MEXICAN UNREST DEEPENS

Conditions Worse in States Near Capital, Washington Hears.

SENTIMENT ANTI-AMERICAN

State Department Nevertheless Denies There Is the Remotest Possibility of Intervention.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 23.—Although advices from Mexico to-day described conditions as worse in Puebla, Guerrero, Morelos and Sinaloa, the Department of State stoutly denies the remotest possibility of any intervention by the United States.

The advisability of sending a transport or a warship to the west coast of Mexico is still being considered, but it is emphasized that the sole purpose would be to afford easy access to safety to Americans whose lives might be jeopardized. The Secretary of the Navy said to-day that a vessel might be dispatched soon.

The State Department was advised that Americans at Quimichis were attacked by bandits on Sunday, and that the Pan-American Railway has been interrupted by the Juchitecos Indians below Reforma. Action has been taken by the department to protect the American citizens who were driven from Quimichis, and a guard has been requested to enable them to return to their crops, which are reported to be in danger of devastation. Whole families fled to Mazatlan when the bandits made the attack.

Conditions around Ensenda are reported quiet, while the situation in Salina Cruz appears to be unchanged, although there is a general disturbance in all other sections where there has been conflict with the revolutionary forces.

No official reports have been received of the slaying of Americans, as told by the passengers on the Texan arriving at Galveston from Vera Cruz. The accuracy of the statements of the survivors, however, is not doubted. These men departed for the United States, leaving most of their property behind. Vicious assaults and assassinations were reported by these passengers, who asserted that the anti-American feeling is at a high pitch.

Believing that the intense hatred for Americans now harbored in some quarters in Mexico is a result of loose intervention talk, the administration is doing its utmost to show the extreme improbability that such a step will ever be taken by the United States, the desire being to restore the confidence of the radical members of each faction in Mexico. The dentals of the administration are couched in the most emphatic and unmistakable terms.

General Anson Mills, a member of the United States and Mexico Water Boundary Commission, who has just returned from Mexico, and who has for many years been intimately associated with the affairs of that country, gave out a vigorous anti-intervention interview at the War Department to-day, declaring that there would not be the slightest justification for interference by the United States in the revolution.

"It would be the most foolhardy thing this country ever did if it intervened in the Mexican trouble," said General Mills. "There is no more need of intervention in Mexico than there was in the Civil War, when there were murmurs of foreign countries mixing in our quarrel. For twenty-seven years Mexico has maintained a government as stable as any among the civilized nations, and American citizens really got more protection there than they did in the United States. Men who would have been hanged in this country were accorded leniency by the Diaz government simply because they were Americans."

AMERICAN BEHEADED

Every Bone in Woman's Feet Broken by Blows.

Galveston, Tex., April 23.—Forty-six passengers, citizens of the United States, who arrived this morning from Vera Cruz on the steamer Texas, tell of alleged torture and assassination of Americans in the republic. All the refugees left their lands, homes, furniture and everything they possessed except enough money for passage and the clothes on their backs. Among the entire number there are only four or five trunks.

H. H. Ish, one of the refugees, told of the murder of an American citizen named Wait.

"Mr. Wait was a neighbor to me," said Mr. Ish. "He had sold several head of cattle and hidden the money. A band of desperadoes came to his hacienda and demanded the money. Failing to get it, they deliberately beheaded him with their machetes, herded his cattle together and drove them off. There are many instances just like this.

"We lived in a little settlement where a colony of eleven American families had founded the town of Sanburn, in Vera Cruz, twenty-three miles from Santa Lucrecia. All of these eleven families left because we were afraid to remain longer, knowing we would all be killed or tortured. I am sixty-four years old. I went to Mexico one year ago, put all I had—$1,650—in land and improvements there, and to-day I have only this"—showing his two hands—"and the clothes on my back. Before leaving we filed our claims for damages with the American consul in Mexico City."

John T. McGee, a wealthy planter who went to Mexico two years ago, returned to America minus more than $20,000 and left behind land and livestock. Mr. McGee tells of alleged cruelties practised on an American woman now in the hospital at Mexico City.

"The bandits visited the home of Mr. Shay, one of my neighbors, about a week before I left the settlement," said Mr. McGee "and demanded money and guns. He gave them about $12 and one gun, saying that was all he had on the place. The bandits then left, but returned to Shay's place and demanded more money and arms. Being refused they took Mrs. Shay, tied her down and began beating her feet.

"Mr. Shay and his son, to stop the torture, gave four guns and $800 in money to the desperadoes, who, after a final beating of the woman, left the place. Mrs. Shay was carried to the hospital at Mexico City, where it was found that nearly every bone in both feet had been broken.

"What has been true of the Shay family has been likewise true of scores of other Americans, and by staying there we took our lives in our hands. The bandits are everywhere.

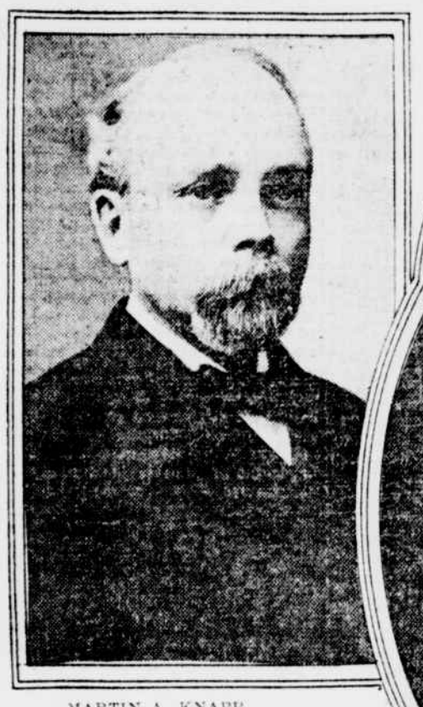
"The Mexican government is not able to meet them. Many Americans believe the Mexican forces so dislike the Americans that they would rather permit the brigandage than try to stop it. Whenever rurales are in the bandits disperse, but there is rarely a shot fired."

Practically every man on board the Texas had a similar story to tell of experiences in Mexico. Two men who rode horseback into Vera Cruz after abandoning everything they owned tell of meeting four armed bandits in a narrow pass.

"The only reason we are here," said one of the men, "is because we were lucky enough to beat them to it. Everywhere you go except right in the largest cities, you will see deserted farms, houses burned, livestock stolen. In many instances, the decaying and headless bodies of their owners are left lying about.

"The bandits are in such large numbers and so scattered over the interior that to resist them is useless. We Americans had to give up everything to them when they came to the settlements, no matter how well armed we might be."

MEN EXPECTED TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES OF RAILROADS AND ENGINEERS.



MARTIN A. KNAPP,
Judge of the United States Commerce Court.

CHARLES P. NEILL,
United States Commissioner of Labor.

ARMS FOR MADERO SEIZED

U. S. Marshals Hold Machine Guns and Ammunition.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Mara, Tex., April 23.—Deputy United States marshals to-day seized two machine guns, thirty rifles and 70,000 rounds of ammunition shipped from El Paso to the Mexican federal garrison at Ojinaga.

Ojinaga is the only federal post in the State of Chihuahua still holding out against the rebels, and it is through that place that the Madero government has been supplying its forces north of the capital with ammunition and guns.

BANDITS FIRE ON U. S. TROOPS

Mexican Rebels Violate Border, but Are Repulsed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Los Angeles, April 23.—Word reached here to-day that thirty Mexican bandits, closely pressed by Mexican troops, crossed the international boundary line near Camp, south of San Diego, yesterday. In a ravine on the American side the bandits encountered a number of the 15th Company of the coast artillery corps. Mistaking the Americans for their pursuers, the bandits opened fire. The Americans returned the fire and the bandits were driven back into Lower California, leaving behind two pack horses and a quantity of provisions. No one was injured. This is the first time since the present insurrection in Mexico began that American troops have fired a shot near the boundary.

The first division of the torpedo boat flotilla, which has been engaged in target practice off San Pedro, sailed for San Diego this morning and the second division to-night. It is understood the boats will proceed to Magdalena Bay from San Diego to be ready for eventualities.

MADERO'S ARMY 60,000 STRONG.

Gen. Robles Dominguez Charged with Treachery Toward President.

Mexico City, April 23.—During a heated session lasting until midnight last night, Congress passed a bill authorizing an increase of the army to sixty thousand men.

General Alfredo Robles Dominguez, former treasurer of the Madero revolution and military commander of the federal district during the early days of the present administration, was arrested early to-day, charged with being implicated in a plot against President Madero.

10 CARS, ONE A RACER, BURN

Loss of Wallet Adds to Excitement at Fire Opposite Hospital.

Ten automobiles were destroyed last night when fire swept through the three story garage at Nos. 7 and 9 West 100th street, conducted by H. Lambert. One of the machines destroyed was the property of Roy L. Howard, of No. 81 Manhattan avenue, a driver of racing automobiles, and was valued at $6,250.

Across the street from the garage is the Red Cross Hospital. The fears of the patients were quelled by nurses.

Patrolman Murphy, who discovered the blaze, warned the employes of the garage, then turned in an alarm.

Deputy Chief Turpenney stationed firemen in Central Park West to instruct drivers of fire apparatus not to ring bells or blow siren whistles, owing to the nearness of the hospital. The flames in the meanwhile had spread up the stairway and elevator wells of the building and had mushroomed on the top floor. The origin of the fire was not ascertained. The loss was $20,000.

Adjoining the garage, in No. 11 West 100th street, is a five story tenement house. Families were ordered to the street by reserve patrolmen from the West 100th street station.

Among several hundred people who gathered in Central Park West, near 100th street, and in West 100th street, near the burning building, was William De Vito, of No. 245 West 115th street, who felt a tugging at his trousers pocket. He lost a wallet containing several dollars and caused the arrest of a young man who described himself as Comerford Harrison, twenty years old, a clerk, having no home.

"AUSTRALIAN MACK" LOSES

Must Go to Canada to Answer for Bank Robbery.

After having been detained in the Tombs since the end of December, John McNamara, known as "Australian Mack," was ordered extradited yesterday to Canada where he is wanted for robbery of the New Westminster branch of the Bank of Montreal. McNamara is said to have taken $241,000 in currency in the bank robbery, in which he was assisted by a gang.

John A. Shields, United States Commissioner, who conducted the hearings, found that there was not sufficient evidence to show that McNamara robbed the bank, but he decided that a second warrant issued against the man by the Canadian authorities charging him with the theft of an automobile which was supposed to have been used in the robbery, was enough to order McNamara's extradition.

WED AFTER HOSPITAL ROMANCE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Reading, Penn., April 23.—Miss Adelaide Ermentrout, daughter of the late Representative Daniel Ermentrout, was married this evening to Dr. Charles P. Henry, of Hastings, N. J., at the home of the bride's mother here. Miss Ermentrout, who was presented at the Court of St. James's in the reign of King Edward, later abandoned society to take up nursing, and while in the hospital met Dr. Henry. Shortly afterward they became engaged.

DR. PAGE HELD IN $500 BAIL

County Medical Society Agent Charges Illegal Practice.

Dr. Thomas A. Page, the late professor at the Carnegie University, of Delaware, who was arrested at his home, No. 128 West 65th street, charged with practising medicine without a license, was arraigned in the West Side court yesterday afternoon and held in $500 bail for examination.

The complainant against the professor, Stephen Fontana, who is an inspector employed by the Medical Society of the County of New York, told the court that he first visited Dr. Page on April 3 and asked for Dr. J. J. Homan Vandecheide, who is head of the National Institute of Mechano-Therapy, said to be affiliated with the Carnegie University of Delaware. He said that he told Dr. Page that he had arranged previously with Dr. Vandecheide for treatment. Thereupon Dr. Page, the witness said, explained that he himself was a doctor and agreed to treat Fontana at $3 a treatment.

On April 9 Fontana said he went again to the office, saw Dr. Page, and began to complain of pains in the stomach, knees and head. The "treatment" then began. Fontana was hoisted on to a table, put into a steam tank with only his head exposed and next shifted into a bath of lukewarm water, into which the doctor poured some "pine needle extract." Then came the "wintergreen" treatment, a rub consisting of wintergreen and alcohol, then a massage, at the end of which, Fontana said, his spine was rubbed, his legs punched and pummelled and he was finally relieved of $3. As he left the office, Fontana said, the doctor thrust some cards in his hand advertising the treatment, which was described as "osteopathic." Fontana then got the warrant and the arrest followed.

OLD 69TH HOLDS DINNER

Single Surviving Officer of War Regiment Present.

The fifty-first anniversary of the departure of the 69th Regiment for the Civil War was celebrated last night with a dinner at the Union Square Hotel. More than a score of veterans who had received honorable wounds at Bull Run, Antietam, the bloody Seven Days' Battle and in other combats of the great struggle were present, including Colonel Thomas M. Canton, the only survivor of the thirty-three officers who marched down Broadway with the regiment on April 23, 1861, two days after President Lincoln called for volunteers.

Other veterans present were Captain Hugh Fitzpatrick, Colonel James Smith, Dr. John W. Dwyer, Captain John O'Connell, John McGill and Hugh Brady. Colonel L. D. Conley and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Healy, with the better part of the present staff of the regiment, were also present.

U. S. BARS ECUADOR MERCHANT

Objects to Servants of Wealthy Former Syrian at Ellis Island.

Because he followed the custom of his country and brought along two children in his train of servants, Rachli Jalel, by birth a Syrian, but for the last thirty years a merchant in Ecuador, was held at Ellis Island all day yesterday while his case was referred to Washington. He arrived here on the Hamburg-American liner Westerwald on Monday, accompanied by his entire family, his servants, his household goods and a fixed intention of settling in this country for a year, at least, that his children might learn English. The peculiarities of the immigration laws, however, had escaped his attention.

There are fourteen in his retinue at the island, and the joke will be somewhat on Uncle Sam if they are finally allowed to land after enjoying free board and lodging for several days. The immigration authorities, however, see no reason why they should allow the two servants, who are under the age limit of sixteen years, to land. If their point of view is sustained by the authorities at Washington, Señor Jalel will find himself forced to accompany the two back to the equator, for Uncle Sam won't allow mendals of a tender age to be shipped away from his shores alone.

BIG MILLS ON FULL TIME AGAIN.

Norwich, Conn., April 23.—The McCrum-Howell Company, which has been running on half time since it went into the hands of a receiver, announced today that it would begin running on full time to-morrow. It was said at the company's offices that the company's plant at Uniontown, Penn., would also begin to run on full time. It is generally believed that the crisis in the affairs of the management is past and this confidence had caused many of the older employes to prepare to return to work.

HISTORY OF "STEPMOTHER."

"Stepmother" is a word with a commonly unsuspected history. Probably most people if called upon to explain it would say that it meant a woman who had stepped into the place of the true mother. Dr. Johnson, at any rate, believed that this was the suggestion of the word to most minds. Really, "step" is the Anglo-Saxon "steop," the original meaning of which appears to have been "orphaned." Step-child, step-bairn, stepson and stepdaughter came first, and then by gradual fading of the etymological meaning of "step," stepfather and stepmother came into being.—London Chronicle.

INCREASE OF PAY GRANTED

Railroad Men's Demands Accepted by Grand Trunk Line.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Ottawa, April 23.—Locomotive engineers over the entire Grand Trunk system in Canada and the United States were to-day granted an increase of wages of between 9 and 11 per cent under a three-year agreement with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which organization was represented in the negotiations by a delegation of twenty-five men from Chicago, Detroit and Canadian cities. The new wage scale dates back to April 1. Negotiations looking to a similar three-year agreement with the firemen are pending. The engineers are elated over the result and believe it will have an important bearing on the negotiations with the United States roads.

The agreement was signed for the company by Vice-President Kelley. The men at the conclusion of the conference pronounced a eulogy upon the late President Hays, lost in the Titanic disaster.

The agreement provides the following wage scale:

Passenger engine rate, per 100 miles, $3.50.
Freight, $4.35.
Heavy freight, $4.60.
Local freight, $4.65.
In states west of St. Clair—Passenger engine rate, $4.05.
Freight, $4.45.
Local train rate, $4.70.

ALDERMAN'S SON KILLED

Edgar Smith Run Down by a Delivery Wagon.

Edgar Smith, fifteen years old, son of Alderman James Smith, of No. 4 Columbia street, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon by a delivery wagon when playing in front of No. 336 Henry street.

The wagon, according to the police, was driven by Frank Irenbry, of No. 90 Henry street, who was not detained, the accident being unavoidable, according to witnesses.

NEGRO CHOSEN U. S. ATTORNEY

Matthews, Former Harvard Athlete, Gets Place Held by Lewis.

Boston, April 23.—William C. Matthews, a negro lawyer, was sworn in to-day as Special Assistant United States Attorney at Boston. Matthews is a former Harvard baseball and football player. He is a graduate of Phillips-Andover Academy, of Harvard College, '05, and of the Boston University Law School.

Matthews is the second negro to be appointed to the Assistant District Attorneyship within the last six years, the other being William H. Lewis, an old Harvard football man, who was named by President Roosevelt. Mr. Lewis is now an Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

CUTS CABLE RATE SOUTH.

Reduction of 20 Per Cent Announced by Company.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company announced yesterday that it would shortly reduce existing rates on cable messages to South American points by over 20 per cent.

The action of the Central and South American Telegraph Company in thus reducing rates on cable messages was begun by the Western Union and the Commercial Cable companies about five months ago, when they announced reductions in cable rates between this country and other points throughout the world. The Western Union company sent the first cable letter on the morning of December 6, 1911; the Commercial Cable followed with a similar service a few days later.

CAN'T BAR LIQUOR SHIPMENTS

P. S. Commission Denies Plea of Women in Town That Went "Dry."

Albany, April 23.—The Public Service Commission has advised the Law and Order League, of Unadilla, that it has no jurisdiction to act on its complaint, which asked the commission to order express companies not to deliver packages of liquor to residents of the town of Unadilla.

The league complained that the town had been voted "dry," but that certain residents are receiving liquors almost daily and distributing them, thereby nullifying any advantage the league may have gained under the no-license vote of the town.

FALLS BY CHINAMAN'S GUN.

Volley of Bullets Cuts Down Louis Chow in Tong Feud.

Hom Lee Sing, a young and innocent looking Chinaman, entered the laundry on the ground floor of No. 15 West 133d street early yesterday morning, pulled a revolver out of a basket of lettuce and opened fire on Louis Chow, the proprietor, who was hit in the left temple, the mouth, the right arm and the left hand. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital in a dying condition.

Patrolmen Hasitt, Brentney and Underguagt, of the East 126th street station, got to the laundry before Lee Sing could get away. He was arraigned in the Harlem court before Magistrate O'Connor and held without bail.

The wounded man said that Lee Sing did the shooting, and later wrote out some kind of statement in Chinese, which will be translated later. The police think the shooting is the result of a tong feud.

RAILROADS, TOO, ACCEPT MEDIATION

Continued from first page.

sanguine. Practically his only positive statement was that the railroad managers and the engineers had accepted the offer of mediation.

"In the position in which I am placed," he added, "I cannot venture any opinion or say anything about the prospects of a speedy settlement of the difficulties. Both sides have now agreed to accept our kindly offices in an attempt to prevent a strike. To-morrow morning I will confer with the railroad managers. In the afternoon, if possible, or if I finish the managers' conference in time, I will confer with the engineers. The time and place of these conferences I will know in the morning. I am perfectly frank; I think the public should be correctly informed of the progress being made, and this I am always willing to do when I can do so without hindering our plans. Nothing will be secret, but you must realize we are all striving to do what is fair. When everything is settled then I will be more at liberty to talk."

Before the final announcement from Commissioner Neill that mediation had been accepted by both parties, the conference committee of managers had held a morning and an afternoon session. Between the two sessions J. C. Stuart the chairman of the managers' committee, had called on the meeting of railroad presidents at the Grand Central Station offices, presumably to show to the higher officials the first draft of the answer to Commissioner Neill's offer of mediation. That was when the report went the rounds that the first draft of the managers' letter, refusing mediation and demanding arbitration, had been disapproved by the presidents.

Text of the Railroad Reply.

The final draft of the managers' reply to Commissioner Neill was sent to the Hotel Manhattan late in the afternoon and given out for publication shortly after. It read as follows:

New York, April 23, 1912.

Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Presiding Judge, United States Commerce Court.
Mr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor.

Gentlemen: Your letter of April 22 has been received, in which you advise that negotiations between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the conference committee of managers of the Eastern railways have been definitely broken off and that a grave situation has arisen which threatens most serious consequences to the public. In the emergency you are impelled by the sense of duty to tender your friendly offices to the contending parties in the hope that some means may be found to adjust the matters in dispute without the calamity of a general strike.

Thoroughly appreciating the value of your good offices, and in the hope that some means of reaching a settlement can be devised that will spare the public the grave consequences that might follow the severance of relations, we will be glad to meet you in conference.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS.
By J. C. STUART, Chairman.

Following up their action of Monday night, when they voted to accept the mediation offer, the engineers yesterday sent to Commissioner Neill and Judge Knapp this formal letter, emphasizing the points, first, that they doubted whether the managers would change from their previous unyielding attitude, and, second, that both parties must agree to a truce and not try to use the delay to strengthen their positions:

Your joint letter of to-day offering your friendly offices to the contending parties in the present controversy has been placed before the chairmen representing the fifty roads involved, and I am instructed to make the following reply:

"In view of the suffering and loss that would be entailed by a strike we feel that every honorable effort should be made to avert it. We believe the unyielding attitude of the conference committee of managers will operate against an amicable settlement being reached, yet we realize the public interest demands we should make this final effort to secure a settlement before resorting to a measure that would so seriously interfere with the business of the country. We therefore accept your offer of mediation, with the understanding that any settlement reached will be effective this date, and that both sides will faithfully and honestly regard this delay as an armistice and not employ the delay for the purpose of securing tactical advantage."

With the mediation offer formally accepted by both parties, the provisions of the Erdman act give to Judge Knapp and Commissioner Neill authority to order arbitration if mediation fails. The act also provides that the arbitrators shall be chosen, one from the employers, one from the employes and a third by these two. If the two fail to agree on a third within five days he shall be appointed by Commissioner Neill and Judge Knapp, and finally the act provides that once the parties voluntarily accept mediation, even if that fails and arbitration proceeds, neither side may serve an ultimatum on the other for a space of three months.

Chief Stone's mail was burdened yesterday with scores of letters from persons who professed to have an interest in the situation, most of them freely giving advice on how to handle the questions at issue, and some of them containing warnings of the trouble that would come to him if he permitted the engineers to strike.

One man, who announced himself as a business agent of the Bartenders' Union, called to lodge a protest with Mr. Stone against the engineers patronizing a hotel in which, as he claimed, the bartenders were not union men. He was not allowed to see the head of the engineers' organization.

Kansas City, Mo., April 23.—Declaring that a strike of more than 300,000 men employed on all Western railroads will be called unless the trouble of the railway car men who have been on strike on a Western railroad several months is mediated, the officers of the Federation of Federations, which was organized yesterday, sent a telegram to President Taft late last night advising him of their intentions. The presidents of twelve unions signed the message.

The strike would affect forty-seven railroads west and south of Chicago.

The message says that the federation has made preparations to extend the strike on the Harriman lines and the Illinois Central Railway to all other Western lines. Unless a favorable reply is received from the President action will be taken at once, say the officials of the federation. The organization embraces five crafts connected with railroading and has 300,000 members.

TRAINMEN TAKE WAGE VOTE

Southeastern Workers Ballot on Question of General Demand.

Washington, April 23.—A referendum vote of the members of the railway train operatives' organizations on all railroads of the Southeastern territory—that part of the country south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi—has been taken on the question of a general demand for increase of wages.

The votes are being received by a general committee of the officials of the several organizations that has been in session here for two days. One member of the committee said to-day the vote had not been canvassed and no announcement of its result could be made for perhaps a week or ten days.

MORE RAILROAD GRIEVANCES

Pennsylvania's Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen Complain.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Following a meeting here to-day of representatives of the brotherhoods of Firemen and Conductors and Trainmen employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a list of grievances was sent to S. C. Long, general manager of the company. The grievances do not call for an increase of wages or a shorter workday, but ask for a clearer interpretation of the rules of the company in so far as they affect the men.

Among the officials of the brotherhoods that attended the meeting were W. M. Clarke, vice-president of the conductors' organization; George H. Sines, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and P. J. McNamara, of the Brotherhood of Firemen. About twenty other officials of the organizations were present. The labor officials will remain here until a reply is received from Mr. Long.

One of the points at issue is the employing of conductors as brakemen. Since the opening of the tunnel from New York to Newark many trains have been taken off and conductors who previously had charge of trains are now employed as brakemen. Said Vice-President Sines:

Our list of grievances has nothing to do with the engineers' conference in New York. If the enginemen at their conference in New York decide to enter upon a strike we would be in no way affected. Our firemen and trainmen would go about their duties the same as usual, and it would make no difference to them who the engineer in the cab was. However, there might be trouble if the fireman was asked to do the work of the engineer.

CHICAGO BLOCKS STRIKES

Building Workmen Agree to Arbitrate All Disputes for One Year.

Chicago, April 23.—Jurisdictional and sympathetic strikes in Chicago have been eliminated for at least one year through the work of the Building Construction Employers' Association.

At least twelve labor unions which have made new contracts this year have received a wage increase, but all have been required to insert in their contracts a clause providing that there be no cessation of work because of any dispute arising under the new contracts. All disputes are to be referred to arbitration, work in the meantime to proceed.

The mason contractors made such a contract with the building laborers for three years. The structural iron workers have not yet signed such a contract, but are expected to do so to-morrow.

MINE TROUBLE NEAR AN END

Committee, It Is Said, Have Reached Basis of Agreement.

There was a report last night that a basis of agreement had been reached on the demands of the anthracite mine workers by the committees of the operators and mine workers, which have been conferring nearly two weeks. When the conference began it was stated that, whatever the result might be, it would not be made public until it was reported to the full conference committees of the anthracite mine workers and the operators.

An operator who, however, is not on the operators' sub-committee said that on Monday night the two sub-committees were near an agreement. If an agreement has been reached, he thought, it would be principally on the basis of an advance in wages of from 5 to 6 per cent and the recognition of a grievance committee of the union, instead of the old conciliation board. This would be looked on by the mine workers as an indirect recognition of the union. The agreement, if an agreement is reached, would have to be ratified at a convention of the mine workers.

MAY ORDER REFERENDUM VOTE

Federation Officials Waiting Answer from President Taft.

Kansas City, Mo., April 23.—No reply having been received to the message sent to President Taft by the newly organized Federation of Federations asking for government intervention in the strike of the railway carmen on the Harriman lines, the convention adjourned late to-night. Officers, however, are remaining to complete routine business.

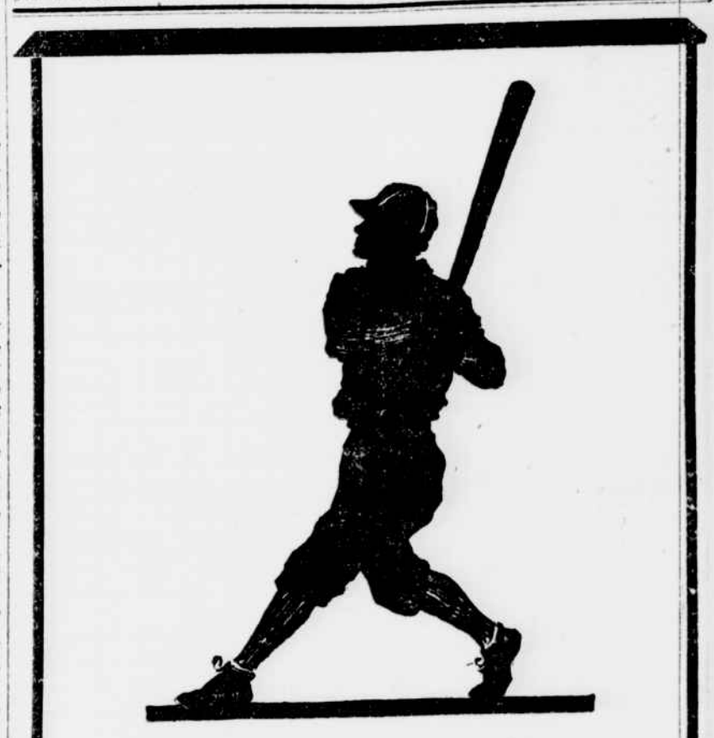
If an answer from the President is not received soon the international presidents of the affiliated unions will order a referendum vote of two hundred and seventy thousand men as to whether all shall strike. The vote, the officers explain, will not be in sympathy with the men now out, but will be because they believe no effort will be made to adjust future grievances.

Hereafter, according to the officers, the federation never will confer with the officials of a single road, but with representatives of all the forty-seven roads west and south of Chicago.

BONCI DENIES SIGNING CONTRACT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

San Francisco, April 23.—Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, leaves in a few days for New York. Mr. Bonci to-day asked to correct a report sent from this city stating that he had signed a three-year contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York. He said: "There is no foundation for this report. I talked with no one on the subject."



Strategy of the Diamond
By BILLY EVANS

will be only one of the good things in our next Sunday Magazine; but, as this is the beginning of the season of the national game, we shall mention it first.

The veteran umpire of the American League tells of the many stratagems employed to win games and pennants—tricks that even the cleverest "fans" do not suspect.

And he relates many delightful anecdotes of Tim Hurst, Herman Schafer, Christy Mathewson and other noted figures in the game.

Ah Lee Bung Bungles
By WALLACE IRWIN

The fantastically funny Celestial servant tries to promote a romance in the Culver family, and is surprised when Tommy won't marry for money.

The Lost World
By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

The adventurers reach South America, and Professor Challenger springs a surprise on the others. The great novelist's latest serial is a winner.

Dagobert's Children
By L. J. BEESTON

The seventh of this fine series about the Franco-Prussian War is called "The Dawn." A thrilling story of a duel.

Our Next Illustrated Song

"The Old Arm-Chair," by Eliza Cook and Henry Russell, is illustrated by a clever drawing by Herman Pfeifer.

ALL IN THE NEXT
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