

PROGRESS OF THE COAL STRIKE

Twenty-one Out of 97 Collieries in the Lackawanna Valley Were Closed Yesterday.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN IDLE

The Hillside Coal and Iron Company the Only Operation to Work on Full Time—Price of Fuel for Domestic Purposes Advances 25 Cents a Ton—Trouble Occurs at the Diamond Mine—Dilcher Threatens the Washeries—The Sentiment in Hazleton Against Strike—Markle Miners Will Submit Grievances Before Striking.

The strike is fairly on. As foretold in The Tribune the collieries of the Lackawanna region began yesterday to experience complete tie-ups. All that were active the day before undertook to resume operations yesterday morning, and for the most part they were successful, but this success was only short-lived in a score or more of instances, for nothing more was done than to hoist what coal was at the foot and what little was contributed by miners cleaning up their places or using up what powder they had on hand.

Before the day was over the following collieries were claimed by the Mine Workers union to be on strike:

- Continental, Keyser Valley, D. L. & W. Co., 43; Archbold, Keyser Valley, D. L. & W. Co., 47; Hamilton, Keyser Valley, D. L. & W. Co., 41; Sloan, Keyser Valley, D. L. & W. Co., 49; Central, Keyser Valley, D. L. & W. Co., 46; Rose Park, Keyser Valley, D. L. & W. Co., 45; Diamond, Keyser Valley, D. L. & W. Co., 42; Bellevue, Bellevue, D. L. & W. Co., 48; Dodge, Bellevue, D. L. & W. Co., 46; Capone, Keyser Valley, D. L. & W. Co., 44; Pine Brook, Sand Bank, Scranton Coal Co., 53; Mt. Pleasant, West Scranton, Fuller Coal Co., 51; Mt. Joseph, Blakely, Temple Iron Co., 40; Dulpe, Blakely, Temple Iron Co., 42; Strick, Blakely, Temple Iron Co., 41; Northwest, Carbondale, Temple Iron Co., 43; Bull's Head, Scranton, Providence Coal Co., 42; Jersey No. 1, Old Forge, Jersey & Co., 42; Jersey No. 2, Old Forge, Jersey & Co., 43; John, Old Forge, Elliott, McClure & Co., 49.

At other collieries, the force was short-handed and at some of them the shortage was so extensive as to limit or curtail operations. The Manville, Cayuga, Brindin, Fyne and Taylor were reported to be among this latter number. An estimate of the number of men who stayed away from collieries that continued working places the figure at about 3,500. This would make the total number of men at about 12,500.

The Hillside Coal and Iron Company is the only large operator to report a fairly full force at work. Its Forest Hill, slope and shaft and Clifford colliery at Forest City, worked about as usual and at its two Mayfield collieries the men worked in full numbers until noon, when they were called out for their pay, yesterday being the regular pay day. At the Clifford mine there are only five English-speaking miners.

The fact that there was such a general turning out of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western miners was highly gratifying to the United Mine Workers' officers. The Lackawanna company's men were particularly contented upon by the operators to be unavailable to the strike and it was expected they would be the last to turn out. That nearly half of the first collieries to experience a complete tie-up were Lackawanna workings was taken to be significant. However, instead of these were thrown idle by the refusal of breaker boys and drivers to work.

The Hampton and Bellevue washeries were reported to have worked only part time yesterday, and the Mine Workers' officers claim that they will not open up today.

The Washeries Important. Much hinges on the action of the men at the washeries. The operators, it is said, are determined to keep them going. The officers of the Mine Workers union say they must be shut down.

An up-the-valley operator was heard to declare yesterday that he would keep his washery working, that he required the whole police power of the state to do it. Organizer Dilcher issued a circular last night, calling on the washery employees to stop work before Monday, and in an interview with a Tribune reporter he said the washeries would certainly have to cease operations, just like any other coal producing establishment.

"If we can't do it any other way," said Mr. Dilcher, "we will try the power of the courts. That claim belongs to the miner. He mined it and was never paid a cent for it. Why isn't it his rather than the operators? If the companies persist in running the washeries they will precipitate litigation to try out this question, and my belief is they would just as soon not have this matter brought to a test."

Should the washeries be shut down it would mean, possibly, a great hardship to the city of Scranton, where steam is used so extensively for fuel,

strike was brought to light yesterday in a well known grocery store, where a miner applied for credit. He had paid his bill for the last month's goods and wanted the storekeeper to carry him through the struggle. With tears in his eyes he admitted wanting to work, having a large family, but could not do so, when all the men quit.

It is a noticeable fact that the cash stores throughout the city have done more business since the first of the month than at any time since the strike was contemplated. This is accounted for from the fact that many have let their accounts with the merchants who gave them credit to stand, and used their money in stocking up at the cash stores on the money they owe their storekeepers.

NOTICES TO MINE WORKERS. Those Issued Yesterday from the Local Headquarters. Four notices, as follows, were issued yesterday from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of District No. 1. The first three came out in the afternoon and the last at 8:30 o'clock in the evening:

To the Miners and Mine Laborers of District No. 1. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 1. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 2. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 3. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 4. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 5. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 6. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 7. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 8. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 9. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 10. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 11. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 12. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 13. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 14. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 15. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 16. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 17. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 18. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 19. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

No. 20. Greeting: To this office that a great many of the collieries are already out, and that by Saturday noon there will be a complete tie-up of all of the mines.

the operators would not be forced to give in. The whole thing resolves itself into the question of which can stand out the longer. Let the miners themselves answer the question as to whether or not they can afford to stay idle as long as the operators can.

"As to the threat of a coal famine in New York, only this need be said, that if the anthracite supply is cut off, the bituminous men will at once seize the opportunity to repeal the anti-bituminous ordinance and one of the chief objects of the instigators of the strike will have been accomplished. This injury to the anthracite market will hurt the operators, but what hurts the operators also hurts the employees. Again let me suggest that the men answer the question as to which party in the threatened conflict is the better able to withstand reverses.

"We propose to operate our collieries if such a thing is practicable. If there are not enough men on hand to work all our mines we will congregate where we can get the most men who report for work will be given the best places at the company's disposal and they will be allowed to retain them. Any man who surrenders a place need not have any assurance that he will get it back."

As an instance of how the bituminous interests will profit by the threatened strike and as a proof that there is something more than mere talk behind the claim that it is the soft coal people who are encouraging the strike, Mr. Loomis showed the reporter a letter from a large soft coal company, offering, under guarantee, to furnish bituminous coal for consumption in this region. The body of the letter follows:

Dear Sir: We are of the opinion that you are using anthracite coal for your locomotive supply, and it occurred to us, if you have strike trouble in the anthracite region, you might be in the market for a good bituminous coal, for your locomotive use and if so, would be very glad to supply you.

In the event of your being able to send your cars for such coal to our mines, we will make exceptionally low prices in order to get the additional car supply.

We have a large output, and could probably look after your requirements you might have.

The signature of the letter is omitted for obvious reasons. Similar offers, Mr. Loomis said, pour in by every mail, and the whole anthracite region is flooded with them. So confident are the bituminous men of their ability to supply the orders that they are giving guarantees.

SOME CONCLUSIONS DRAWN. Thoughts Suggested by the Financial Report of Mine Workers. The following circular, emanating from one of the coal companies, was sent out among the miners yesterday. Enclosed with it was the annual financial statement of the Mine Workers of America.

From the foregoing official statement it is claimed by the United Mine Workers that the total membership in July amounted to 99,408 in both the anthracite and bituminous regions, of which 48,500 were in the anthracite region, and 50,908 in the bituminous region.

The August tax and assessment, based on the month of July would amount to \$2,328,641, and the expense of officers, organizers, etc., would amount to \$68,000, not allowing for donations for relief, leaving available for the support of the anthracite miners, in case of strike, \$90,641.25.

It is claimed by the United Mine Workers that 133,400 men will go out on their order in the anthracite region. Assuming that this is true, they, according to this statement, would have an average membership of about \$3,000 per man, or \$1.50 per man, say the men they order out about 68 cents each.

This statement would also seem to indicate that the miners' organization outside the anthracite region, and which has a membership of 50,908, is self-supporting, as claimed, the task of supporting the anthracite miners ordered out would necessarily fall on the United Mine Workers in the bituminous region.

This would mean that the anthracite miners would be levied on the members of the bituminous region, and would have to pay each miner ordered out in the anthracite region 16 cents per month.

Should the United Mine Workers of America pay \$1 per day to each striking miner, as promised, they must necessarily raise \$1,000,000 per month, which is a sum that is not likely to be raised by the anthracite miners, in case of strike, \$90,641.25.

Will this be most generous of them, but the question is, can the anthracite miners depend upon their paying it?

Have the anthracite mine workers who are building home, and paying for them by the month, carefully taken this question into consideration?

MASS MEETING TODAY. Many Prominent Speakers Will Address It. The Central Labor union is to conduct a mass meeting, to discuss the strike question, at Laurel Hill park, commencing at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.—The Chinese minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Peng Loh, called at the foreign office today. He urged the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as a peace negotiator and the expediting of an agreement between the powers in regard to the nature of the negotiations.

London, Sept. 14.—Lord Salisbury is again attending to business at the foreign office. He returned there unexpectedly from Hatfield this afternoon.

An official notification has been received from Pekin that Prince Ching has left his car with the representatives of the British foreign office point out that the stage of negotiations has not yet been reached. Great Britain is still considering Li Hung Chang's credentials and qualifications. If an agreement is reached with the powers on this point, Great Britain will join in insuring the plenipotentiary's safety on his journey northward.

The Chinese minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Peng Loh, called at the foreign office today. He urged the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as a peace negotiator and the expediting of an agreement between the powers in regard to the nature of the negotiations.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.—The Chinese minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Peng Loh, called at the foreign office today. He urged the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as a peace negotiator and the expediting of an agreement between the powers in regard to the nature of the negotiations.

Reports from Cha Ting and Sin Fu, western Sze Chuen, say that most of the property of foreigners has been looted or burned. The foreigners have been invited to place themselves under official protection.

HARRISBURG'S POPULATION. An Increase of 27.38 Per Cent. Since Last Census. Washington, Sept. 14.—The population of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., as officially announced today by the census bureau, is 109,567, an increase of 27.38 per cent. since 1880.

AMERICA WINS THE RACE OF NATIONS. Paris, Sept. 14.—The grand race of the nations, one of the leading events of the cycling carnival at Vincennes, was today won by America. Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, France and Holland also competed, each country being represented by three men. Cooper, McFarland and Banker constituted the American team. The prize was \$500 francs.

NEW YORK'S FUND. New York, Sept. 14.—The subscriptions to date for the relief of the sufferers of the hurricane amount to \$120,400.

CHINA'S ENVOYS HAVE BEEN ALL SELECTED

Personnel of Commission to Negotiate with the Powers.

IN INTEREST OF PEACE

Prince Ching, Li Hung Chang and Yung Lu—Mr. Wu Notifies State Department at Washington—Chinese Minister in London Urging British Government to Expedite an Agreement—Li Hung Chang's Credentials Not Yet Accepted. Lord Salisbury Returns Unexpectedly—Germany for Open Door.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Minister Wu notified the state department today that he had received a cable message from Li Hung Chang in which the earl said that he would leave Shanghai today for Pekin; also that Yung Lu is to be associated with him and Prince Ching as peace negotiators.

Mr. Wu said he felt satisfied that the earl had departed from Shanghai, probably on one of the many merchant ships centering there, unless the reported action of Russia has caused him to reconsider his proposed departure. According to those reports Russia has insisted that the emperor shall return and assume full direction of governmental affairs, entirely displacing the emperor dowager, and that Prince Tuan shall be punished for his part in the recent trouble. It is asserted that those demands have been made to Li Hung Chang. Mr. Wu is entirely without information on the point, but expresses much doubt that such steps have been taken.

Yung Lu, who is associated with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as a peace commissioner, is commander of the northern army in China, and during the recent troubles he was identified with the anti-foreign sentiment. His appointment is not likely to be well received by the powers, for in addition to his recent performances he is identified with the most obstructive element in China.

The Chinese commission now appears to be complete, comprising Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and Yung Lu. No mention is made of the appointment of the viceroys of Nanking and Wu Chang, who have been recommended by Earl Li, and it is the opinion of Berlin, Seoul and the Cologne Gazette, in denying today the imputation that Germany has designs on the Yang-tse-Kiang valley publishes an inspired declaration that Germany has no special interests whatever in that highly important province. It is known herself to be in complete accord with the powers who have established the policy of the open door as their guiding principle in regard to the remainder of China.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.—Li Hung Chang starts for Pekin today. The municipal council granted permission for him to sail. He will travel with a retinue of 125 persons and will leave the foreign settlements today to embark in the steamship Ampley for the north.

Reports from Cha Ting and Sin Fu, western Sze Chuen, say that most of the property of foreigners has been looted or burned. The foreigners have been invited to place themselves under official protection.

HARRISBURG'S POPULATION. An Increase of 27.38 Per Cent. Since Last Census. Washington, Sept. 14.—The population of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., as officially announced today by the census bureau, is 109,567, an increase of 27.38 per cent. since 1880.

AMERICA WINS THE RACE OF NATIONS. Paris, Sept. 14.—The grand race of the nations, one of the leading events of the cycling carnival at Vincennes, was today won by America. Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, France and Holland also competed, each country being represented by three men. Cooper, McFarland and Banker constituted the American team. The prize was \$500 francs.

NEW YORK'S FUND. New York, Sept. 14.—The subscriptions to date for the relief of the sufferers of the hurricane amount to \$120,400.

PRESIDENT ELYPHANT ESTIMATES OUTPUT

States That Talk of Coal Famine Comes from Retailers, Who Wish Grounds for Raising Prices.

New York, Sept. 14.—R. M. Olyphant, president of the Delaware and Hudson railway, said today that at a conservative estimate 4,000,000 tons of coal were taken out of the mines in August. The average output, he added, was between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons; so it appears that the output for the month of August was nearly 1,000,000 in excess of the average monthly yield. In addition to this, of course, there will be the output for half of the month of September, which will probably be nearly 3,000,000 tons, as the mines have been worked to their greatest capacity, on account of the fear of a strike.

On the strength of these circumstances the operators declare that all talk of an impending famine is merely a scheme of the retailers to furnish grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

One of the presidents of a large company declared today that for many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands would mean bankruptcy. It would cost \$6,000,000 a year, he declared, to increase the wages of the men 10 per cent, and the companies might as well go out of business as do that. Those concerned with the retailers and the operators are seeking grounds for raising the price. Of course, if the strike is prolonged two or three months, it is admitted that the situation will be serious.

EXODUS FROM THE STRICKEN TEXAS CITY

Scores of Families Plead to Be Taken Away

FEELING OF DEPRESSION

Efforts to Restore Confidence Are Fruitless, Though Conditions Are Improving—Water Supply Increasing and Ice Is Plentiful—Soldiers Patrol the Water Front to Keep Out Undesirable Persons—Relief Committee Broaden the Scope of Their Work.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.—The first real attempt to clear away the great mass of debris piled along the beach front for a distance of several miles was begun today. Hundreds of men and boys were formed into squads and promptly put to work with poles and deputy sheriffs in charge. It is hoped that a vigorous prosecution of this work will lead to the early recovery of bodies still in the debris. That there are many more seeking no shadow of doubt, it is difficult, indeed, to imagine how half the people that did escape got free of this fearful fiasco and jetsam.

An Associated Press representative traversed the beach for some distance today, and the stench at different points was absolutely sickening. Everywhere little groups of men, women and children, some of them poorly provided with raiment, were digging in the ruins of their homes for what little household property they could save. In many cases these seekers of their former residences were utterly unable to find a single remnant of them, so hopeless is the confusion of timbers and household furniture.

The exodus from the city was heavy today, and hundreds of others were eager to go, but were unable to secure transportation. Along the bay front there were scores of families with dejected faces, pleading to be taken from the stricken city, where, in spite of every effort to restore confidence, there is a universal feeling of depression.

More hopeful reports were received today touching the water supply. The water company was serving some of its customers today, and hope gradually to increase the service. The ice supply continues plentiful, and at many corners lemonade is being served at five cents for as many glasses as you can drink at one time.

Soldiers Guard Water Front. More effective measures were taken today to keep undesirable people from the island. Soldiers patrolled the water front, and challenged all who could not show a proper reason for their landing, or who were unwilling to work for the privilege of coming into town. Assurances have been received by the railroads that they will do all in their power to reopen communication. The Postal companies having reached the city with one wire.

A larger number of business houses than on yesterday are open and advertising their wares at no advance in the prices. Carts with disinfectants are going through the streets. The gutters are being covered with lime. Carpenters are repairing all the work they can do in repairing and roofing houses.

The relief committees are steadily broadening the scope of their work. They have established bureaus for the issuance of orders and rations in every ward, and through these bureaus, surrounding every bureau, applicants are rapidly being taken care of. There is, of course