



Tribune.

TWO CENTS.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

TEN PAGES.

TWO. CENTS.

NO CHANGE IN THE STRIKE SITUATION

With One or Two Exceptions Both Operators and Men Remain Firm.

STATEMENT OF MR. MITCHELL

The President of the United Mine Workers Issues a Document Reviewing Causes THE STATEMENT That Led to the Present Crisis—No Mines in Lackawanna Region Closed Yesterday President Mitchell Reviews the on Account of Strike-Miners in the Wyoming Valley as a Rule at Work Though Some of the Men Whose Powder Had Been Exhausted Removed Tools from Mines at Plymouth-Situation at Other Localities.

Individual operators reported the

variable answer was in the affirma-

tive. The men who want to work will

said. The whisties will be blown as

usual, and those who respond will be

put to work. Some of the operators

were very dubious as to any consider-

able number of mea going in on Mon-

day, but others, particularly the Lack-

awanna, expressed confidence of being

upper valley, said he felt assured that

that while they can be expected to

stay out Monday and for a few days

following, he believed that before a

week had gone by there would be men

enough on hand to keep the collieries

Engaging Special Officers.

is enlisting as many of its mine eni-

ployes as it can to act as special offi-

cers, in case of a necessity for such.

Other companies are said to be doing

the same, and one company is reported

to have a large squad of specials al-

ready engaged and subject to a

These notices were sent out at noon

yesterday from the headquarters of

To the Miners and Mine Laborers of District No.

As per telegram to me last evening from

And I warn you again not to listen to idle

being circulated to do us an injury. Let us re-

Get your information from our office and then

Member National Executive Board, U. M.W. of A.

PRESIDENT NICHOLLS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

To all men and boys who work in District No. 1 of the anthracite coal region. Greeting:

The national executive board, when in session

in Indianapolis, Ind., decided favorably upon our application for orders to strike. In con-

forming with the decision of the board, Presi-

dent Mitchell has issued the order, the strike to take effect on Monday, Sept. 17, 1909. There-

fore you are all ordered to cease work Saturday

company, be peaceable and law abiding, and

continue to hold the sympathy of the general public which is ours at present. Do not listen

limitisfaction among you. Stand firm to orinciples of our noble organization, w

stands for equity and justice, knowing that to

fail in this supreme effort will mean that we will

inder which we exist at present, and our last

endition would be worse than the first. Kn

a determination to win at any cost,

John T. Dempacy, Secretary-treasurer

conduct the strike for a time.

the following:

anthracite coal miners:

ave to suffer still worse conditions than those

this we urge you to enter this struggle with

Approved by Fred Dilcher, national executive

Mr. Dilcher says an address will be

issued each day, from the headquar-

ters, conveying information and ad-

vice to the mine workers. He ex-

pects President John Mitchell will be

on here next Monday to personally

Dolan Opposed to Strike.

The New York Evening Post prints

Pittshurg, Sept. 13,-Patrick Belan, president of the United Mine Workers of America in the

Pittshurg district, acknowledged to be the most

censful leader of coal miners in the country

as the fellowing to say of the proposed strike

"The declaring of a strike will be a mistake.

The poor fellows involved will gain nothing.

There are other ways of securing what they want without calling the men from their work under existing conditions. Diplomacy should be

med with the operators. They cannot be drive

Fraternally yours, T. D. Nicholls, District President,

idle gossip or stories circulated to create

Yours.

Fred Dilcher.

will surely come to us.

The Delaware and Hudson company

given an opportunity to do so, they

they had on hand.

going

moment's call.

District No. 1:

Nothing occurred yesterday to en- burg, and the Pine Brook and Capouse courage any hope of the strike being in this city, worked a full day, averted. The reports from the entire region were all in accord as to there a general rule about one-fourth of the being a quite general preparation to miners stayed out entirely, and a obey the strike order, and in this immediate region the indications last fourths contented themselves with night were that the going out of the miners will begin today and that by tomorrow all those who contemplate

What proportion of the men will go out is a question that will not be anawered till practically demonstrated Monday. The opinion that the turnout would be general gained strength yesterday, and, while the operators as a rule strongly maintain that the majority of them do not favor a strike hopes of these men acting in accord able to continue operations. One comwith their sentiments. It is believed pany official, whose places are in the that when the pro-strike element turns out, the anti-strike men, and those most of his men wanted to work, and who are neutral, will quit, too, for want of courage to stand by their convictions in the one case and out of sympathy in the other.

The officers of the Mine Workers' union claim that 90 per cent, of the men in the Lackawanna region are organized and that they are not only willing, but impatient, to obey the strike order.

The Local Situation.

All of the larger companies report that none of their collieries had to close down yesterday, because of a shortage of hands, but inquiry revealed the fact that in many instances not much coal was sent out.

At the Bellevue mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company operations were crippled by reason of the drivers refusing to work. They are, for the most part, young boys, and among their number are some overly enthusiastic pro-strike adherents. Their impatience to get into the fray caused them to turn out yesterday, and most of their fellows followed them.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company operates nineteen breakers and four washeries, and according to the reports that came to Superintendent Loomis' office, all, with exception of the Bellevue, worked a full day. In some places, however, there was not much coal sent up.

The Delaware and Hudson company has twenty-one breakers and two washeries, all of which were in operation yesterday, Superintendent C. C. Rose, of the mining department, stated to a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon that his company is firmly convinced the major portion of the miners to not want to strike, and to give them an opportunity of continuing at work, the collieries will be opened for operation Monday morning as usual.

All five collieries of the Hillside Cost and Iron company were working yeserday, and at the Mayfield mines, according to the report that came to leneral Manager W. A. May's office, he usual amount of powder was taken n yesterday morning. The Hillside ompany has a colliery at Moosle, the Consolidated, which has been idle for long time, and which was only reently put in shape to be opened up. The strike order has determined the

ompany to allow it to continue idie. Temple Company Collieries.

The Temple Iron company operates eight collieries, the Northwest, Edgey-Lackawanna, Sterrick Creek, Babylon, Mt. Lookout, Forty Fort and Harry E., the first four being up the valley and the latter four in the Luzerne region

The Sterrick Creek, like its neigh bors, the Mt. Jessup and Dolph, has been idle since Saturday, by reason of the miners anticipating the strike order. A local strike has been on at the Forty Fort and Harry E. for ; long time. At the other five collieries there was a practically full force at

The three collieries of the Scranton Coal company, the Johnson, at Price- and bulldozed into recognizing the union. It is

right that the miners should organize; it heright that they should secure recognition for their organization, but it is not right to ap

their organization, but it is not right to ap-proach a man and say you must do so and so. The miners also have a right to strike if their conditions do not meet with their approval, but their leaders have no right to lead them into a strike at this time.
"It is a fact that for every job in the anthra-cite region there are three men after it. The operators have millions of tons of coal mine! fill orders during an idleness. Operators of bituminous regions stand ready to rush milons of tons of coal into districts controlled by the anthracite trade, to introduce soft coal, which is gradually extending in use annually. What hope have these poor fellows of winning under such handicaps?

"Conditions in the anthracite region are developed to the conditions of the conditions in the anthracite region are developed."

plorable. They have been getting worse. While in every trade and calling wages have been advanced, while conditions have been amelioradvanced, while conditions have been smellor-ated, there has been no improvement in the lot of the hard coal miner. I have hundreds of letters in my desk in which I am implored by hard coal miners to find positions for them in the soft coal region. I invariably write them to come here singly and I will do the best I can to get them work. Many have been chang-ing from the eastern part of the state to the western, and hundreds of others have gone to West Virginia and the central district of Pon-West Virginia and the central district of Penn-

"The anthracite coal miners have condition to contend with, the righting of which is more important than a recognition of their union. I lieve the evil conditions can be changed one

OF GRIEVANCES

Causes That Have Led to the Present Trouble.

Indianapolis, Sept. 13.-In order to place before the public the conditions existing in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, President John Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of Ameria, issued today to the public a state nent giving in detail the causes that led up to the strike.

After the statement had been given out for publication, President Mitchell

"At this time I do not believe that anything will transpire between now and Monday that will prevent the strike. All information coming to my office today predicates that the struggle is practically on.

same conditions at their workings. As 'I have been receiving messages all day from the anthracite region which indicate clearly that the indorsement of the strike and the issuance of the order has met with the approval of sending up what coal they had cut, or the miners. There are a few details what they could cut with the powder to be arranged, but the men are prepared for the fight. I have not re-Almost every company, and many of ceived today any information, direct the individual operators, were questioned as to whether or not they would or indirect, to show that the operators have receded from their position." start up Monday morning, and the in-

The statement is as follows: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13,-The members of he national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, realizing that the material welfare of a large number of the American results will be injuriously affected by a prolenged empersion of work in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, knowing the irresistible power of a concentrated public opinion and having a premd respect for the opinions of their fe the information of the public

No one can have a greater appreciation of the ar-reaching effect of a strike of the authractic cal miners. The scal miners and their families, no coal companies and coal carrying railway whose interests are so directly and indirectly nnected with the coul trade that a conflict uch magnitude will affect their welfare.

Facts for Consideration.

The demicatic fuel supply of the west, the reat manufacturing industries of the east, the reat ofean, lake, canal and rathroad transports tion interest, laboring men and capitalists, will all be affected by such a gigantic struggle. That the world may know that we have done all that honest men can do to avoid the con

The average wages of the anthracite miner for many years has been less than \$550 annually During that period of time the cost of many of the necessaries of life has been increased over 20 per cent. An increase in the cost of living thout a corresponding increase of wages it

The laws of the state of Pennsylvania make 400 pounds a ton of anthracite coal, yet an-bracite coal miners are compelled to mine from President Mitchell, you are hereby notified to act accordingly. Clean up your places in a workmanlike way, and then let us remain away 700 to 4,000 pounds for a ton, and in addition o that are docked exorbitant amounts, often eaching 12 per cent, of their daily earnings, rem the mines and the property of the re-pective companies until a just settlement has for any impurities which may be sent out with their coal. Where they are paid by the car, instead of being required to furnish a well rounded heap on the car at the breakers, as wa more for at this time all kinds of matter is inpelled to increase the amount of coal in each car by building the same perpendicula from 6 to 18 inches above the edge.

They are compelled to purchase the powder sed in mining from their employers, paying 2.75 per keg for a grade of powder that can purchased elsewhere for \$1.50 per keg, and ch wholesales for about \$1 per keg. They are required by many of the companies

deal in "pluck me" stores or leave their They must pay to the company \$1 per month

for a doctor, whether they need him or not, and have no voice in saying who the doctor shall be. The smallness of their earnings, together with take their children from school before they have reached the age prescribed by law and place them at work in the breakers in order

to keep the family from starvation, No Satisfaction

When any miner, feeling the burden of these conditions, has gone to the management and asked to have them removed he has been told if he does not like it he can quit. have sent committees to the management asking to have their grievances remedied, the com-mittee has either been discharged or they have been told that the evils could not be remedied

When committees of miners from the whole neet them in joint convention to arrange wage and conditions upon an equitable basis so that each would know what his competitor was pay-ing, and no advantage could be taken of any ne, their petition for a conference has bee empletely ignored.

When the business men, clergymen and other outside influences have appealed to the engi-companies to correct some of the evils com-claimed of, their requests have been denied; and when, as a last resort, the officers of our reat railroad companies who control the an puestion to arbitration, the proposition has been reated with silent contempt.

Having exhausted all other means of adjust-ment we had reached the point where we must either advise the miners of the anthracite regio to continue working under these unjust and tyrannical conditions or counsel a strike. We have chosen the latter, and having done so w vite a thorough, impartial and public invest gation of the thracite coal fields. We believe that the great

[Continued on Page 3.]

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN TOUR

An Outdoor Meeting Addressed at Watertown, Dakota-Calls Attention to Democratic Audacity.

Watertown, S. D., Sept. 1.—The first A Start Is Made Towards stop of the special train bearing the Roosevelt party, after leaving Brookings this morning, was made at Castlewood, where Governor Roosevelt made a brief address. Watertown was the next stop. Here an outdoor meeting was held, and Governor Roosevelt spoke at some length. Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and Senator Nelson and Colonel Lee Stover also made brief addresses. Governor Roosevelt, in the course of his speech, said:

With an effontery which it is difficult to do termine whether to feel most amazed or most indiginant, certain of our Democratic friends have the audacity to say that they represent the principles of the founders of the Republican party of long ago. The candidate of Democracy speaks to those nominating him, about the con-sent of the governed as regards the Philippines knowing that one of the chief chances of his election and the absolute triumph of his party consists in nullifying the doctrine in some of the southern states which Lincoln gave his life

We do not say that we are Republicans, that we are the heirs of the men who fought to a victorious finish the great Civil war. We say that we are the representatives and heira of the men who emablished a home seekers' law in the west; we are the representatives and we are he heirs of the men who passed the tariff legis lation; we are the representatives and we are the heirs of the men who stood and do no stand for sound money. We form a party of co-herent principles and now if the leaders of our party of 1860 were alive they would find us quoting their words and acting up to their principles and raising up to bid them welcome in our councils. I shall not try to enter into any nice distinction between what is immediate and what is recomment.

The Cleveland Administration.

Let me just point out a few things that of resemble the Cleveland administration s financial policy or its economic administra-ion. When they take up this new issue of imperialism they are simply working themselves under the mantle of Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state, Mr. Olney, as he stood when he went out of office. The attitude in which the ad-ninistration stood at the end of Mr. Cleveland's term and the attitude assumed by his secretary of state towards Spain had become so abject, so almost servile that Fitzhugh Lee was only able to keep place and keep in direct line of the instructions of his chiefs while insisting that American citizens should not be imprisoned ithout warrant of law and insisting that though he could not stop the butchery of Cubans by Spaniards there should be no butchery of Americitizens by Spaniards. In Hawaii they led down the American flag. They have used e word "paramount" in connection with that saction. They hauled down the American and announced in congress that the policy of the administration was that the United States could not embark on a policy of imperialism and development; they said it could not be done; they said we have no right to do it. The Democrats were united on the dectrine that we must not take possession of Hawaii just a they were united in 1864 when they said the

STRIKE THREATENED

Employes of Reading Tron Company Object to a Reduction in Wages.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 13.-Indications point to a strike of the six hundred employes of the Reading Iron company, on Danville, on Monday, because of a 25 per cent, reduction in the employes' wages, which the company has announced will go into effect on

The officials of the company maintain that the cost of production is greater than the market price of iron, and that the reduction is necessary in order to keep the plant in operation. Several meetings of the men have been held, protesting against the cut, and today three hundred of the employes determined to quit work if the reduction went into effect. The industry is the largest in Danville.

CHINESE CRISIS AVERTED.

The Order to General Chaffee to Evacuate Was Not Given.

Washington, Sept. 13.-The crisis that was near at hand yesterday over the evacuation proposal of the Russlan government, has been averted for a time at least and the diplomatic side of the matter has become again the object of attention. The order to Generai Chaffee to leave at once, which was expected in some quarters, did not issue today. Instead, carnest efforts are making to arrange the preliminaries for the negotiations which are expected finally to settle the Chinese troubles.

Li Hung Chang's message today removed perhaps the last obstacle to the speedy beginning of these negotiations, and the only doubt that now exists is as to his ability to redeem his piedge to protect American interests and stop the outrages upon the missionaries and native converts. If he can do this, and thus manifest the existence of a defacto government, there is no reason to doubt that negotiations will be immediately in order.

LEAVES FOR CANTON. McKinley Party Receive Ovations Along the Route.

set, the scene of last nucle's wedding, to Canarrived in the union station at 3.15 clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania rallroad, and after a few minutes stop proceeded westward. The president was the picture of health. The crowd cheered wildly while the president bossed and waved has hat from the countries of the city makes it well rear platform. During the stop at Johnstown, some one in the crowd called out. "Major, what are you going to do with us the

The president smiled and replied: "It is We are going to stand by you, of this last remark.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, Sept. 13.-Arrived: Germanic, Livcrpost; Graf Walacesee, Hamburg, etc. Sailed: Auguste Victoria, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg; La Bretagne, Havre. Queenstowa— Sailed: Majestie from Liverpool, New York. Rotterdam—Sailed: Spaarndam, New York,

GALVESTON IS SLOWLY RECOVERING

the Resumption of Business.

REIGN OF ANARCHY OVER

Presence of Troops Has Beneficial Effect in Suppressing Lawlessness That Threatened the Stricken City. Able Bodied Men Are Pressed Into Service and Forced to Assist in Cleaning Away the Wreckage. The Ruins Full of Corpses-The City Still Presents an Appearance of Wreck and Ruin.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 13.-Galveson is beginning slowly to recover from the stunning blow of last week, and though the city appears tonight to | Shannon, Easton; I. Zanders and Marbe pitilessly desolated, the authorities and the commercial and industrial in- Mauch Chunk; William Howells, Pittsterests are settling their forces to ton; George E. Marley, Wilkes-Barre, work and a start has at least been made toward the resumption of business on a moderate scale.

The presence of the troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminals, at this time had anything to do with and the apprehension of a brief but desperate reign of anarchy no longer exists. The liquor saloons have at least temporarily gone out of business, and every strong-limbed man who has not his own humble abode to look after is being pressed into service, so that, first of all, the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and the streets lighted.

The further the ruins are dug into he greater becomes the increase in the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of debris that lies straight across the island conceals many more bodies than have been accounted for. Voluneer gangs continue their work of hurried burial of the corpses they find on the shores of Galveston Island at th many neighboring points where fatalitles attended the storm. It will probably be many days yet, however, be fore all the floating bodies have found nameless graves. Along the beach hey are constantly being washed up. swept out into the gulf and drowned, or are simply the return ashore of ome of those cast into the sea to guard against terrible pestilence, there s no means of knowing.

Wreck and Ruin

The city still presents the appear ance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wirce strew them. Many of the sidewalks are impassable. Some of them are littered with debris. Others are so thickly covered with slime that walking on them is out of the question. As a general rule, sunstantial frame buildings withstood better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In other instances, however, small woodof houses have been plumped down in within the last twenty-four hours, streets or back yards squares away

from where they originally stood. Here and there business men have aleady put men to work to repair the damage done, but in the main, commercial interests seem to be uncertain about following the lead of those who apparently show fulth in the rapid rehabilitation of the island city. The appearance of the newspapers today, after a suspension of several days is having a good effect and both the News and Tribune are urging prompt succoring of the suffering and then promptness in reconstruction. It is difficult to say yet what the ultimate offect of the disaster is to be on the city. Many people have left and some may never return. 'The experience of others still here was so frightful that not all will remain if they can conveniently find occupation in other cit-

The bulk of the population, however, s only temporarily panic stricken and there are hosts of those who helped to make Galveston great who look upon the catastrophe as involving only a temporary halt in the advancement of

What is most bothering business men at present is what attitude the cellroads, and especially the Southern Pacific, are to assume with respect to reconstruction.

Big Ships Arrive. The decision of the transportation

lines will do more than anything else to restore confidence. Big ships, new arrivals, rode at anchor today in front of the city. They had just reached the Pittsburg, Sept. 13.—The special frain hear-ing President McKinley and party from Somer-port and found the docks and pier damage so widespread that no accommodation could be given them.

Apparently, however, Galveston has no immediate need for ships. The destruction of the bridges of all the railabout three miles in length and the work of reconstruction will be a stupendous undertaking.

One of the most serious results of the storm has been the ripping of the electric light and street car plants The city has been in absolute darkness for several nights, and only a few concerns who operate their own illuminating services are enabled to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle. The work of relief continues energetically. Mayor Jones and his associates are bending every nerve to open a direct line of transportation with Houston, by which

he may be enabled promptly to receive great quantities of provisions which are now on the way to the city. "I wish to say, however," said Mayor Jones," we have made such arrangements as will make it possible for us to feed the needy until we can get in our supplies. We are relieving every case presented to us. I think within a day or two transportation facilities will be sufficient temporarily to meet

our needs."

The relief committee is striving to systematize its work and there is undoubtedly distress here which ough promptly to be relieved. Weazen-faced, bare-footed children were engaged in the streets eagerly appropriating spoiled and cast-off stocks of food. The committee has instructed the local drug stores to provide the poor and need; with medicine at the expense of the relief fund.

LEHIGH VALLEY MEN IN SECRET SESSION

Brotherhood Employes Discuss Their Grievances in Private at Wilkes-Barre.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 13.-The grievince committee of the brotherhood employes of the Lehigh Valley railroad is in session in this city. The committee is composed of the following: W. S. Mitchell, Buffalo; John Moran, burn; P. Nixon, Elmira; Charles Lindsay, James Purvis and James Ryan Sayre, Pa.; John Quinn, Jersey City P. J. Griffin and J. Bach, Perth Am-boy; Mahlon Wolfe, Elizabeth; Edward

There are many grievances to be discussed, but just what they are the ommittee refuses to divulge. One of the threatened strike of miners. Another member also wished to forestall a report that the railroads would strike at once if the demands were not acceded to. For more than a year past the brakemen and firemen on the Valley have been complaining that they were underpaid. Several conferences were held for the purpose of adjusting matters, but it seems no agreement satisfactory to the men could be reached. As a compromise the company increased the wages of its yard brakemen at Coxton some time ago, but it is said the increase held good for one month only, after which the men were paid the old rate. It is claimed this is only one of the griev ances that will be discussed. All the employes from New York to Buffalo are interested in the straightening out of some other matters.

HURRICANE REACHES NEW FOUNDLAND

Many Fishing Places Wrecked at St John's-Ships Have Been Blown Ashore.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 13 .- The Texas hurricane reached here last night and to raging with full fury this evening. It was swept the coast, wrecking many fishing places. Numerous schooners and the masses of wreckage that be- have been driven ashore near St. Johns and the telegraph wires in remote localities are down.

It is not known how much damage has been done at distant points but it is believed the storm must have worked havoc among the fishing vessels on the grand banks, as the wind has blown en structures, cisterns and whole sides from every quarter of the compass

SECRETARY ROOT ILL.

Will Not Be Able to Leave His Room

for Two Weeks. moton, L. L. us the result of an operation for the removal of a carbuncle from his chest and will not be able to leave his reem for ten days two weeks. The operation was performed Senday last and the physicians have ordered that Mr. Root remain perfectly quiet for at The secretary is not confined to his hed and

GARDINER CASE DISMISSED.

Albany, Sept. 13. - Governor Roosevelt, through Attorney Davies, made public today his decision insufficient to sustain them.

OFFICIAL CENSUS RETURNS.

Washington, Sept. 13.-The census bureau as nounces that the population of Reading, Pa., 78,561, as against 58,661 in 1800. This is an b crease of 20,300 or 34.61 per cent. The popula of 15,383, or 35.54 per cent. from 1880 to 1990.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today. PARTLY CLOUDY

1 General-The Authoracite Strike Situation. Governor Rossavelt's Western Trip.

President Olyphant on the Strike. General-Northeastern Pennsylvania News Financial and Commercial

The Tritume's Educational Contest. 3 Local-Thousands at the Wallsville Pair.

News and Comment. 5 General-Gossip in the World of Sport.

6 Local-True Bills Against Councilmen Report Filed in Luckawanna Township In debtedness Case.

7 Local-Reunion of Survivors of the Fiftysecond Regiment. Vaduct Measure On Its Way. 8 Local-West Scranton and Suburban.

9 Round About the County. 10 Local-Concluding Sessions of the Abington Buptists.

OPERATORS DISCUSS SITUATION

Mr. Olyphant Speaks of the Mine Workers Last Appeal.

NO OPPORTUNITY GIVEN FOR REPLY

President of the D. & H. Believes That Men in His Employ Have No Grievances-The D. & H. Will Make No Effort to Operate Their Mines-Mr. Thorne, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Takes Similar Position - A Prophecy That the Strike Will Last Three Weeks.

New York, Sept. 13 .- R. M. Olyphant, president of the Delaware and Hudson railrod, said today that he had not replied and would not reply to the telegram from John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, demanding arbitration of the difficulties existing between the company and its men. He called attention to the fact that it was sent from Indianapolis yesterday at 4.20 p. m. and that it was received by him at 4.42, and that the strike order was issued at 5.50.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Oliphant, 'that that tells the whole tale. I received Mr. Mitchell's telegram at eighteen minutes to five; read it, and then went upstairs and found the Erie people reading theirs. Mr. Mitchell, therefore, gave us less than an hour to decide whether we would submit to arbitration certain grievances that he did not name. This was a pretty important matter for me to decide in so short a time. Of course, I would not have cared to accept the responsibility of deciding it rayself without seeking the advice of the directors and there was no time to do that. Mr. Mitchell has said that this telegram was one last effort to settle the grievances said to ex'st between the company and its employes. So far as I am aware, this is 'the first attempt he ever made to settle the matter. Surely. I had never heart from him before; and then I was given about three quarters of an hour to make up my

This, with the exception of a comdelegate is the only intimation I have received that our men were dissatisfied or that they proposed to strike. The communication came some days ago. It insisted on a number of proposals which I was directed to sign and return at once. I might as well have declared the company bankrupt as to have signed that paper; and, of course, I did not. I have always been ready to treat with our men and am ready to do so now. But no delegate from them has ever appeared; and we have yet to learn from our men themselves that they are dissatisfied with their treatment. We decline to treat with Mr. Mitchell and the organization he represents. The trouble has all been fomented by the bituminous unions. I am confident that the anthracite unions have no real grievances.

Will Shut Collieries.

"We shall not attempt to fill the men's places. We shall shut down the collieries and wait for the men to return. We have no desire to foment disorder and shall not encourage it by bringing in new men. If the strike New York, Sept. 16.—Secretary of War Root should last ten days or two weeks, it will be a very serious matter for coal will be a very serious matter for coal consumers. I do not think that the present supply will last longer than that, and if the strike is continued and the supply diminishes, as it is bound to the price will rise. What I least ten days. The growth was deep rooted but the operation was highly successful. upon the men and their families, who will unquestionably suffer the most of

> Mr. Olyphant added that he believed his company's miners have no grievances against the company.

n11."

William V. S. Thorne, of the Pennin the matter of the charges against Colonel sylvania Coal company, which employs Asa Bird Gardiner, district attorney of New 8,000 men, declares that he takes a Vork county. The charges, eighty in number, and containing some 2,000 specifications, are dismissed on the ground that the evidence was He was sure that there was no like-He was sure that there was no likelihood that the companies would nocede to the miners' demands. This company, he added, would make no effort to put new men at work unless the strike was indefinitely prolonged. J. S. Childs, general manager of the Ontario and Western, prophesied that the strike might last two or three weeks.

MONUMENT TO LAWTON.

Port Wayne, Ind., Sept. 13.-The people of this city today dedicated to the memory of General Henry W. Lawton, a monument crowned by a cannon captured by him and christened the principal city park in honor of the dead hera. The ceremony occurred under the auspices of the Union Veterans legion, and Colonel Wil-liam J. Bryan was the principal orator of the occasion. His address was non-partisan. He paid a high tribute to the volunteer soldier, The meeting was presided over by Hon. R. B. Hanna, Republican candidate for congress from

OPPOSED TO FAITH REVISION.

West Chester, Pa., Sept. 11.-The Chester County Probytery today went on record as opneed to a revision of the Westminster confer

++++++++++++++++ WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 13.-Forecast for Friay and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania-Partly cloudy Friday: probably rain in the afternoon or evening in southern portion. Saturday, ruin; fresh east-