.

FEDERATION SESSIONS

Annual Conference of Industrial Department, Brought to a Close.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 10.—The annual conference of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation, which has been in session for three days was brought to a close today. Interest in the last was unabated, the hall being crowded to its utmost capacity. The final subject of discussion was "Industrial Agreements," in which many of the most prominent delegates took part.

While no definite results were reached, the executive committee being empowered to appoint a special committee to review and report on all the subjects discussed. It was the generally expressed opinion of the delegates that the conference had been a great success.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking of the statement of the unionists should be incorporated said that the suggestion was made for the purpose of affording an opportunity to meet the unions in damages.

One of the greatest questions, he believed, organized labor has against employers of labor is the refusal of many to meet and discuss their grievances with the men.

Mr. Gompers opposed the suggestion that the 8-hour day ought not to be adopted until its adoption can be made general.

Alfred Mosely said that if America should attempt to work upon the 8-hour plan, the result would be a deplorable industrial condition here, if the other two great industrial nations, England and Germany continue on the 10-hour day plan.

The session began with an address by Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, in which he presented a resume of the efforts of his association to reach an understanding with the unions which should prevent strikes and bring matters of disagreement to arbitration.

Mr. Driscoll's Address.

We have assembled here today to learn what progress has been made in the establishment of a system of arbitration which has tended to promote industrial peace, public interest in which has been greatly revived by the strike of the great naval battle of Santiago. Every paper in Chicago united in closing their offices, and no newspaper was issued in that great city for four days during the most intense news excitement of the Spanish war.

The losses to the publishers of Chicago resulting from this famous strike were estimated to amount to more than a quarter of a million dollars. The publishers finally named their offices outside stereotypers and the strike failed. In 1898, the Typographical Union of Pittsburgh declined to complete its labor contract at a time when it had but a few days to run. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to appoint a permanent special standing committee to take charge of all labor matters affecting generally the publishers of our association.

Authority was also given to appoint a commissioner who should devote his whole time to this important work. The committee then issued a circular, which contained the following paragraph: "This committee feels charged with the sacred task of settling disputes, whenever possible, and, to that end, will labor to secure the establishment of joint national arbitration committees to adjust labor troubles between members and their employers, that cannot otherwise be settled."

The committee was authorized to promote, but on the contrary, to promote a better understanding between members and their employers, and to act as a mediator and its commissioner will be at the disposal of any member of the association.

resulted in the formation of a tentative plan to last, if approved, for one year from May 1, 1901. This plan was unanimously endorsed by our association in February, 1901, and was then submitted to the referendum of the International Typographical union. The vote resulted in 1,541 in favor and 225 against its adoption. This plan, thus intelligently labor formally approved the principle of arbitration by a vote of nearly 4 to 1.

Arbitration Agreement.

The arbitration agreement in accordance with the plan was then executed by both organizations interested. This agreement provided that the publisher of our association should bind himself to arbitrate any difference arising under his verbal or written contract with the union, and that the union should guarantee the complete performance of the contract, and also that the local union would arbitrate all differences, which might arise hereafter. A form of contract was prepared which was to be executed by the president of the International Typographical union and the publisher who was to be bound by the provisions contained in the agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The agreement was executed with a flourish of the pen for one year only. During this time but one case came before the national board of arbitration, which was composed of the president of the union and the publisher who was to be bound by the provisions of the contract, who, if they could not agree, should choose a third party to determine the dispute. The case was decided in favor of the union.

In August, 1901, I appeared again at Birmingham, Ala., before the International Typographical union, and presented the agreement and asked that authority be granted the executive council to extend the term and broaden the scope of the existing arbitration agreement. This was granted, and in January last at a joint conference, the new agreement was framed and a period was fixed for its execution. The scope of the new agreement was extended to cover the settlement of disputes which might arise in framing new scales as well as in the settlement of disputes which had arisen under the previous agreement.

There is always more danger of trouble and differences arising in framing new scales, than in performing a current contract. We believe now that very great progress has been made in securing the continuation of the arbitration agreement in our office. This is more important in the publication of a daily newspaper than in almost any other branch of business.

During the year 1902, there has been settled on the part of members of the national arbitration board by conciliation or arbitration, one case in each of the following states: one in Saratoga Springs, one in St. Louis, one in Springfield, Ill., one in New York, and one in Boston, Mass. The matter settled pertained to new scales. A great many more cases have been settled locally, without the aid of the national board.

This organization has jurisdiction over the Typographical, Stereotypers, Molders and Photo-Engravers' unions. It can enforce its discipline by reason of its revoking the charters of these subordinate unions. No strike can take effect or be legal until the same is ordered by the International Typographical union executive council. I can most cheerfully testify to the honor and good faith which has characterized the International Typographical union in all its dealings with me, which we have transacted with them. It is for the welfare of their crafts that the governing organization should be faithful to its obligations and its guarantee can be depended upon as well as though it was incorporated and was otherwise financially responsible.

Aid in Settling Trouble.

As the peaceful operation of every mechanical department in the newspaper office except the press room was thus provided for, all but one of the cases which have been settled since last year to make the same arrangements for arbitration with the International Typographical, Pressmen's and Assistant Pressmen's unions. An agreement was entered into by our organization and our association, on substantially the same terms and for exactly the same period of time from May 1, 1902, to May 1, 1903. This was an aid to the newspaper office in covering under these conditions.

I have always found both the international presidents very ready to cooperate with me in adjusting differences and settling trouble when it first arises. By reason of this policy of mutual confidence, it is gratifying to be able to state that since the establishment of our industrial bureau there has not been a single strike in the newspaper office of members covering a period of two years and eight months.

For the information of members of other branches of the newspaper industry, organized or unorganized, I will state that the American Newspaper Publishers' Association is a voluntary organization, its object being to promote the interests of the publisher certainly so far as labor matters are concerned, is absolutely independent and free to hold any attitude towards organized labor which he desires. It is not interested in the laborer's interest. Thus, there are about ten percent of our publishers who have no relations with the unions. I state this diversity of views to show that it is not probably the case, to a greater or lesser degree, in all branches of manufacturing business. It seems to me that a similar system could be adopted by manufacturing business for the benefit of members who feel compelled or who desire to establish harmonious relations with the unions, and its adoption is cordially recommended.

Frederick T. Towne, of the National Founders' Association, said the efforts of his association to arrive at agreements subsisting to both the employers and the laborers have resulted in great benefit.

N. M. Garland, former president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, said: "You may have heard of agreements, but to my thinking there is but one way. It is necessary for the employers and the laborers to get together as one family and to thresh out their differences."

GROW'S SPEECH A FEATURE OF HOUSE

A Thoughtful Discussion of the Present Relations Between Labor and Capital.

HIS VALEDICTORY TO PUBLIC LIFE

A Brilliant Career Which Began with a Speech on "Man's Right to the Soil" Is Rounded Up with Suggestions for a Better Understanding Between Capital and Labor—The Senate Devotes Most of the Session to the Omnibus Statehood Bill—Mr. Quay Presents Report of His Own.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The feature of the house proceedings to-day was a thoughtful speech by the venerable Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, on the relations between labor and capital. At the end of the present session he retires at the age of 79, after a career in public life extending over half a century. His first speech in the house was on "Man's Right to the Soil." He was the author of the free homestead act, which was passed in 1862, and was the author of the public life and was listened to with close attention by his colleagues. His conclusion was that some sort of co-operation between labor and capital was the only solution of the impending problem.

A bill was passed in general terms designed to relieve the tea importers from the effect of the recent decision of the Circuit Court in New York imposing the 10 cent war duty on tea imported in bond prior to the time that the tariff was restored to the free list, January 1, 1902. Another bill to refund the duties collected on merchandise from Porto Rico and the Philippines during the period between the ratification of the treaty of Paris and the congressional ratification of the same was passed. The pure food bill was made a continuing order not to interfere with appropriation bills, until it is disposed of.

The Statehood Bill.

Almost the entire session of the Senate to-day was devoted to discussion of the omnibus statehood bill. The bill in its present form provides for the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Alaska. The bill was introduced by Mr. Quay (Penn.), submitted a number of resolutions of citizens of Oklahoma favoring the omnibus statehood bill and the president of the Senate, Mr. Aldrich, in his opening address, said that he had sent it to the desk by mistake. Mr. Quay also submitted a report of his own, and its reading occupied the time of the Senate until 2 o'clock when the statehood bill was laid before the Senate. Its reading was begun immediately thereafter, followed by the reading of the substitute. Mr. Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories, then presented the committee report, giving the reasons for recommending joint statehood of Oklahoma and Idaho, and for not favoring the omnibus bill.

In the course of the reading of the several reports and the statehood bill, the senate passed a bill refunding certain revenue taxes to owners of private dwellings and also a bill relieving certain importers from the duty on tea placed in bonded warehouses.

During consideration of the statehood measure, Mr. Quay never left the chamber. For the most part he remained in his chair, only once or twice leaving it for the purpose of conferring with some senator nearby. Delegates Rodney, of New Mexico and Flinn, of Oklahoma, were on the floor of the Senate and closely followed the proceedings.

Further, that Night Watchman William H. Feinhold, did not assist Charles Grether and Daniel Van Bussick to escape from said Monroe county jail.

Still Fighting the Canteen.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 10.—The most important action today of the National Anti-Saloon League, now holding its annual session here, was the unanimous adoption of an address to the public on the army canteen question, in which the charge is made that high army officials have persistently pursued a course extremely unfavorable to the anti-canteen cause of congress and pleading the association to do its utmost to defeat any attempt to repeal the law until it has had a full and fair trial.

DAIRY UNION MEETS.

Address Made by John Hamilton, of Department of Agriculture. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 10.—At today's session of the Pennsylvania Dairy union in this city about fifty persons were present. Addresses were made by John Hamilton, secretary of the department of agriculture; W. F. McSparron, president of the union, and Jesse K. Cope, dairy and food commissioner.

At the evening session the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' association held a joint session with the dairymen. Papers were read by several members on agricultural topics. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the allied agricultural organizations to Pennsylvania to the movement to amend the constitution of the state by the next legislature for a dairy building at the Pennsylvania State college.

THREE ENGLISHMEN RESCUED.

A Party of 320 Sailors Convey Bejeasted Men on the Retribution. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

La Guaira, Dec. 10.—Fieldwick, Prince and Legage, the three Englishmen who had barricaded themselves in their houses here, were rescued by the forces of the allied powers and have been taken on board the Retribution.

The Englishmen's houses were surrounded by Venezuelan police, but when a party of 320 sailors was landed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and marched to their release, the policemen made no resistance and the inmates were conveyed to the Retribution without trouble. The British and German warships, however, in the meantime had cleared for action.

MAY PATROL THE COAST OF VENEZUELA

Naval Plans of Germany and Great Britain Provide for Employment of Launches.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The naval plans of Germany and Great Britain provide for the patrolling of the Venezuelan coast by launches in order to prevent smuggling, and for the blockade of those Venezuelan ports where the custom houses have not been taken over, in order to prevent the sale of contraband goods occupied by the allies. Naturally, this procedure, if it becomes necessary, would require a number of vessels and, as Great Britain has more ships available in the West Indies than Germany, a larger number of launches will fall on Great Britain, unless Germany sends out additional cruisers, according to her first intention.

Official suggestions supplied to the German newspapers and to the English correspondents here, lay stress on the patrolling of the Venezuelan coast by launches in order to prevent smuggling, and for the blockade of those Venezuelan ports where the custom houses have not been taken over, in order to prevent the sale of contraband goods occupied by the allies.

"Whereas, it has been stated in the public prints that the president of the American League had declared that his organization has been in favor and that the National League has been opposed to a peaceful settlement of the so-called base ball war; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the American League, now in this city, if they so desire, to ascertain upon what basis such a result can be accomplished."

"In pursuance of this resolution, the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Herman, Hart and Robinson; Mr. August Herman, chairman."

The playing schedule for the coming season of the National League was adopted tonight.

SENTENCED TO FIFTY YEARS.

Trial of Thomas Gallagher Brought to a Sudden End. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Elyria, Ohio, Dec. 10.—The trial of Thomas Gallagher, alias James Casey, one of the burglars who was shot during the attempt to rob the home of the Meach Brothers, near Rochester, Ohio, Oct. 12, was brought to an abrupt end today when the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge against him. He was at once sentenced to serve fifty years in the penitentiary.

Owen McCabe, alias William Davis, another member of the gang, recently convicted, was sentenced at the same time to life imprisonment. This is said to be the first life sentence for such a crime in the history of the state.

The Area of Winter Wheat.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 10.—The statistician of the department of agriculture estimates the newly seeded areas of winter wheat at about 3,600,000 acres, an increase of 2.1 per cent upon the area estimated to have been sown in the fall of 1901. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 is 99.7, as compared with 96.7 in 1901, 97.1 in 1900, and a nine year average of 94.1.

Dynamite Victim Dead.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Wilkes-Barre, Dec. 10.—Charles Stafford, one of the miners who was fatally injured by the dynamite explosion in the No. 5 mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company, yesterday, died from his injuries. George Knauer, another of the injured, is in a critical condition. The coroner's investigation of the accident will begin tomorrow.

Bullet Hole in His Breast.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Beliefontaine, O., Dec. 10.—Aaron Burr, aged 66, and a wealthy bachelor, was found dead this morning with a bullet hole in his breast, and the cottage at Lakeview, this county, in which the body was found, was on fire. A considerable sum hidden in the house is missing. Beliefontaine officers have gone to the scene.

COMMISSION WANTS MORE CO-OPERATION

PRICE BROTHERS HELD FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Are Charged with Having Knocked Down John Kolwaski and Taken \$50 from Him.

Albert Price, of Bull's Head, and his brother, John Price, of Waymart, were yesterday committed to the county jail without bail by Magistrate John T. Howe, on a charge of highway robbery preferred by John Kolwaski.

Kolwaski came to this city on Tuesday night from Ulen, N. Y., with the intention of seeking his brother, who lives in North Scranton. He wandered out Capouse avenue and dropped into a saloon to get a drink. While in the saloon he met the two Prices, who declared that they knew his brother and would direct him to the house.

The pair took Kolwaski in tow and when the three reached a point on Carbone street near the bridge crossing the Lackawanna river, the two Prices turned on Kolwaski and knocked him down. Then, while one held him, the other went through his clothes and took therefrom a pocketbook containing fifty cents in cash, and also a razor and a pair of gloves.

Kolwaski was rendered unconscious by the blows which he received on the head and it was several minutes before he regained his senses. When he did so, his assailants had disappeared.

He reported the matter to the police yesterday morning, and by the luckiest chance both men were arrested easily. Officer Perry took Kolwaski with him and the two started to search the saloons along Capouse avenue. John Price was met coming along the avenue, and his wallet was found in the first saloon visited.

The two were arrested and were positively identified by Kolwaski, when arraigned for a hearing before Magistrate Howe. As highway robbery is a non-bailable offense, they were both committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury.

OLIVE BRANCH EXTENDED

Base Ball Magnates Show Quite a Disposition to Patch Up Their Differences.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Dec. 10.—At today's session of the members of the National Base Ball League, it was decided to send the following communication to President Johnson, of the American League, who has been in conference for the last two or three days with his associates here:

"Dear Sir: At a meeting of the National League and American Association of Professional Base Ball clubs held this day at the Victoria hotel in this city, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it has been stated in the public prints that the president of the American League had declared that his organization has been in favor and that the National League has been opposed to a peaceful settlement of the so-called base ball war; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the American League, now in this city, if they so desire, to ascertain upon what basis such a result can be accomplished."

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Intimates That the Parties to the Hearing Could Hasten Work More with a Little Effort

THREE HUNDRED MORE MINERS' WITNESSES

Mr. Darrow Thinks Some of Them Can Be Eliminated by the Two Sides Getting Together and Having an Understanding—Sessions Spiced a Bit by the Telling of the Story of an Alleged Attempt to Break the Strike by Bribing Union Officers—Summary of the Statistics Filed by the Delaware and Hudson Company Contains Some Surprises.

Comparatively little testimony was taken yesterday at the session of the strike commission, because in the first place considerable time was consumed in discussions on the question of procedure and, secondly, because the miners exhausted their available witnesses when the afternoon session was half over.

At the opening of the morning session, Judge Gray intimated very strongly that the commission would be pleased not to have too much cumulative testimony, and better co-operation on the part of the attorneys in expediting the work in hand. The commission, he said, did not want to place any limitations on either side, but he would suggest that if the miners had occasion to do it they would be privileged to offer rebuttal testimony.

Mr. Darrow said he did not wish to unduly protract the case, and suggested that if the other side would indicate how far it proposed to go into the matter of strike violence and the like, he would probably be able to govern himself accordingly, and possibly eliminate much of the testimony it was proposed to offer.

General Wilcox remarked that he had heard one of the counsel for the miners say the day before that they had 300 more witnesses to examine and that they would take up sixty days longer in presenting their case in chief.

Made Another Bid.

Mr. Darrow seized upon this as an opportunity for making another bid for witnesses. He said he had a list of witnesses quite that large, and might find it necessary to take up a great deal of time in presenting its case. However, he would be willing to "co-operate" with the parties on the other side in the offering of witnesses, and he suggested that if the other side would indicate how far it proposed to go into the matter of strike violence and the like, he would probably be able to govern himself accordingly, and possibly eliminate much of the testimony it was proposed to offer.

In the afternoon, Judge Gray introduced again the subject of expediting the hearings. He said it had been suggested to him that possibly the delay on the part of the operators in presenting their statistics was accounted for by a feeling on their part that they might be standing on some technical right, without these statistics, until after the miners completed their case. He trusted this was not the case. If it was he would have to say that the companies were not giving the commission the co-operation in getting at vital facts that was to be expected from them. At all events, he said, such a state of affairs was not well taken, and under an application of technical rules the miners could demand of the companies that they present their books, as the books were not alone the best bit, in a measure, the only evidence available as to wages.

Mr. Reynolds averred that as far as he knew the companies were not withholding their statistics for any reason other than that they have not completed the preparation of them.

Three of the companies have already presented their statistics, the Pennsylvania Coal company, the Hillside Coal and Iron company and the Delaware and Hudson company. The statistics of the latter were presented yesterday. An interesting summary of them in a printed pamphlet was distributed at the afternoon session.

The Delaware and Hudson company carries on the business of coal mining primarily to the mining operators generally by contracting with the miners who employ such laborers as they see fit, and these respectively cut or blast and load the coal; and by the employment of other men in and about the mines and breakers, whose work, generally speaking, consists of transporting work and preparing the coal for market. Ordinarily such minor employes not more than one laborer to assist in contract vary with the variations and character of the work.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for Dec. 10, 1902. Highest temperature 34 degrees below zero temperature 8 degrees relative humidity: 8 a. m. 68 per cent, 8 p. m. 85 per cent.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Thursday; colder at night. Friday, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.