

The Conference Ends in Failure

President's Effort to Have Coal Operators and Striking Miners Adjust Their Differences Not Successful—Rock Upon Which They Split Was Recognition of the Union—The Strike Will Continue.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The great coal conference of the president and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House, facing Lafayette square, at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon, with a failure to reach an agreement, and apparently the rock upon which the conference split was the recognition of the miners' union. The president had urged the contending parties to cease strife, in the interest of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit the differences to an arbitration tribunal, to be named by the president, and to enter an agreement to abide by the terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of from one to five years, and the employers, through the president of the railroad companies and a prominent independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body, which they could and would have no dealings with, had demanded federal troops to insure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had, against the miners' union, worked to prevent grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judge of the court of common pleas for the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located. There the matter was closed. Tonight both the miners and the operators are still in the city, and tomorrow they will return to their local collieries, where the struggle will continue.

It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the country that was written today. For the first time the president of the republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor, in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great national calamity. The result was to bring the principals in the great controversy face to face, with the whole country eagerly intent and watchful of their doings. Technically, the issues between the two great forces seem as they did before the president summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the national capital, and forgetting his own acute suffering, brought them, for love of the great country wherein they dwell, and out of pity for the countless thousands of suffering poor, to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the common weal.

What if anything will result from the conference, is for the indefinite future. Today the views of the contestants in the great industrial struggle were extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, holding a recess of three hours between the morning and afternoon sessions, taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare written responses to the president's appeal.

The immediate parties to the struggle say they will continue as heretofore. What course the administration

will take next, no one is prepared to say. One of the operators, as he left the White House, was asked regarding this, and replied: "If any one knows what the president will do next, that is more than I know."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

President Defines His Position in the Matter.

Washington, Oct. 3.—At the temporary White House tonight the following official statement was given out concerning today's coal conference. The conference opened at 11 o'clock. The operators and representatives of the miners were present to the president. Those in attendance were: George F. Baer, president of the Teamsters' union; W. H. Traub, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company; E. B. Thomas, chairman of board Erie Railroad company; Thomas F. Fowler, president of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad company; David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel Delaware & Hudson company; John Markle, representing independent operators; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Thomas D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy, Joseph Fahey, district presidents United Mine Workers of America; Atty.-Gen. Knox, Secy. Cortelyou and Carroll B. Wright, commissioners of labor. The president, at the outset, expressed his hearty thanks for their attendance, and stated that, owing to his peculiar relations to the situation, he felt that he should make upon any official relation that he bore to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe immediately impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impelled me after much anxious thought to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can bring to effect a settlement of the situation which has become literally intolerable.

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade—the operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners—but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper for me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe immediately impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impelled me after much anxious thought to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can bring to effect a settlement of the situation which has become literally intolerable.

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terror of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you.

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"In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness that there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operation in the coal mines in some way such as will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective positions, but I am much impressed by the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators and to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims."

MITCHELL SPEAKS.

Upon the completion of the president's remarks, Mr. Mitchell made a statement, as follows:

"Mr. President, I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed by the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators and to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims."

PRESIDENT SUGGESTS RECESS.

The President: "Before considering what ought to be done from my standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have stated to you, I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now and that you come back at 2 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated to you, and then, but give it careful thought, and return at 2 o'clock." The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

SECOND CONFERENCE.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Baer spoke as follows: "Mr. President, do we understand you correctly, that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The President: "It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make."

Mr. Baer: "I have prepared an answer. (This answer, as well as others, will be found in another column.)"

The president then asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say.

MITCHELL ANSWERS.

Mr. Mitchell said: "The charge made by the gentlemen that twenty murders have been committed in the anthracite coal regions during the strike is untrue. If they will name the men, and will show that they have committed murders, I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition, Mr. President; that is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. The truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been seven deaths, unfortunately. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police, and no one else has been charged with them. God knows that I do not want to escape being charged with everything done there. They speak about burnings. There was a reward offered for burnings. I can bring affidavits of 100 people if necessary, that the burnings caused one burning that they charged to the United Mine Workers, Mr. President. I have admitted on more than one occasion that there has been some lawlessness, but I do not believe that it has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite region to recruit the coal and iron police. I want to say, Mr. President, that I feel very keenly the attack made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing and saying nothing that would effect reconciliation."

MITCHELL'S PROPOSAL REFUSED.

The president then asked the representatives of the anthracite companies whether they were willing to accept Mitchell's proposition. They answered "No." In response to a further question from the president, they replied that they would have no dealings whatever with Mitchell looking toward a settlement of the question of the anthracite coal strike, and that they had no further proposition to make, save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer, which in effect was that if any man choose to resume work, and had a difficulty with his employer, both should leave the settlement of the question to the judge of the court of common pleas of the district in which the mine was located.

About 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close without agreement.

MITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

Owing to Operators' Attitude Strike Will Go On.

Washington, Oct. 3.—During the evening President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' union dictated a formal statement concerning the proceedings of the conference and the results in which he announced that the strike would continue, as a result of the failure of the conference. Following is the text of Mr. Mitchell's statement:

"At the morning session of the conference between the mine operators and the committee representing the miners, President Roosevelt outlined the purpose for which he had called the operators and the miners together. After the president had concluded his statement the miners at once proposed to refer the questions and issues to the coal strike to the president for adjustment, but this proposition was afterwards rejected by the operators.

"At the afternoon session the miners submitted a formal statement of their proposition. To this proposition each of the operators read a reply, in which they refused to accept the arbitration of the president, or a tribunal to be appointed by him to determine the issue of the strike, and in each of their statements they indulged in a perfect tirade of abuse of the miners' organization and its effects. It was evident to the miners' representatives that the coal operators are without regard for their former employees and the public, which is suffering so much for the lack of fuel.

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terror of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you.

ference to the question of the future course of the administration in the event either party refused absolutely to do anything toward a settlement. He intimated that the responsibility that the Interstate Commerce commission might be able to take some steps with respect to carrying charges on the anthracite coal roads. Still, public sentiment, he added, was the chief factor in the president's attitude as to both parties to the strike.

The statements to the president, the text of which follows, were made in the following order:

RAILWAY PRESIDENTS.

They Submit Their Views to President.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The statement of George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad, is as follows:

"To the President of the United States: We understand your anxiety as forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning, to bring about an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people. We infer that you desired us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell verbally made this morning, expressed in a speaking note to you, and if we were to go back to work if you would appoint a commission to determine the question at issue.

"You distinctly say that you do not intend to discuss the merits of the claims and positions, but we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 miners in mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workers are deterred from work by the intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet us, is chief.

"The daily crimes committed by the men of this organization, the 'domestic tranquility' which our Constitution declares is the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions. There are terrible reigns of lawlessness and crime there. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret oath-bound order which declares that the locals should have full power to suspend operators at collieries and the members of violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

"The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property. In express terms it declares the right of acquiring possession and defending property to be inalienable. Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, maul trainmen and by all means of violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

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MITCHELL'S OFFER DECLINED.

"Under these conditions we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on terms he names. He has no right to compel us to do so. We have no intention of accepting of any anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing, maiming and abusing Pennsylvania citizens and from destroying property. He must stop it because it is unlawful, and not because of any bargain with us.

"We will add to our offer to continue the wages existing at the time of strike and to take up each colliery and adjust any grievances, but his condition: If the employers and employees at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievance, it shall be referred to the judge of the court of common pleas of the district in which the mine was located.

TRUE ARMOUR.

Proper Food Defends Against Disease.

There is an assayer and chemist in Boston, Colo., Mr. C. W. Waits, who shows by actual every day demonstration that scientific food will make a man young again. He says:

"The question of proper food which will assimilate and protect the system from disease is of the greatest importance. I am continually under a brain and muscle strain which for the last 35 years were upon me seriously. My digestion became impaired and my whole system weak.

"I saw Grape-Nuts in a grocery store, and bought a box. I tested it in my laboratory and found it correct according to your declaration of its substances in proportion with the phosphates intact.

"I made it my principal food and gained in one year 18 pounds in weight. I feel the pleasure of seeing my digestion leave me entirely. After a year and a half of its use, I feel 20 years younger and am as strong and supple as I never was before during the last decade. I simply have found the true armor which is defending my body against disease and withering age.

"I find it of advantage in field work and in the protecting in general. When I go out upon geologic expeditions, I take a quantity of Grape-Nuts along with me. This abolishes cumbersome baggage and food and saves me a great deal of trouble. I find it in all chemical operations, and Grape-Nuts are the re-agents that keep the body's laboratory (the stomach) in perfect working order. Your product is perfect."

MINERS' UNION SIDE.

Officers Define Their Position in the Controversy.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Following is the text of the statement made to the president by the official representatives of the Miners' union:

"Mr. President.—At the conference this morning, we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers, were much impressed with the views you expressed and dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 150,000 mine workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration and with the hope of relieving the situation and averting the sufferings and hardship which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested.

"Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deterring to your wishes we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue. Thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow workers in this and other mines, thanks to a justice loving American public, whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely.

"But, confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved conditions, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and we agree to accept your award upon all or any of the questions involved. If you will accept this responsibility and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement, we are willing to accept the same, as may be mutually determined between themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award, we will immediately call a conference and recommend a resumption of work upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go in effect from the day upon which work is resumed. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN MITCHELL,
President U. M. W. of A.
JOHN FAHEY,
THOMAS DUFFY,
D. D. NICHOLS,
District Presidents U. M. W. of A."

THOMAS OF THE ERIE.

He Fully Concur with Baer's Statement.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The statement of Mr. Thomas, president of the Erie railway, is as follows:

"No one can more fully realize the gravity of the situation or the grave responsibilities resting upon them than men who for months have been seeking to protect the property under their charge, as well as the lives of loyal employees from the attacks of misguided men, incited by people foreign to the state and to the industry we are seeking to defend. We are doing all in our power, and with increasing success, to mine coal. Mr. Mitchell and his lieutenants are doing all in their power to prevent. We ask that the power of the United States shall be exerted to afford full protection to employees, not only while at work, but to and from their homes, as well as to their families; and that the reign of terror, riots, intimidation and murder which for months has prevailed in the anthracite region shall cease.

"A record of 20 killed and 40 injured, and constant and increasing destruction of dwellings, works, machinery and railroads by mob violence, with no proper enforcement of the law or order by the proper officials, is not the time to act on Mr. Mitchell's suggestion of this morning to arbitrate with men not in our employ. There are over 17,000 loyal employees at work in and around the anthracite mines, and since this conference has been called open threats of violence have been made against men who will neither be permitted to work nor live in that country.

"We are contending for the right of the American citizen to work, without creating nationality or associating. To seek to prevent this is a crime, and we cannot by implication sanction such a course. We ask the enforcement of law and order in the state, that we be permitted to deal with our employees free from foreign interference, convinced that under such conditions we can fully perform our full duty to the public, our owners and to our employees.

"I fully concur in the suggestion of Mr. Baer, which can be pursued in case of failure to agree with our employes, but in many years of such dealing it has never been requisite to call in assistance to fairly and satisfactorily deal with our own men."

MR. MARKLE'S POSITION.

Says He Represents the Individual Coal Operators.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Mr. Markle, the independent coal mine operator, submitted his statement: "I have listened with deep interest to the remarks you made before us a few minutes after 11 o'clock this morning and do thoroughly appreciate the seriousness of the situation in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. As you disclaim any right or duty to intervene in your official capacity, but are using your personal influence, and, as you admit, this matter is beyond the merits of the issue between the coal presidents and operators on one side and the miners on the other, and you express the fact that the situation has become literally intolerable, and as you further state, 'the evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims as to the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operation of the coal mines in some such way which will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the public.'

"I fully endorse the remarks from you, and as an American citizen and a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania I now ask you to perform the duties vested in you as the president of these United States: to at once squelch the anarchistic condition of affairs existing in the anthracite coal regions by the strong arm of the military and naval forces of the United States, one murder, a long list of brutal assaults, houses and bridges dynamited, acts of violence now taking place, and several villages burned down, are actual evidence of this condition of lawlessness existing there. Are you asking us to deal with a set of outlaws? I can hardly conceive of such a

WE TREAT AND CURE.

Catarrh and Stomach Troubles, Nervous Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Heart Diseases, Dis-eases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Diseases, Female Complaints, Diseases of Women and Children, Rheumatism, Spinal Troubles, Skin Diseases, Deafness, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Troubles, Consumption, Hay Fever, Neuritis, Hysteria, Erysipelas, La Grippe, Etc.; Blood Diseases, Special Diseases, Scrofula, and all forms of Nervous and Chronic Diseases (that are curable). CONSULTATION FREE. CALL OR WRITE.

Home Treatment. Drs. Shores & Shores, Specialists.

No one deprived of the benefits of Drs. Shores' skill because of living at distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Drs. Shores in their office is found in their HOME TREATMENT OF PATIENTS BY MAIL. By the use of a symptom blank they are able to diagnose for them, and by their reports bring a close watch upon them. Patients living in the country may enjoy the benefits of Drs. Shores' skill as well as those in the city. WRITE FOR SYMPTOM BLANK and have your case diagnosed free. Drs. Shores' low fees and easy terms make it possible for the poor as well as the rich to be cured at home.

The colliery is situated for final determination. PRESIDENT BAER, Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron, and Temple Iron Company."

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FREE! FREE! FREE!

Drs. Shores & Shores, the Catarrh and Chronic Disease Experts, Give Their Services Free During Conference Week to all Sufferers from Chronic Diseases.

FREE CONSULTATION—FREE EXAMINATION—FREE ADVICE—TO ALL

This is the chance of a lifetime for the thousands of conference and State fair visitors to consult the world's greatest experts on Catarrh and Nervous Diseases, and learn exactly what their trouble is—absolutely free of charge. After you have been examined FREE—then if you wish treatment—Drs. Shores' low rate of \$5 a month, medicines free for all Catarrhal Chronic Diseases—makes it possible for the poor as well as the rich to be cured at nominal cost.

DRS. SHORES WILL POINT OUT THE SORE SPOTS

Tell you every ache and pain you feel better than you can describe it yourself—don't be afraid to come because it's simply Drs. Shores' good natured way of proving to the sick and afflicted that they are in fact what they are in name—"CHRONIC DISEASE EXPERTS."

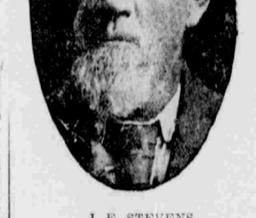
DON'T BUY A CAT IN A BAG.

Investigate before paying out your hard earned money for medical services—come test Drs. Shores' skill as Expert Diagnosticians at Drs. Shores' expense—it will cost you nothing—it may save your life.

DRS. SHORES CURE HUNDREDS EVERY WEEK—THEY CAN CURE YOU.

CURED IN ONE MONTH. RELIEF THE FIRST MONTH. RELIEF IN TWO WEEKS.

An Example of What Can Be Done When Experts Handle a Case.



J. E. STEVENS.

256 Valeria Ave., Salt Lake City.

Mr. Stevens says: "I have been a resident of Salt Lake for the past 11 years. I have always been stout and rugged until the latter part of last June, when I was taken suddenly with a severe pain across the stomach, that almost doubled me up. My appetite failed me. I became very dizzy and light headed, my eyes grew weak and watery, my head ached like it would burst, and I became generally run down. I tried a few home remedies with no results, and consulted a well known physician and oculist—but they gave me no relief. The oculist said nothing could be done for my eyes—and I became very much alarmed and went direct to Drs. Shores & Shores, the experts. The doctors knew at once what the trouble was, pronouncing it Catarrh of the Stomach—and also informed me that the eyes were affected from Catarrh.

I went under their treatment—and for the trifling expense of \$5 a month—and today I am sound and well in every way, and my eyes as good as ever were. I am surprised and delighted with Doctors Shores' splendid skill and gladly endorse them to others."

"J. E. STEVENS."



MRS. C. J. PENNINGTON.

29 S. Fourth East St., Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Pennington says: "I have been a great sufferer from Catarrhal troubles for about 12 years. Among other symptoms, I noticed I was gradually losing my strength and health. My head and nose stopped up continually. I had to hawk and spit to clear my throat, and had incessant headaches.

"I have been under Drs. Shores' treatment now just one month and it has been a month of pleasure to me. Already I feel much better, my head and nose are quite clear, the nose does not bleed now like it used to, and I am very much pleased with the results so far, and am glad to endorse Drs. Shores' treatment."

"MRS. C. J. PENNINGTON."



CHARLES HEEDING

327 East Third South Street, Salt Lake City.

Mr. Heeding says: "I have been a very sick man for several weeks—so sick I had to stop work a month ago on account of my condition. I had pains in my stomach, bowels and abdomen, constant headache, backache, and began to lose flesh rapidly. My clothes fairly hung on me and nothing could relieve my pain until I went to Drs. Shores and Shores two weeks ago.

"Drs. Shores understood my trouble at a glance, and I improved rapidly under their care. I am now feeling so much better. I am going back to work again, and I want to tell everyone what Drs. Shores have done for me. A working-man appreciates it when he can get such expert services for a whole month for \$5.00, medicines included, and I recommend Drs. Shores to all in need of a doctor's services."

"CHARLES HEEDING."

Tell Me a Friend Who is Sick.

No Money is Wanted. Simply Let Me Send Him My Book.

You have a friend who is sick. Write me his name. That is all—just a postal card. Send it as an act of humanity. Tell me which book he needs. I will either cure that friend or pay all the cost of his treatment. I will at least do the utmost that medicine can do. I will give the best advice in my power. I may fail, but there will not be a penny of cost if I do.

I will do this at the start: I will send the sick one an order on his or her druggist for six boxes Dr. Shoop's Kidney Pills. I will tell that druggist to let him test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds the cost is \$5.50. If it fails I will pay the druggist myself.

I will leave the decision to you.

Don't say that this is impossible, for I do just as I say. I have done it for years—done it with hundreds of thousands.

I will do it in any case, no matter how difficult. I only ask the sick one to be fair with himself and me. I cannot always succeed. There are conditions like cancer, for which I know no cure. But I alone am the doctor when I fail.

My records for five years show that 39 out of each 40 who accepted my offer, paid for the medicine taken. That means that 39 in each 40 are cured. That fact alone makes this offer possible.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure your friend.

My success is due to a lifetime of effort in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. It is this nerve power that operates the vital organs. No organ is weak when it has sufficient power. I bring back the nerve power—that is all. It is just like giving more steam to an engine that is weak.

My book will explain it all.

Every soul who reads this knows some sick friend. You know somebody who will never find another way to get well.

Let me tell that friend my way. I must be successful. My remedy must do what I claim. If it did not (such an offer as this would bankrupt me in a month).

The sick one is your friend—a stranger to me. If I am willing to do so much, won't you write a postal, that he or she may get well?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 712, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia. Book No. 2 on the Heart. Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 4 for Women. Book No. 5 for Men (sealed.) Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Home Treatment. Drs. Shores & Shores, Specialists.

Office Hours—Week days, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Evenings, 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays, 10 a. m. to 12 noon.

Lyon Block, 56 W. Second South, SALT LAKE CITY.

perform our full duty to the public, our owners and to our employees.

"I fully concur in the suggestion of Mr. Baer, which can be pursued in case of failure to agree with our employes, but in many years of such dealing it has never been requisite to call in assistance to fairly and satisfactorily deal with our own men."

MR. MARKLE'S POSITION.

Says He Represents the Individual Coal Operators.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Mr. Markle, the independent coal mine operator, submitted his statement: "I have listened with deep interest to the remarks you made before us a few minutes after 11 o'clock this morning and do thoroughly appreciate the seriousness of the situation in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. As you disclaim any right or duty to intervene in your official capacity, but are using your personal influence, and, as you admit, this matter is beyond the merits of the issue between the coal presidents and operators on one side and the miners on the other, and you express the fact that the situation has become literally intolerable, and as you further state, 'the evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims as to the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operation of the coal mines in some such way which will without a day's unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the public.'

"I fully endorse the remarks from you, and as an American citizen and a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania I now ask you to perform the duties vested in you as the president of these United States: to at once squelch the anarchistic condition of affairs existing in the anthracite coal regions by the strong arm of the military and naval forces of the United States, one murder, a long list of brutal assaults, houses and bridges dynamited, acts of violence now taking place, and several villages burned down, are actual evidence of this condition of lawlessness existing there. Are you asking us to deal with a set of outlaws? I can hardly conceive of such a

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