

No woman need blush when reading The Bee; it is barred from no home. This makes it the most powerful influence in selling goods through advertising.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

WEATHER FORECAST.
For Nebraska—Rain and colder.
For Iowa—Rain and colder.
For weather report see page 2.

VOL. XXXI—

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1910—TWELVE PAGES.

SINGLE COPY ONE CENT.

TAFT SIGNS THE CANADA TREATY

President Enters into Agreement with Dominion Government Granting the Minimum Rates.

SEEKS CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS

Conference Requested of Officials of the Two Countries.

DIG BILL, THE PRINCE OF PEACE

Chief Executive Takes Initial Step to Avoid Tariff War.

WORLD NOW HAS THE LOW RATES

Proclamation Completes Extension of Minimum Duties to About 130 Nations—Reductions Affect 3 Per Cent of Exports.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Following the proclamation of a complete tariff agreement with Canada today, it was announced that President Taft has invited Dominion Government officials to a conference looking to clear trade relations between the two countries and to a general readjustment of duties.

The president's invitation to Canada is included in an exchange of notes between Secretary of State Knox and the Dominion government. The note expresses satisfaction at the happy termination of the tariff negotiation and advances the hope that the way had been opened for an early settlement of all differences between the two governments, including the troublesome question of the water boundary line. The note then expresses the belief from the American point of view that the time is ripe for a conference looking to the betterment of trade relations between the two countries.

The unofficial story of the negotiations with Canada, looking to the settlement announced today, by which Canada is declared entitled to the minimum rates of the Payne-Ardrey law is perhaps more interesting than the specific announcement as to just what articles are included in the concessions granted on either side.

Taft Stands for Peace.

President Taft from the first did not hesitate to let it be known that he would go a long way to avoid a tariff war with Canada. Such a war, he believed, would fall heavily upon American interests and manufacturers. It was the president who took the initiative in inviting Finance Minister Fielding to Albany to discuss the differences between the two countries.

The charge that Canada was unduly discriminatory against the United States originally grew out of the Canadian treaty with France, whereby the latter country was given a reduction of from 5 to 5.5 per cent. President Taft did not take the view that this was discriminatory, inasmuch as France in return offered to Canada a similar reduction of rates. The United States never having offered concessions to Canada, Mr. Taft held, could not expect such preferential treatment on the other side. There stood in the way, however, the fact that the reductions granted by Canada to France were automatically applied to thirteen other countries included in Great Britain's "favored nations" policy. This, the president held, did not amount to discrimination against the United States.

Terms of Settlement.

President Taft made the proposition that Canada be absolved from "undue discrimination" against the United States if this country were given a 2 1/2 per cent reduction on the articles which American firms compete with the "favored nations" in the Canadian market. The Dominion government finally agreed to this, and on these terms the settlement was reached.

Thus, while the reductions actually apply only to something like 3 per cent of American exports to Canada, the large part of the exports are in non-competitive classes where America would have the market anyway.

Canada conceded thirteen numbers to the United States, the thirteen being a "basket" or omnibus clause, which includes a host of articles, among which cottonseed oil is one of the heaviest exports.

As to wool pulp and print paper, some criticism has been levelled at the president. It was officially stated at the White House today that these items did not and could not enter into the negotiations. The rates and terms of duty on wool pulp and print paper are fixed in the tariff law and cannot be made the subject of negotiation or discretionary action on the part of the president.

Money Made Testing Corn

Experts Point Out to Iowa Farmers Necessity of Having Good Seed.

ADAIR, Ia., March 30.—(Special.)—The Holden Seed Corn special over the Rock Island arrived here Tuesday afternoon, and Professor Bowman delivered a lecture before 300 farmers. The train spent last night at Stuart and this forenoon at Guthrie Center. It has been met by large and enthusiastic crowds of farmers at each station.

Prof. Bowman and Prof. Snyder are spending much of their time in showing how the farmers can well afford to devote two or three days' work to testing seed corn, even at this time of the year, when there is so much work to be done on the farm in such a short time. They figure out that one man can test enough seed corn in one day to plant twenty or thirty acres of ground. Twelve ears of seed corn will plant one acre, and a bushel of seed corn will plant seven acres. By testing the seed thoroughly they estimate that the yield of every acre along the main line of the Rock Island can be increased in an average of fifteen bushels. Three days' work would result in the testing of one acre, corn to plant on an average, say, seventy-five acres. An increase of fifteen bushels to the bush would therefore mean an increase of 1,125 bushels for the seventy-five acres. At the prevailing market price of 25 cents a bushel, this would mean \$281.25 for three acres of seed corn, even with bags at 10 cents per 100 pounds, in good enough pay for the average Iowa farmer.

Are Indicted in Pittsburg's Graft Scandal

Sixteen Former City Fathers Are Charged with Receiving Bribes—Klein Back in Penitentiary.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—In the grand jury presentation handed down this afternoon sixteen former members of select councils are accused of having received bribes of from \$100 to \$1,000 each. The sixteen former city fathers are ordered indicted by the presentation.

Prominent among the men mentioned is Dr. E. B. Walters, present director of the Board of Health and a member of Mayor Magee's cabinet, who is accused by the grand jury of having received a bribe of \$1,000 for his vote on the passage of the bank ordinance. Dr. Walters in 1908 was president of select council.

Captain John Klein, former city councilman, member of the "Big Six" and the man who two weeks ago brought the latest graft exposure into the glare of publicity, went to the Western penitentiary yesterday, and following his irresponsible attitude since his confession, called up the sheriff from Warden Francis' office and told that official he had "better come down the river with his commitment" if he wished to serve it today.

Klein, unless he is pardoned, which is not likely, will serve three and a half years. His voluntary trip to the penitentiary is taken to mean that the district attorney and grand jury are now through with him, having gained all the information he is able to furnish.

Conservation Meet for Omaha

State Convention at Lincoln Thinks National Gathering Will Come Here This Year.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 30.—(Special.)—The conservation convention today adopted a motion to invite the national conservation convention to meet in Omaha this year, and it seemed to be the impression of those boosting for the expense that the invitation would be accepted. At the morning session W. R. Mellor was elected secretary, and it was decided to hold another meeting at the call of the secretary.

The importance of conserving the water in Nebraska, the rainfall and all the moisture was discussed at length. Organizations will be perfected in various districts of the state. Inasmuch as conditions are different in different sections of Nebraska it was thought that better results could be obtained by making the work more local.

The resolutions adopted recognize that agriculture being the chief industry of the state, the proper use and care of lands is of primary importance. The members of the convention were pledged to support the doctrine of the conservation of the soil. The resolutions provide that the state should look after the spread of disease and prevent the same by disinfecting premises where there has been disease. Diphtheria antitoxin should be furnished free by the state to the proper officials of each community and the state should undertake to guarantee the purity of milk, meat and food supplies. The state should provide a public lecture on health, and should enforce medical inspection of schools.

The resolutions favored good roads and suggest state supervision of county highway commissioners; that the state should make a inventory of its natural resources, that some portion of every farm should be set apart for the planting of useful and ornamental trees. The convention endorsed the establishment of agricultural colleges in the sand hills.

Small Crowd at River Congress

Inolement Weather Keeps Delegates Away from Convention at Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., March 30.—Inolement weather has limited attendance at the meeting of the Missouri River congress. A number of river men are here and many express indignation because the government keeps a channel in the Missouri river at heavy expense without protecting the banks to prevent erosion.

Stolen Jewels Recovered.

CHICAGO, March 30.—All but \$10,000 worth of jewels valued at \$125,000 stolen from Mrs. John W. Jenkins in New York were recovered, according to a statement issued today by a private detective agency here today. The thief, it is said, has not yet been identified. One man, it is said, committed the theft. He is said to have an automobile and fled, leaving his booty in a secret hiding place.

Old Leaflet Recalls Early History of Medical Society

A tattered leaflet found among long forgotten papers by an old resident tells a story in blunty routine verbiage of the first annual meeting of the Nebraska State Medical Society, held at Nebraska City June 1 and 2, 1885. One man now living in Omaha was present at that meeting of the early-day doctors, forty-one years ago. Dr. Fred Renner, who has long since retired from active practice. Two physicians of those practicing medicine in the city then yet remain. They are Dr. Richard C. Moore and Dr. George Tilden.

Dr. Tilden was elected to membership at that first meeting in Nebraska City, although he was not present. "They are all gone now," mused the aged physician as he glanced over the yellowed and time-stained record of the meeting so long ago.

There is not now one physician living still in the active practice of medicine who was here prior even to so late a date as 1872, with the exception of Dr. Moore and myself. In the time that we have been here a whole colony of physicians have come and gone again. Most of the physicians today are comparatively young men. There are not many of the old school left anywhere now. The physicians present at the meeting held in Nebraska City were S. D. Meador, Omaha; N. B. Larch, Nebraska City;

RETSRAIN WATERS AT RIVER SOURCE

Senator Brown Urges Appropriation for Irrigation Project in Rivers and Harbors Bill.

COMMITTEE GIVES HIM HEARING

Money Will Do More There than on Southern Levees.

TO PREVENT FLOODS IN PART

Nebraska Urges Basic Theory of Conservation of Waters.

FUNDS FOR THE UPPER MISSOURI

Vital Amendments to Employers' Liability Act Contemplated in Measure to Comp Up in Senate Today.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Brown appeared before the committee on commerce today, having the rivers and harbors bill under consideration, to urge upon the government the completion of the ditch in Scott's Bluff county by appropriating \$800,000 in the rivers and harbors bill. Of course, the senator recognizes that this is not germane to the rivers and harbors bill, but he thought he might send it over and was accorded, in consequence of his audacity, a most respectful hearing.

He explained the government is expending thousands of dollars on the lower Mississippi each year to protect people dwelling on its banks from floods that come each year. These floods come because of great quantities of ice melting at the headwaters of the Mississippi and other tributaries of the Mississippi. Could this water be conserved each spring by retaining it in great dams to rife use by users the result would be the failure of the Mississippi to overflow its banks.

Senator Brown believed that part of the money used annually in building up the levees of the Mississippi might justly be used in conserving waters at their place of origin, thereby preventing floods, as well as proving of great economic value to the people of the country. This appropriation, if adopted, will finish the canal as surveyed in Nebraska.

Owing to Senator Fry's continued illness and the number of individual projects urged by senators for the improvement of rivers, harbors and streams throughout the United States, the rivers and harbors bill will not be reported before the last of next week. It may be set down as a certainty that the bill will carry between \$300,000 and \$350,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river above Kansas City.

Employers' Liability Bill.

Vital amendments to the employers' liability act as embodied in the bill recently introduced in the senate by Senator Brown have been approved for passage by the judiciary committee of the senate. Senator Brown will have charge of the bill on the floor. When he called it up today, Senator Bailey declared he had not had opportunity to examine the measure, and at his suggestion Senator Brown asked that it be laid over until tomorrow. This bill corrects a number of delinquencies of the act. The corrections consist of: Senator Brown's bill will have the sanction of the attorney general and representatives of the labor unions.

The application of E. J. Spencer of Rapid City, W. E. Bauer, A. Giese, C. S. Blodgett and Alma L. Cain to organize the First National Bank of White Owl, S. D., with \$25,000 capital, was approved by the comptroller of the currency.

Civil service examination will be held April 23 for rural carriers at Arlington, Utah and Wahho, Neb.

New Rural Carriers.

Rural carriers appointed are as follows: Nebraska: Upham, Route 2, Lewis Richmond, carrier; T. E. Brock, substitute; Iowa: Adel, Route 4, G. W. Harmon, carrier; no substitute; Cumberland, Route 2, Fred Matthes, carrier; Joseph M. Eblin, substitute; Will City, Route 1, M. A. Riley, carrier; Ross, A. Riley, substitute; Luther, Route 1, D. C. Patterson, carrier; no substitute; Osceola, Route 2, Henry C. Goss, carrier; C. M. Goss, substitute; Oskeola, Route 1, John B. Sherman, carrier; no substitute; Vinton, Route 5, Thomas H. Phillips, carrier; Samuel S. Phillips, substitute; South Dakota: Fremont, Route 1, Albert C. Neimeyer, carrier; D. L. Gibbs, substitute; Stranburg, Route 2, T. E. Abrahamson, carrier; no substitute.

Earle Hill was appointed postmaster at Riverdale, Buffalo county, Neb., vice J. E. Nelson, resigned.

Chief of Police Accused.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Formal charges against Edmund F. Creedy, suspended chief of police, of alleged neglect of duty, insubordination, conduct unbecoming an officer and accepting a present were served upon him today.

The center of this group is perhaps the most accessible point from all of the centers of the other groups; that is to say, a night's ride will carry one from Omaha to St. Paul, to Denver, to St. Louis, and a few hours to Kansas City.

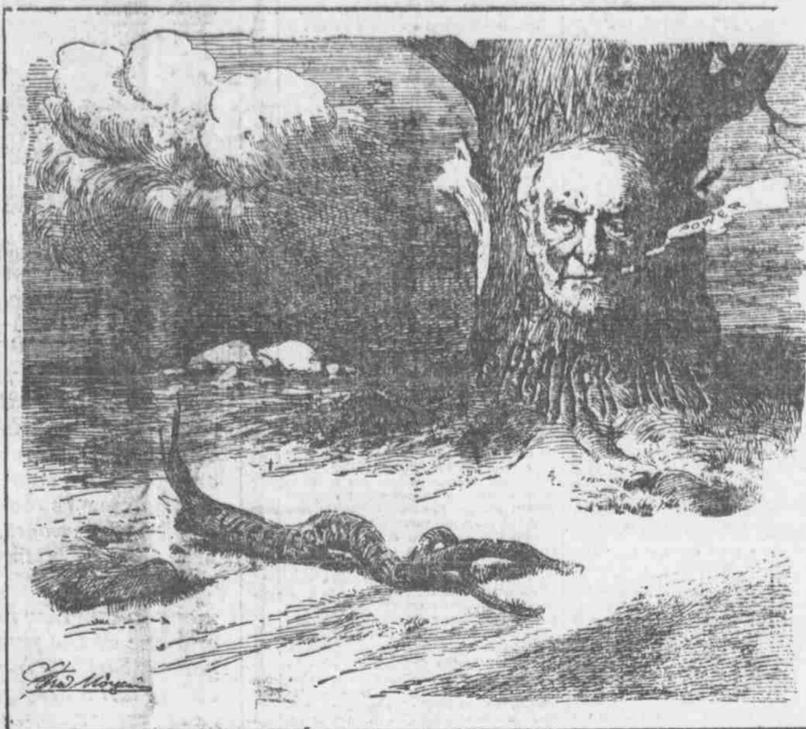
Again, the four judges are to be elected from eleven states, and it is but simple justice to the communities and the professions that the appointments should be placed among these states from time to time as vacancies occur so as to give to each a fair expression upon the bench.

"Minnesota has two district judges and a judge of the circuit court of appeals. Iowa has two district judges and has in the past had two circuit judges and a justice of the supreme court. Missouri has two district judges and has had for years a judge of the court of appeals. Kansas has

(Continued on Second Page.)

This is moving and house cleaning season.

You are interested in it in one way or another. It is made easy by those dealers in that line. Read the column today, Moving and House Cleaning. It will help you to do what you are thinking of doing. Phone Douglas 238 and an accommodating staff will attend to you in a jiffy.



From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEBRASKA'S CLAIM ON BENCH

State's Merits for Brewer's Place Presented by C. J. Greene.

NEVER HAD SUPREME JUDGE

Local Opinion is that Judge Sanborn of St. Paul Will Get the Place or Possibly Judge Van Deventer.

The question of a successor of the late United States Supreme Court Justice Brewer is exciting a lively interest among lawyers and judges and particularly among those who have much to do with the federal courts.

While it is hoped that the appointment of Justice Brewer's successor might go to Nebraska, there is a popular impression that Judge Walter H. Sanborn of St. Paul, is the logical candidate, though Circuit Judge Willis Van Deventer of Wyoming, has many loyal adherents in the Omaha bar.

It is suggested that Judge Sanborn's advancement to the supreme bench would leave an opening for a new circuit judge for the Eighth circuit court of the United States and that such an appointment would logically come to Nebraska.

Composition of the District.

The Eighth circuit court of the United States comprises the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, the territory of New Mexico.

These states are grouped as follows: Minnesota and North Dakota. Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Of the first group, St. Paul and Minneapolis are the great centers. Of the second group, Omaha, Great Omaha and Council Bluffs are the great centers. Of the third group, St. Louis and Kansas City are the great centers. Of the fourth group, Denver is the great center.

The circuit court of appeals of the Eighth circuit comprises four circuit judges, and the logical deduction is that they ought to be selected one from each of these groups of states.

As at present constituted Judge Sanborn is from the first group, Judge Hook is from the third group, Judge Van Deventer is from the fourth group.

Charles J. Greene, discussing the situation, points out: "The second group is not and has not been represented in the court of appeals. That is to say, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

"The center of this group is perhaps the most accessible point from all of the centers of the other groups; that is to say, a night's ride will carry one from Omaha to St. Paul, to Denver, to St. Louis, and a few hours to Kansas City.

Again, the four judges are to be elected from eleven states, and it is but simple justice to the communities and the professions that the appointments should be placed among these states from time to time as vacancies occur so as to give to each a fair expression upon the bench.

"Minnesota has two district judges and a judge of the circuit court of appeals. Iowa has two district judges and has in the past had two circuit judges and a justice of the supreme court. Missouri has two district judges and has had for years a judge of the court of appeals. Kansas has

(Continued on Second Page.)

King Menelik Loses in Fight With Apoplexy

Aged Monarch Was Stricken Last Fall and Never Recovered—Grandson Succeeds Him.

ADDIS ABABA, March 30.—Menelik II, king of Abyssinia, is dead at the age of 66 years, and in the twenty-first year of his reign.

Prince Lidj Jesso, grandson of the late monarch, is heir to the throne. The king was stricken with apoplexy last fall and never recovered his health. For many weeks his death has been expected.

When he was able no longer to carry on the affairs of state, Ras Tseama, the regent, with the approval of the principal chiefs took over the reins of government. At the same time Empress Taylou was deprived of all power of interference in the government and her appointments made among her favorites were annulled.

Prince Lidj Jesso was proclaimed heir to the throne on May 11 last. He is 14 years of age, and little less than a year ago, was married to the granddaughter, aged 7 years, of the late Emperor John and niece of Empress Taylou.

LONDON, March 30.—Today's report that King Menelik is dead appears to come by way of Aden, Arabia, and it is thought here that possibly it is only a repetition of the rumors of the monarch's death which have been current for some days. Commercial interests which are indirect, touch through their agencies with Addis Ababa, received no confirmation of the report today.

Bryan Reaches The West Indies

Commoner Now Sailing Toward Porto Rico—Well Pleased with Canadian Tariff.

BARBADOS, British West Indies, March 30.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here today from Rio Janeiro and left for Porto Rico. He will proceed to Venezuela.

Mr. Bryan expressed pleasure at the settlement of the tariff difficulties between the United States and Canada.

TWO FILE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

J. C. Pooley and Judge Levi McGee Want Republican Nomination for Secretary of State.

PIERRE, S. D., March 30.—(Special.)—Judge Levi McGee of the Seventh circuit, filing as a democrat, is the first to get a petition to the secretary of state for his candidacy in the June primary. Judge McGee has served two terms as judge of that circuit and will try for another term this year. The only other petition yet filed is that of E. C. Pooley, as a republican candidate for secretary of state, to succeed himself. These two are the start, and from this time on the filings will come in rapidly until the list is filled.

Members of Supreme Court Will Not Go to Leavenworth

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The supreme court will not only convene Monday, but in all probability will remain in session throughout the day, announcing decisions and hearing arguments in the Hertz inheritance tax case. At a later day memorial services will be held in honor of the late Justice Brewer.

The members of the supreme court, after submitting the matter to Mrs. Brewer, have determined, with her entire approval, not to go to Leavenworth. The court as a body will be present at the funeral ceremonies at the residence and as honorary pall bearers accompany the remains to the Union station.

At the capitol today there was rumor that a bill would be introduced in congress to allow Justice Moody to retire on a pension. The retirement of the Massachusetts justice thus would leave two vacancies for President Taft to fill.

Friends of the jurist say he expects to resume his duties on the bench at next October's term, however. They confirm the reports that Justice Moody has suffered a nervous breakdown, complicated by a rheumatic attack, but they discount the report that legislative action would be taken, looking toward his retirement.

MANY CITIES WANT EDDIE FAY

Twenty Thousand Dollars Offered for Man Captured in New York.

STAMP STEALING HIS SPECIALTY

He Has Robbed Several Postoffices and is Accused of Four Murders—Man with Him Not Identified.

NEW YORK, March 30.—With the listing up today at police headquarters of Frederick Cunningham and Frank Chester, the two men caught last night while trying to get away with trunks containing \$30,000 in stamps stolen from the postoffice at Richmond, Va., the detective force believes it made one of the most important captures in years.

One of the men arrested for the Richmond burglary, the police believe, is "Eddy" Fay, a much-wanted fugitive, whose picture is in every rogues' gallery of importance in the country and for whose apprehension a total of about \$20,000 in rewards has been offered in various cities. This prisoner is the one known as Cunningham.

According to the detective bureau, Fay is wanted in Los Angeles, Cal., for blowing the safe of the postoffice in 1905 and getting away with \$10,700 worth of stamps and \$4,000 in gold. There is \$1,000 reward for his capture for this crime.

Five years ago in Peoria, Ill., he blew the safe of the postoffice and got away with \$50,000 worth of stamps. A year later he again blew the same safe and this time made off with \$74,000 worth of stamps.

Breake Jail Twice.

He was convicted and sent to jail in Springfield, Ill., in August, 1907, but broke out a short time later. He also broke jail in Jacksonville, Fla., where he had been sent for safe blowing. The detectives say there is a record of four murders against him.

Fay, the detectives say, is worth from \$300,000 to \$400,000 and owns a string of race horses. The police say they don't know much about the man caught with Fay.

The Richmond postoffice safe was blown between Saturday night and Monday morning and \$55,000 worth of stamps and \$3,000 in cash taken.

Capture is Sensational.

The capture of the men here last night was sensational. Detectives disguised as baggage men at the Grand Central were waiting when Chester drove up in his automobile and sent a boy in with the check for one of the trunks containing the plunder, which had been traced here. While two of the detectives came out and nabbed Chester, who fought desperately but was speedily subdued, other officers seized Fay, who was making for his home. He was caught after a long chase. A third man who was with the captured pair, got away. Fay, the detectives assert, was one of the gang that robbed the postoffice in Chicago in 1901, getting \$74,000 in stamps.

Fay faced the camera in the identification bureau at headquarters today, but made a stubborn fight against having his picture taken. For two hours he rolled on the floor, twisted his face out of shape and despite all efforts made the taking of his picture impossible.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—The officers and members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America arrived at noon today from Cincinnati and this afternoon held a meeting to discuss details of the campaign the miners of the several districts are making for increase of wages and improvement of working conditions.

The district strikes that may be declared will not go into effect until 12 o'clock tomorrow night and during tomorrow may happen that will change the whole aspect of the situation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—There will be a strike of the coal miners in the southwest, comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas beginning April 1, when the present wage agreement expires, was the expressed opinion of representatives of the mine and operators here today.

MINERS' STRIKE IS NOT GENERAL

Strike Will be Complete in Pennsylvania and Illinois, But Will Not Extend West of River.

FIGHT IN TWO LARGEST FIELDS

Men in Eastern Districts Number About Two Hundred Thousand.

WAGE SCALE CONFERENCE TODAY

Operators and Mine Workers Meet at Dubois, Penn.

WILL CONTRACT BY DISTRICTS

Mr. Lewis Believes Most of the Ohio Mines Will Not Be Closed—Executive Board to Meet.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—While, as a result of a plan adopted by the coal miners' international convention yesterday, there will be no country-wide strike of the bituminous miners, President T. L. Lewis of the miners declared today just before leaving the city for Indianapolis that "Pennsylvania and Illinois will be completely tied up." The miners in the two districts number 190,000.

That means a fight in the two largest bituminous fields in the United States. Pennsylvania's annual production is 100,000,000 tons and Illinois is 50,000,000 tons. Ohio's production is 30,000,000 tons, giving employment to 600,000 miners. "I think most of the Ohio districts will be at work after April 1," President Lewis said. "Ohio is one of the states in which the operators will sign up by districts or even sub-districts, and I think one of the first to sign will be the Big Hooking district."

In Pennsylvania the entire bituminous production is in the single district known as the Pittsburgh district, where the miners affected number 120,000.

Unless the plan adopted by the miners convention is changed all mines will be idle, as usual, on April 1, which is the holiday anniversary of the eight hour day. Then no miners are to return to work the next day unless ordered to do so by their district officials. These officials are not allowed to give that order unless all the mine owners in the district or sub-district have signed up the preliminary agreement adopted by the convention.

Lewis said a strike in the Canadian mines would be delayed, even in the event of an immediate agreement, because of the Canadian law, which requires the miners to give thirty days notice of an intention to strike.

Conference on Wage Scale.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Members of the Central Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Operators' association left here tonight for Dubois, Pa., where they will meet officials of the United Mine Workers of America tomorrow and endeavor to adjust the wage scale for the coming year. The operators of central Pennsylvania, which comprises district No. 1 of the miners' union, for some time have been attempting to have the union equalize wages of all miners in that territory. The operators claim they cannot compete with the non-union mines if the union insists upon a wage increase.

The increase of 5.5 cents announced yesterday by the Herwind-White Coal Mining company, which employs non-union miners, created much interest among the operators employing union labor.

Charles W. Mills, secretary of the Coal Operators' Association of Central Pennsylvania, said today:

"The Herwind-White Coal Mining company is not working under contract with the United Mine Workers of America and on that account is able to operate coal mines in Pennsylvania. We believe the operators of central Pennsylvania, who have a wage agreement with the miners' organization, work but eight hours. This longer day is equivalent to a saving of at least 5 cents a ton in the cost of producing coal to the operators."

"The Herwind-White Coal Mining company is also paying for day labor employed in and about the mines 4-10 cents an hour, while operators dealing with the union pay for the same labor in the same field 29 cents per hour. This difference will also amount to a saving of fully 5 cents per ton in favor of the operator paying a lower wage."

"The association of operators in central Pennsylvania has been for years asking the miners' union to operate on the non-union districts with which they compete and during the last year we have made several efforts to secure an equalization with non-union competitors."

Although the advance made by the Herwind company is not a large one, it should be placed to the credit of the non-union basis with other operators in central Pennsylvania. I certainly is a step in the right direction, and we believe the other non-union operators in our field will follow suit. Our association is not in favor of a reduction of wages, but does demand that the competitors employing non-union labor should pay the same prices for that labor as the operators who pay union labor and we believe it is up to the union to bring about such a condition."

Situation May Change.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—The officers and members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America arrived at noon today from Cincinnati and this afternoon held a meeting to discuss details of the campaign the miners of the several districts are making for increase of wages and improvement of working conditions.

The district strikes that may be declared will not go into effect until 12 o'clock tomorrow night and during tomorrow may happen that will change the whole aspect of the situation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—There will be a strike of the coal miners in the southwest, comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas beginning April 1, when the present wage agreement expires, was the expressed opinion of representatives of the mine and operators here today.