democratic institutions, from which the cause of free government will not recover for centuries.

"Now, mind you, the platform on which Mr. Bryan stood in 1896 has been reaffirmed without the alteration of a letter and with an explicit reaffirmation of the free silver plank to which Mr. Schurz particularly referred. Mr. Schurz told the exact truth in his scathing speech of 1886, and therefore what he said then is, of course, the exact truth to-day. In this campaign the issues involved strike at the root of our prosperity and national honor. If the American people are true to themselves they must in the most unequivocal manner fepudiate the populistic and communistic doctrines senunciated in the Kansas City platform, exactly as they repudiated them in '96. The existence of any considerable party which affirms and reaffirms these doctrines is moral and material welfare, and we have a right to appeal to every far-sighted and patriotic man, whatever his political affiliations in the past, from no matter what section of the country he comes, to stand with us in this struggle for national integrity.

"We have a right to insist upon both wisdom and sincerity in the leaders of any party who appeal for popular confidence. Now, let us see if we can trust the wisdom of our present opponents, by comparing their prophecies in '96 with the actual events since.

"In 1896 Mr. Bryan insisted that 'plutorracy was on one side and democracy on the other' (speech of October 17), and that if he was beaten 'the wage worker could not prosper.' Well, as a matter of fact, the wage worker during the past four years has prospered as never before; and the intervent of the read of the prophecy. In the leaders of any party who appeal for popular confidence.

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"In 1896 Mr. Bryan insisted that 'plutocTacy was on one side and democracy on the
other' (speech of October 17), and that if
he was beaten 'the wage worker could not
prosper.' Well, as a matter of fact, the
wage worker during the past four years
has prospered as never before; and the
same is true of all our citizens. On September 19 of that year Mr. Bryan sald:
'If we are defeated in this campaign there
is nothing before the people but four years
more of hard time in the factories and double
time on the farms. You have only to look
out only in the farms. You have only to look
unconsciously humorous side of that statement.
"It was on September 24, among other octhat wheat and silver went up or down to
gether, and prophesied as follows: 'An
American dollar will buy two Mexican dollars, and also two bushels of wheat at the
same time. There was a time when an
American dollar would buy only one Mexply. Have the last four years been easier
or harder than the three preceding? You
know well enough that they have been infinitely better; and it is the republican
party which has restored prosperity, for
it has secured the conditions which gave
free play to enterprise and thrift. Mr.
Bryan continued in the same speech: 'Do
where the farms in the factories and double
time on the farms. You have only to look
time on the farms. You have only to look
time on the farms. You have only to look
it me on the farms. You have only to look
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it me on the farms. You have only to look
it me on the farms. You have only to look
it me on the farms. You have only to look
it any factory you know to appreciate the
unconsciously humorous side of that statement.

"It was on September 24, among other octhe value of that statement.

"It was on bryan continued in the same speech:

by you think we have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs? No, my friends, you cannot set a limit to the present hard times.'
But, as a matter of fact, they did set a
limit, for the limit was as soon as Mr.
Bryan's defeat was secured; and the limit
would be Instantly removed if he were
now elected. We would all return at once
into the very condition from which the
election of President McKinley rescued us
four years ago.

"In the same speech Mr. Bryan said:
"Business men complain that business conditions are bad. I warn them that these
conditions cannot be improved by following up the policies of the republican party,'
in gever thought of the gold standard being suspended.

"Continued to fall. At present one of our
dollars will purchase more than two Mexican dollars; but it will only purchase a
samy child who had studied the subject
as any child who had studied the subject
of silver do not bear the slightest relation to one another.

"In his speech at Tammany Hall he said:
"You know that with the slightest prospect
apaper basis at once.' Well, since then we
have had the Spanish war. We fought it to
a successful conclusion, and no human being suspended.

election of President McKinley rescued us four years ago.

"In the same speech Mr. Bryan said: "Business men complain that business conditions are bad. I warn them that these conditions cannot be improved by following up the policies of the republican party.' Well, let business men answer whether that warning has or has not been justified. What do you think of business conditions now as compared with four years ago. now as compared with four years ago? "Again, on September 22, Mr. Bryan said:

republican party produces a policy makes hard times. All those who love times ought to vote for the republican et, and all those who are tired of hard s have got to vote the democratic et if they would expect any relief. ticket if they would expect any relief.' Now, as I have said before, what Mr. Bryan promises should be judged by the way the past events have squared with his prophecy. The event showed that voting for the republican ticket put an end to hard times. You need not take my word for this. You need only consider the condition of yourself and your neighbors now as compared with the time when we were all paralyzed by the threat of Mr. Bryan's remedies.

Bryan Browned and Basted by New York's Governor.

Democratic Policies Strike at the Roots of National Honor and Prosperity—Popocratic Prophecies That Palled.

In an address at Detroit, Thursday, September 6, Gov. Roosevell, of New York, spoke as follows:

"In this campaign the Issue of overshadowing importance is whether we shall convincing the properties of the p

ch: 'Do whole, wheat has risen, while silver has

ing suspended.
"Now, when utterances such as I have "Now, when utterances such as I have quoted represent the fine flower of a statesman's thought as to what is best for the country from an economical and financial standpoint, the country is itself to blame if it invites disaster by giving him a chance to put his theories into effect. Remember that all these statements I have quoted were made absolutely without qualification. Our opponents were as cock-sure about the gold dollar being a 'robber' dollar four years ago as they are about what they are pleased to term 'militarism and imperialism' at the present day; and their utterances mean no more now than they meant then.

en. 'Mr. Bryan seems at the moment uneas-"Mr. Bryan seems at the moment uneas-ily conscious that there is something very wrong with his proposed financial policy, and talks very little about it; but he has definitely committed himself to it, and the various conventions that nominated him have reiterated their belief in all the ab-surd and exploded theories which he chamand talks very little about it; but he has remedies.

"Two days afterwards Mr. Bryan said: "Remember if you continue the present conditions you will have nobody to blame except yourselves for four years more hard times, and 'if you want this sort of thing them good want this sort of the prepare yourselves to grin and bear it without complaining for four years ago. Unless our openents are guilty of the gossess thypocrists, a hypocrisy so great as to deprive the gold standard continues," and on October 25 he prophesied: 'Until you have bimetallism, mill hands will stand on the corner and wonder when the gold standard will bring them good times. 'Again, I have only got to ask you to compare our actual conditions now with what Mr. Bryan then said our condition would surely be.

"We have been hearing surely be." only got to ask you to compare our actual conditions now with what Mr. Bryan then said our condition would surely be.
"We have been hearing a good deal recently of Mr. Bryan's statement that he wanted "to put the man before the dollar and not the dollar before the man. There are certain conditions to which such a body of them who have made such phopheroly who have seen them falsified so signally by the result, have a right to appeal to the public to be put in any position of responsibility. Even if they recant their foolish heresies they ought to serve an apprenticeship before they expect people to trust them; and, until they do recant—outright,

and not merely by attempts at evasion-no single promise they make, no single plan they propose for the solution of any prob-lem which confronts us, is entitled to the sideration of patriotic and far-sightee

men.
"Mr. Bryan did not always confine his prophesies to economical and financial matters. Once of twice to took excursions into patriotism. He said on one occasion show the said of the

anchised have always been Mr. Bryan's llow citizens, most of them born as free low citizens, most of them born as free he was born. If our opponents are sinter they must necessarily denounce what is been done in North Carolina with even the bitterness than they have shown in nouncing what has been done in the Philipines. They say that in the Philipines: man is not entitled to govern another, in when the one does so only to protect eother from the rule of a savage olighy until he grows able to protect himf. It is a matter of astonishment that ch a doctrine can be either uttered or listed to without laughter, when it is spokby and to men who go to their candite pledging him the votes of their states, cause in those states these very men do ecause in those states these very men do overn other men without their consent. ntil our opponents have removed the cam from their own eye, by applying their ronsent of the governed' doctrine at home, at them hold their peace about the Tagal andits to whom their words give fresh eart to shoot down our soldiers in the far extern extern extended.

heart to shoot down our soldiers in the far eastern archipelago.

"The policy of expansion is America's historic policy. We have annexed the Fhilippines exactly as we have annexed Hawaii, New Mexico and Alaska. They are now as part of American territory, and we have no more right to give them up than we have the right to restore Hawaii to the Kanaka queen or to abradon Alaska to the Esquie right to restore hawait to the Esquiaux. There is not a particle of differce between the cases. We cannot go
ck, first for the sake of the islands themlyes, and next for the sake of our own
mor. The men who are making speeches
the unrighteousness of our expanding
the Philippines might, with as might
stiffication, incite the Sloux and the
pache tribes to outbreak against us, on
e ground that we have no right to retain
buth Dakota or Arizona. The policy of
onomic disaster and financial dishonor at
one and of unworthy shrinking from duty
oroad; and we appeal to all honest, fareding, brave and patriotic men, north of
uth, east or west, whatever their political
illiations may have been in the past, to to abandon Alaska to the Esqui-

THE OPENING IN OHIO the time he enlisted as a boy until to-das, has been at the service of his country and for his country's best interest—William McKinley an emperor!"

Republican State Campaign Is Begun at Youngstown.

Senators Foraker, Depew and Hanna Address the Throng-Bryan's Issues Are Denounced in Scathing Terms.

The formal opening of the Ohio republican campaign at Youngstown, Saturday, September 8, was a most notable affair. Foremost among the speakers who took part were Senators Foraker, Depew and Hanna, whose ad-

speakers who took part were Senators Foraker, Depew and Hanna, whose addresses are here given in part. Senator Foraker began by saying:

"The paramount issue of this campaign is the administration of William McKinley. Shall it be indorsed or repudiated? That is the question. Money, tariff, trusts and so-called imperialism are each and all important subjects, but no one of them can be segregated from the others and voted upon by itself. In other words, the democratic party cannot be restored to power as to one proposition and be excluded from power as to others. It must go in 'foot, horse and dragoon' or not at all.

"You cannot adopt its views as to the Philippines without at the same time accepting free silver. You cannot agree with it about trusts and differ as to 'government by injunction.' The proposition that 'the constitution follows the flag' is coupled with free trade, and their lamentations about the declaration of independence and the consent of the brown men who are to be governed in the far distant isless of the sea are coupled with a deflant nullification of the constitution and a brutal denial by violence, rapine, blood and murder of the most sacred rights of the negro citizens of the nation, who have periled their lives for the flag and with gallant heroism won honer and renown for the republic on the battlefields of the nation. To make a long story short, you cannot vote a mixed ticket or have a mixed result."

Democracy Ever in the Wrong.

The senator said the democratic party had been on the wrong side of

The senator said the democratic party had been on the wrong side of every great question for more than 50 years. Even now, he claimed, the party is hopelessly divided, saying:

party is hopelessly divided, saying:
"Mr. Bryan stated in his Indianapolis speech that if elected his first official act would be to call an extra session of congress to carry out his views, and he asked for votes on that account; but Bourke Cockran, in his letter to the 'Sons of Liberty,' assembled a few days after Mr. Bryan's utterance in the same city of Indianapolis, appealed to that body to support Mr. Bryan on the ground that if elected he would be powerless, because of a republican senate, to secure any legislation that would embody his heresies and vararies. Mr. Cockran is willing to see Mr. Bryan elected because he thinks he cannot do worse than throw the nation into a deadworse than throw the nation into a colock, and what Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cochave thus respectively set forth fairly resents the differences among demographics.

The trouble with the democratic party, the senator said, was that it lacked sincerity and harmony of purpose, and when in power was unable to redeem its own pledges. The re-sults of the McKinley administration were reviewed, Senator Foraker claiming its promises have been fulfilled.

The free silver declaration of the democracy was discussed at length, the senator holding it still the foremost desire of Mr. Bryan.

New Campaign Cry Needed.

Senator Foraker said Mr. Bryan had not deserted his silver theory, but set it aside for the present. He continued:

tinued:
"He has a new shibboleth—it is imperialism. He affects to believe that President McKinley is trying to subvert the government; that he is destroying the republic and establishing an empire. It is in this way he refers to what we have done in Hawali, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines."

Hawali, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines."

As to the Philippines, Senator Foraker said, having driven Spain out of the Islands, there was only one thing to do-accept control over them. This, he said, was approved in the Paris treaty, which was approved by the votes of 17 democrats, advised by Mr. Bryan. With the outbreak of the insurrection, he said, no other policy than that pursued by President McKinley was possible. He continued:

"If President McKinley had pursued such a policy as Mr. Bryan is now proposing, if elected, he would have been branded as a weak betrayer of his trust and as responsible for a great national humiliation. If you have any doubt about this you have only to turn back to the expressions of democratic newspapers and democratic leaders at the time when our trouble in the Philippines commenced to learn that these men who are now talking about hauling down the flag, giving the Filippines independence, and making peace on any terms were then was temperal lettic and bloodthirsty, and the flag, giving the Filipinos independence, and making peace on any terms were then more imperialistic, and bloodthirsty, and tyrannical, as indicated by the advice they gave, than President McKinley has even been charged by them to be.

"It there has been any imperialism it was

f there has been any imperialism it was ccepting our title to the Philippines and assertion of our authority and power in the first instance, and all that had approval of Mr. Bryan. We cannot recede; we must go forward. have the strength of a giant and the ortunity of the centuries. The great y of the hour is to show that we are thy of hoth."

Senator Depew Predicts Victory.

Senator Foraker was followed by Chauncey M. Depew, who said in part: Chauncey M. Depew, who said in part:

"Those of us who were active during the
civil war remember the second campaign
for the election of President Lincoln. The
southern confederacy was exhausted. Its
credit in Europe was impaired, its supplies were rapidly failing. The democratic
convention which met in Chicago declared
the war a failure and proposed, if successful, to recognize the southern confederacy.
That declaration cost the lives of over 100,000 men on one side or the other and several
hundred thousand of wounded and maimed,
tr cost the loss of millions of dollars and

hundred thousand of wounded and maimed. It cost the loss of millions of dollars and the devastation of vast areas which were formerly prosperous communities.

"Thirty-six years have passed. We have had war with Spain; we have come into possession of the Philippine islands. No one deales that our title, by conquest, by treaty, and by purchase, is complete. A revolt was started against us by a few disappointed leaders. This revolt has been suppressed; Tagal armies have been disbanded; Tagal leaders, with few exceptions, have surrendered and accepted our authority. Tagal government ne longer exists, except under the guidance of the chief robel, Agvinaldo.

'Had the democratic convention at Kan-City declared that before anything else sconsidered peace must be restored in Philippines, the brigands captured, and urity for life and property at once ased under United States authority, the dippines would be as peaceful to-day as vetere of Oble."

Discussing imperialism, Mr. Depew said:

"I know of no situation so answer.
Col. Bryan to stand before an Ohio audi
ence and describe William McKinley a
n emperor. William McKinley who, bo man, has been your neighbor all his has been a good soldier and u good citizen, an able congressman, and a most brilliant president, whose whole life, from

Following Senator Depew Senator Mark Hanna spoke as follows:

Full Dinner Pail the Issue.

Mark Hanna spoke as follows:

Full Dinner Pail the Issue.

"Now, my fellow citizens, you have heard a great deal of talk of late about the paramount issue. Both of these distinguished gentlemen have told you all there is in all the Issues and what would be the results in deciding these issues. This is all a republican orator or a teacher of any kind can tell you—to lay the naked facts before you; then it is up to you.

"This issue, whatever it is, is yours. I saw it a moment ago among the trees—a full dinner pail. You may talk about expansion, anti-trust silver, government by injunction, the constitution following the flag, and all the rest of it, but, fellow citizens, I want to tell you that this whole issue boiled down is in that dinner pail.

"If this is a great nation it is great because of its people. If it is a successful nation, it is so because of the industry of its people. If it has gone forward with rapid stride far beyond that of any other country in the world, it is because of the enterprise of its people, brought together from all sections of the world, of all nations and the foundation of all that rests with our prosperity, and that prosperity rests upon the foundation of all that rests with our prosperity, and that prosperity rests upon the foundation of confidence, in order that we may avail ourselves of all the great interests that we have and of all the natural conditions that are here, placing us far beyond and above any other country in the world.

Decision Resis with Voters.

Decision Rests with Voters.

"Therefore I say that the decision of all sues combined, boiled down, is now be-

"Therefore I say that the decision of all issues combined, boiled down, is now before you, and it is for you to say whether you will have a continuance of these conditions, which are purely normal and which will be normal as long as the common sense of the people directs the affairs of their own government.

"The whole foundation, I repeat, of our prosperity and advancement and development rests upon that one rock, which is confidence, and you do one single thing to weaken that foundation and you take from under your structure its stability. There is not a man before me, not one who works in the mills of Youngstown or the Mahoning valley, who has not passed through the very results of a change of policy, and therefore any argument presented by Senator Foraker or Senator Depew is ratified by the knowledge of your own experience that your own business and personal benefits must come from a continuance of these conditions.

"What, my friends, is the chiect of the

benefits must come from a continuance of these conditions.

"What, my friends, is the object of the democratic party in bringing in these collateral issues, except to distract your attention from the very fact that you are prosperous and that every promise of the republican party made at St. Louis has been fulfilled; that every proposition has come to pass, and that you are reaping the benefits of those prophecies and promises? Now, it is a game of politics only to inject into this campaign those issues that are simply collateral.

Story of a Farmer Boy.

"I cannot better illustrate that fact in

that are simply collateral.

Story of a Farmer Boy.

"I cannot better illustrate that fact in warning you against these false issues than to tell you a little story that I heard the other day. It was told of a country boy who was driving home his cow and calf from pasture. They encountered a steer on the road, and the calf followed the steer and left its mother. The boy started to run after the calf to bring it back, but they both ran from him, and after exhausting himself he stopped in the middle of the road and, shaking his little fist at the runaway calf, he cried: 'You little fool, you little fool, you little darn fool, you will be sorry when supper time comes."

"Now. I say, my friends, and when I say my friends the workingmen, I mean it, every word of it. I say, my friends who are working in these mills, not only in the Mahoning valley, but all over the state of Ohio, don't follow the steer. If you do you will be sorry when supper time comes."

"I am glad I came, glad because this gathering has given me inspiration and confidence, coming back as I do to my native state. I feel a renewed hope, inspired by new energy in coming west. And in connection with those splendid leaders who are on the stump and in the councils of the party, perhaps it is in our power to awake the people to the importance and necessities of this campaign. They are important, they are necessary beyond that of any other that ever occurred in the history of the United States. It is a campaign fraught with more interest and more danger than even 1896, because if we fall down we have further to fall than we had in 1896. anger than even 1896, because if we fall own we have further to fall than we had a 1896.

As He Defines Commercialism.

"The progress of the United States de-pends upon our going forward just as we have commenced—in straight lines, holding in our view nothing but the interests of in our view nothing but the interests of our own people, or, as some of our anti-imperialist friends call it, commercialism. Well, I am in favor of commercialism when it comes to that. I am in favor of those conditions under which this great country has grown and developed until we not only can supply our population of 75,000,000, but when our productive capacity exceeds that by 33 per cent, we must have a market for the surplus of our enterprise and production must be checked. That is the plain, common-sense business proposition. "Will you shut down one-third, or 40 per

cent., of the producing capacity of this country for the sake of taking the advice of Mr. Bryan and his so-called anti-imperialistic advisers, or will you cast asine all such demagogy and go straight for-ward, following the straight road that you have learned so well under the teachings of William McKinley, who has established our protective system, on which the gov-ernment has reached that point that we can send our manufactured goods into foreign country on the globe

McKinley's administration we have ex perienced a balance to our credit of manu actured goods alone of hundreds of ons of dollars, and our total experts. nports of products in three years ame of a credit balance of \$1.490,000,000 unled by the last of last July. I made that stent last month at Pittsburgh, and cryan denied it. I simply refer him the books of the United States treasury— and figures won't lie. That is the truth, but it is unwholesome and unsavory truth to the democrats, as it demolishes every argument that they have made.

Words of Warning.

Words of Warning.
"I want to say just one word in conclusion. The people of Ohio have never for gotten their responsibility. They have always responded when there was a not of danger, and while I would not throw single shadow across our bright pathway want to tell republicans not on nio but of all the United States Ohio but of all the United States that while there are republicans enough north of the Ohio river and bounded by the two oceans to elect McKinley in every state, yet it is necessary for every man to do his duty.

"It is necessary that we should not re-

"It is necessary that we should not remain at home, expecting our neighbors will do that duty for us. My friends, this is a serious mistake for any man. No man can find in his own heart any reason or excuse for not performing the duty, while upon the results of that duty rest not only his own happiness and that of his fireside, but the great responsibilities of the whole patton.

the whole nation.

"Now that we are upon the firing line of nations, let us bring to our support of nations, let us bring to our support of our spirit as well as our duty. And, therefore, in this campaign I say there is not a man in the state of Ohlo who can excuse himself for neglecting a single duty. Let Ohlo then lead the fighting in this campaign, since she has the candidate for president. Let us push this campaign with enthusiasm and keep it up from now until the 6th of November, and then we will meet again in Washington on the 4th of March."

STRIKE ORDERED.

President Mitchell Issues the Order to Miners.

e Mine Employes in the District Affected Number 145,000–Eigh-ty Per Cent. of Whom Are Organized — What They Demand.

Indianapolis, Sept. 13 .- President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon ordered a strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. After giving a statement of events leading to meeting of executive board, the order says: "The national executive board was called together for the purpose of considering the situation and after an examination of the facts in its possession its members were unani-mously of the opinion that a strike should be ordered at once and our hopes of improved conditions staked upon the outcome.
"During the afternoon of Saturday,

"During the afternoon of Saturday, September 8, while the board was still in session, information reached this office that outside influences were being brought to bear upon the coal companes to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the questions in dispute without resorting to a in dispute, without resorting to a strike. We, therefore, issued a circu-lar asking you to continue work for a few days longer and hold yourselves in readiness to cease work immediately upon the ending of the present negotiations, when, if a settlement was not reached, an official endorse-ment of the strike would be sent out by this board.

"The negotiations mentioned are at an end and a settlement has not been reached. You are therefore hereby notified that the application of the anthracite miners to strike in accordance with the laws of the United Mine Workers of America have been endorsed and in accordance with this endorsement all the miners and mine workers of the anthracite coal re-gion, whether members of the United Mine Workers of America or not, are instructed to cease work on and after Monday, September 17, and remain away from the various collieries, strippings and breakers until the demands of the Hazleton convention has been acceded to by the coal companies. panies.'

The order is signed by the national

executive board.

The order of President Mitchell, alling out the miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, recite coal region of Pennsylvania, re-calls the last great strike in the same district three years ago, which was practically ended by the tragedy at Lattimer, in which 21 miners were killed and over 50 wounded by deputy sheriffs. The strike inaugurated yes-terday by the United Mine Workers will for the time being terminate op-erations in the most productive hard coal field in the world.

The mine employes in the anthra-gite district of Pennsylvania number about 145,000. The membership of the union is not known to a certainty, but the leaders claim that 80 per cent. of the miners are organized. The union men do not anticipate any difficulty in inducing the unorganized miners to strike.

The coal basis extends over an area of about 47 miles and are distributed throughout several counties, the more important workings being lo-cated in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Carbon and Northumberland counties.

In their demands the miners ask In their demands the miners ask the correction of many evils, the more important of which are the following: Abolition of the company store; reduction in the price of powder to \$1.50 a keg; abolition of company doctors; semi-monthly payment of wages, abolition of the sliding scale, wages paid in cash, 2,240 pounds to the ton, an advance of 20 per cent. in wages less than \$1.50 and not exceeding \$1.75 a day; that all classes of day labor now receiving \$1.50 and not exceeding \$1.75 shall receive 15 per cent. over present wages; ceive 15 per cent. over present wages; that all day labor now receiving \$1.75 shall be advanced 10 per cent

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 14.—There is no change in the strike situation in this locality. Everything is quiet. The men at the collieries were at work in force yesterday. There is very little strike talk south of the There is Broad mountain.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 14.-Nearly Wilkesbarre, I'a., Sept. 14.—Nearly all the local assembles of United Mine Workers held meetings last night to take action on President Mitchell's strike order. The statement issued by Mr. Mitchell was read by the secretaries. In some of the assemblies the reading of it was received with the reading of it was received with much enthusiasm, while in others there was dead silence. The strike order has now been officially promul-gated in the Wyoming district and every member of the United Mine Workers' organization will be expect-ed to quit work on Saturday night at the latest. The union miners say all hands will quit when the time comes. The operators say this will not be the case, as they have pledges from many men that they will con-tinue at work if it is concluded to keep the collieries in operation. Haselton, Pa., Sept. 14.—William

Haselton, Pa., Sept. 14.—William Morgan, owner of an independent colliery at Audenried, which employs about 20 men, has agreed to yield to the demands of the mine workers and the men will not go out on

Officers Elected.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At yesterday's session of the nineteenth annual national encampment of the Sons of Veterans the officers elected were: Commander-in-chief, E. A. Al-exander, of Reading Pa.; senior vice commander, A. H. Rawitzer, of Omaha, Neb.; junior vice commander, Charles S. Davis, of Washington, D. C.; consul, Dan C. Cable, of Nelson-ville, O.; C. J. Post, of Grand Rapids, Mch., and James A. Adams, of Atlan-tic City, N. J. Providence, R. I., was selected as the place of holding the next encampment.