

REPLY NOT FICTION

Marie Corelli Complains to an Editor and Receives a Tart Answer.

OBJECTS TO OMISSION FROM GUEST LIST

Editor Explains Why Novelists' Names Did Not Appear with Others.

CONAN DOYLE QUITS THE UNIONISTS.

Says He is a Radical, but Acted with Government on War Issue.

SIENKIEWICZ'S ESTIMATE OF ZOLA

Hall Caine Denies that Any Disrespect to Pope is Intended or Given in His New Play, "The Eternal City."

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Marie Corelli, the novelist, wrote a personal letter to the editor of the Gentlewoman the other day, ostensibly complaining that her name had been omitted from the list published in his paper of the guests in the royal enclosure at Invercauld on the occasion of the annual Highland games, although Lady Byron, who went with her, was mentioned. The letter closed thus:

"This letter is confidential, but an explanation is requested, as Miss Corelli was with Lady Somers and Lady Kennard."

The editor replied: "When, in 1901, Miss Corelli was asked for some information about her plans, she answered expressing her contempt for those who seek newspaper notice in any relation of life. Hence the omission of her name." He then granted her desire for publicity, with this comment: "I personally cannot understand the pleasure of being within elbow distance of royalty to an individual who habitually writes with such disrespect of royal personages. No such titled companionship as Miss Corelli mentions was necessary to induce the editor to give this explanation."

Gertrude Atherton passed through London this week and called for New York Wednesday on her way to Copenhagen, where she had been staying for some time in Denmark, where the scene of her forthcoming novel is laid.

Doyle Surprises Government. Sir Conan Doyle has declined to run for Parliament in Central Edinburgh again as a liberal unionist. He says he is a radical and only stood as a unionist the last time because he favored the unionist government's policy. This announcement was a surprise. It is surmised that the government could not have been aware of Conan Doyle's political opinions when it gave him his knighthood this year.

Henry Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," publishes a severe denunciation of Zola, in which he says: "Such books as his discourage patriotic activity and will neutralize all energy. It would have been better, both for himself and for France, if he had not any talent at all. His literary faculty was extraordinary. His gift for seeing the entire spirit of men and things was so exceptional that his naturalistic writing was almost a mystic. He was a doctrinaire, his mind casted a narrow light like a dark lantern, but penetrating far and sure. He killed his future by pandering to the public taste for scandal." This, of course, is the estimate of a romanticist, Zola's antithesis.

No Disrespect to the Pope.

Hall Caine called for New York today with his wife and daughter. Speaking of the strong reaction of Catholics to the introduction of the pope on the stage in the drama founded on his novel, "The Eternal City," he said to a Liverpool interviewer: "There is nothing disrespectful in the way the pope is presented. He is presented with proper dignity. Instead of being objectionable, I think it most impressive. Only a small section of the Catholics can object—those who would offend Catholic susceptibilities in 'The Eternal City.'"

Father Strassmiller, a leading Jesuit, says: "Even if the representation were made with the fullest respect, it would always have an unpleasant effect. A representation such as the present must give great pain. It should certainly have been avoided."

Even non-Catholics regard it as a questionable taste and hope that nothing can justify a resort to such an expedient to gain stage effect. The play is having a pronounced success at her majesty's theater. It has been reduced in length since the first run.

Fond Dickens Fellowship.

The Dickens Fellowship has been founded in London, and together with his followers and thereby "spread love and humanity, the keynote and firm foundation of all Dickens' writings." Hall Caine, who is the originator of the fellowship, which is established in connection with Household Words, a periodical which young Mr. Caine says he is trying to remodel it on the lines of Dickens' editorship of it. The senior Caine, who was the principal speaker at the founding, incidentally defended novel writing from its deprecators, saying:

"I have contributed to history; have had something to do with dictionaries and biographies; have made an attempt to write an act of Parliament; have even written reviews of novels and can honestly say that the faculties of my mind were not exhausted by the arduous and painstaking to the same extent as in the production of a work of fiction."

"In its highest expression a novel is the greatest achievement of human intellect. Dickens was a leader of his craft and was not only the greatest novelist of the Victorian age, but the most powerful writer of his day in any country."

DUCHESS WILL GO TO INDIA

Marlborough's Wife to Attend Delayed Coronation Festivities After All.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Although the newspapers here still say the duke of Marlborough is going alone to India to attend Queen Victoria's jubilee, the truth is that he will be accompanied by the duchess, for whom a cabin was secured last week. They will sail together on December 18.

While he is in India the duke will visit his birthplace, a hotel in Simla, the winter residence of the viceroys and officials.

PHOTO FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Wilhelmina and Her Husband Shown Trustingly Side by Side.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) THE HAGUE, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The publishing of the latest photo of Queen Wilhelmina, standing by the side of her husband, Prince Henry, has aroused more than usual interest.

In addition to its being the first picture of the queen taken since her illness and, therefore, conveying to her people a message stronger than words of her condition, it also has given rise to the rumor that the queen mother has brought about a complete reconciliation between Wilhelmina and her husband.

Hollenders recall another photo of the queen, taken just before her marriage, showing her standing trustingly by his side. This picture and the one just published will always recall an intervening period of peace and anxiety in Holland. It was a time when Prince Henry was allowed to pass through the streets unaccompanied, when Hollanders thronged biograph exhibitions so that they might see his picture when it was produced; when Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

The apparent neglect of Queen Wilhelmina by her husband followed reports which received universal circulation that the conduct of Prince Henry had perhaps jeopardized the prospects of an immediate heir to the throne.

When Emperor William was reported to have sent a peremptory message to Prince Henry advising him to return, where Queen Wilhelmina lay dangerously ill and when he had departed on a hunting trip, to the amazement of all Hollands.

HISS AMERICAN GIRL

French Audience Dislikes Foreign Singers Till They Have Made Reputations.

French Audience Dislikes Foreign Singers Till They Have Made Reputations.

MAY TURN BACK KANSAS CITY ARTIST

Miss Parkinson Has Genius and an Engagement, but May Not Last.

WAS RECEIVED WITH ABUSE AS SAPHO

Appearing in Marseille, People Refused to Listen to Her.

FOLLOWS IN LINE OF SIMILAR FAILURES

Bessie Abbott Was Retained for Big Paris Since Pat On Without Her by Opera Comique Management.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Miss Elizabeth Parkinson of Kansas City is a singer who is bound to be heard of shortly.

She is the pet pupil of Mme. Marchesi, who says she has more confidence in Miss Parkinson than she ever had in any previous scholar. Her voice is pronounced to be sweeter than Melba's and it is asserted that she sings better.

Miss Parkinson has signed an engagement with the Opera Comique for three years, and despite her inexperience in Marseille last November, she may yet hope to attain success in France.

When she appeared as Sapho in Marseille the audience rose at her and refused to listen, saying that they wanted no foreigners. The uproar was so great that Miss Parkinson had to retire.

American singers do not get any show in France. They come out with the highest recommendations, sing once or twice and are heard of no more.

Miss Bessie Abbott made her debut at the end of last year. The opera engaged her for two years and she sang four or five times in "Romeo and Juliet" and perhaps three times in "Siegfried." Her debut caused a great stir in the American colony and her voice was so fine and she was so promising that Mr. Galliard, the manager of the opera, talked of mounting "Hamlet" and "Don Juan" specially for her. But "Hamlet" was not mounted and "Don Juan" was played last Wednesday night without Miss Abbott. Why? Simply because an American does not draw a French audience until she is something altogether extraordinary or until she comes with the prestige of foreign success.

HOPE OF THE ARMY IS DEAD

Even Lord Kitchener Has Fallen Under the Spell of the Social Set.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Kitchener has succumbed to social influences. His decline and fall has been sudden and startling. He selected his staff for South Africa entirely on the officers' merits and dismissed a horde of titled incompetents with whom Lord Roberts surrounded himself. But three months of leading country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

As commander-in-chief in India his two principal aides are Lord Innes, the eldest son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, the eldest son of the earl of Pembroke. Doubtless both are excellent young men, but they have been selected exclusively for their social standing. Nearly all the other members of his staff so far announced have taken from the country house visiting and fulsome adulation from "smart" society at home have worked a baneful transformation in this erstwhile soldier.

BLOWITZ RETIRES HALF BLIND

For Years Times Correspondent, He Knows More of History Than Its Makers.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The retiring of M. de Blowitz from the direction of the London Times bureau in Paris is regarded here as an international event more important than a change of any newspaper.

He will be succeeded here by William Lavino, heretofore the Times correspondent at Vienna, who will be replaced by Wickham Steed from Rome.

M. Blowitz has just returned from his villa on the Norman coast when the World correspondent called at his apartments on Rue Greuze.

"I am compelled by failing sight to give up the exhausting work of a correspondent," M. de Blowitz said.

"No one, however talented or willing, can do the work of my eyes for me. I have never been attached to any newspaper but the Times, and I have been its correspondent since July, 1871. Its proprietors always have treated me well, but I could not take the responsibility of remaining when nearly half blind. I still remain, however, an honorary correspondent."

"Are there any achievements in your career of which you are especially proud?" the correspondent inquired.

"That is as if you ask a banker for bank notes," replied M. Blowitz. "My souvenirs and recollections are my bank notes."

When it is recalled that he had interviewed Bismarck, the king of Roumania, King Alfonso, the king of Greece, the king of Turkey, the king of Romania, Leo X., Prince Lobanoff and all the other great personages in politics and literature who have lived in Europe during the last century, and that it is remembered that he knows more of the inside of the history of that period than any chancellor, his recollections certainly are bank notes.

Intellectually he remains as keen as ever, and will shortly undergo an operation for cataract, from which he has not much hope.

DISCOVERY MAY SAVE LIVES

Attempts to Revive Drowned Persons Not Carried On Long Enough.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) VIENNA, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Medical men are deeply interested in the discovery of the Russian scientist, Dr. Kulebko, who has succeeded in restoring rhythmic beating of the heart in dead animals. After he had made the experiment a hundred times on rabbits, cats, dogs and other animals, he tried the heart of a man who had died of typhoid fever, after protracted agony.

The doctor had constructed an apparatus by means of which he introduces a certain fluid into the heart and registers its beatings. In quadrupeds the heart began to beat after as much as 129 hours after death; in birds after three days.

The apparatus proved too small for the man's heart, so Dr. Kulebko tried it upon the hearts of children taken from their bodies two days after death. He was about to give up the effort to revive the first child's heart, when he was called away because a visitor wished to see him. When he returned twenty minutes later he discovered the heart pulsed regularly.

He was "alive" for about an hour, then ceased to breathe. The doctor's repeated experiments have shown that the heart can revive the human heart that the hearts of animals. Even with his rude instruments he has succeeded in reviving hearts two days after death. When the instruments are improved, the beatings certainly will continue longer than an hour. At present the discovery is practically valuable only in proving beyond doubt that attempts to revive drowned or suffocated individuals have not been carried on long enough and should not be desisted from before many hours have passed.

KAISER QUITTING SMOKING

Trouble with Ears Lead Doctors to Recommend His Giving Up Strong Cigars.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Emperor William has been suffering acutely of late from a painful chronic affection of the ear, and, having been advised by his doctors to stop smoking strong cigars, he has begun to break himself of the smoking habit altogether.

When shooting he smokes a pipe and his cigars are of the mildest sort. He rarely smokes long now, but when he is with the regimental messes he absorbs an immense quantity of beer.

When he goes to visit King Edward next month at Sandringham he will probably be accompanied by the crown prince, whose tendency to flirt will be kept in check by his father's presence.

WHAT FOOLS ENGLISH ARE

Vanderbilt Pays Exorbitant Bill and Calls Forth Strictures on British.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—While W. K. Vanderbilt was at Deauville recently he ran his automobile into an old curiosity shop, scattering Chinese gods and Burmese idols everywhere.

The shopkeeper came out gesticulating as only a Frenchman can. Mr. Vanderbilt told him not to make so much fuss and asked how much damage had been done.

The dealer replied "Two thousand francs" (\$400). The millionaire immediately wrote a check for the amount and left.

A Frenchman standing by remarked: "What fools these English are." The damage did not amount to more than \$10.

SIDE SLIPPING MOTORS ANNOY

Alfred Harmsworth Seeks to Remedy Grave Defect to Pleasurers of Automobiles.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Alfred Harmsworth, who is an enthusiastic motorist, has called upon the automobile club to appoint a committee of experts to consider the subject of side slipping, in order to devise means of rendering it impossible.

He regards it as the one drawback to motoring and says he has had some side slipping experiences this summer, both in England and on the continent, which made him doubt whether the game was worth the candle.

COAL SITUATION HAS NOT IMPROVED SINCE NEW YORK CONFERENCE BREAKS UP

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The coal situation has not improved since the New York conference broke up.

ROOSEVELT CONTINUES HIS LAW STUDIES

Aided by Washington Official Seeks Means to Compel Resumption of Mining.

LABOR FEDERATION ASKS PUBLIC CASH

James General Appeal Placing Responsibility of Suffering on Operators.

OWNERS SAY NEGOTIATIONS ARE ALL OVER

Rumors that Senators Almost Reached Settlement Denied, Railroad President Declaring No Conclusion Could Be Reached.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Roosevelt is seeking every method by which there may be a general action in settling the coal strike. His cabinet advisers have been requested to look carefully into the laws which may have a bearing on the subject, and see if there is any statute under which he can proceed. So far nothing has been found.

There is one ray of hope, but it is rather faint in view of the attitude of the coal operators. This is that some mutual ground of arbitration may be found. The miners are willing to consent to arbitration of all questions, but the operators admit the principle of arbitration to a limited extent in offering to submit individual cases of disputes between employers and employees to the courts of common pleas in the districts where the disputes occur.

Seeks Middle Course. What the president and his advisers are trying to ascertain is whether a middle ground of arbitration may not be agreed upon. This plan, even though it does not give much hope of success, is the only one in sight at present. Those who have discussed the matter with the president think that, as the situation grows more acute, both parties in the interest of the public welfare may be induced to accept it on something of a similar basis.

That the president is very much in earnest is shown from the conferences on the subject that continue at the White House. Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor and Francis D. Sargent, attorney general, were among those who saw the president today, and it is understood that all of them discussed the strike situation with him.

The conference continued during the greater part of the afternoon, but so far as could be ascertained no definite scheme of procedure was determined upon. Nothing having been accomplished in the effort to find a law applicable to the coal operators' combination.

Approval to Public for Funds. The American Federation of Labor, through its executive today issued an address to the public, appealing for financial and moral aid for the striking miners, and announcing the attitude of the owners, on whom, the appeal says, must rest the responsibility for the hardships resulting from the coal famine.

The address has been under discussion in secret sessions of the council for several days, and is as follows:

The strike of the miners is now in its twenty-third week. That the strike occurred was entirely the fault of the president of the coal companies; that the strike has continued to this day is entirely due to the contempt which those presidents have shown for the rights of the miners, and the sufferings which all may endure.

No effort to settle the strike could be made that made by the miners' representatives at the conference with President Roosevelt. The operators' haughty arrogance, brutal dominating spirit and blasphemous assumption of divine wealth—belonging responsibility for all the wrongs and aroused the honest indignation of all lovers of justice and fair dealing.

Who more could the miners, without forgetting the respect of their fellow men, do than express their indignation and their anger in a dispute to a commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and when they have been treated with such contempt and controversy to Mr. J. P. Morgan, one of the men largely interested with the operators?

There has never been a time before the strike or since its inauguration when the miners have not been entirely willing to accept the questions involved in the strike and adjusted by any disinterested persons.

The conditions of health and investment of the strike are recounted, so that the people of our country may place where it properly belongs the responsibility for all the suffering which the people may have to bear by reason of the impending coal famine.

The cold blast of the winter which may follow, the chattering teeth of young and innocent children, the underfed men and women, the stopping of the wheels of industry and the health and life of the thousands of the calamity threatening our entire social life will be the dire consequences which may follow are all upon the heads of the mine operators.

The principles, the cause for which the miners are bearing the greatest sacrifices and burdens, are the right of the workers as to the miners, and they must be sustained in their righteous and holy struggle. They must, at least, have the right to themselves, their wives and their little ones.

In behalf of the miners, in behalf of the cause of justice and right, the undersigned, representing the organized wage earners of America, hereby appeal to all to contribute generously, promptly and to continue the same until the termination of the strike.

Elaborate Relief Scheme. In each city and town, business and professional men, and all who are able to do so, should contribute to the relief fund.