COAL MINES ARE NOT ALL CLOSED

But More Than 100,000 Anthracite Diggers Are Idle.

ALL SIDES ARE HOPEFUL

The United Mine Workers Satisfied with Results Thus Far, and Coal Operators Expect an Early Collapse of the Strike-In the Schuylkill Region the Miners Seem to Be Divided, but in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys the Strikers Have Been Triumphant to the Extent of Closing the Largest Collieries.

Hazieton, Sept. 17 .- The great struggle between the anthracite coal min-ers of Pennsylvania and their employers was begun today. Each side is confident of winning and neither of the centending forces show any dispo-sition to yield. With the exception of a trivial incident at No. 3 colliery of the Lehlish Coal company, where a gang of boys compelled a mule driver to seek cover by throwing stones at him, the contest thus far has been entirely devoid of violence of any kind, The exact number of men who struck cannot at this time be told, as only estimates of the number of men who did not start work were made today, Reports received by the United Mine Workers officials from the entire anthracite region were to them most sat-Isfactory. In this territory, known as port to President Mitchell to the ef- ley Coal company, today made the fol-district No 7, there are 16,000 men feet that the entire Wyoming and lowing statement in review of the variemployed in and about the mines. Of President Mitchell to quit work. Five the situation in that district. National thousand of these belong to collieries. Organizer Havris also came here towhich did not work at all and the remaining three thousand to mines Provident Mitchell designated as an which worked short-handed. The dis- equally satisfactory report for the trict south of this place, known as the South Side, was tied up com-pletely, with the exception of Cole-Reaver Meadow and Carson's washeries. In this territory the Ui-ted Mine workers are very strong. Adoo gatherings, while Organizer On the North Side, the upper Lehigh, Milnesville, Ebervale and Drifton No. | meeting. l colliery, employing about 1,500 men, are shut down, the mines at Lattimer and Pond Creek, employing 1,200 men, king full, but every other mine in that hig territory is working with badly crippled forces. Three of the Markle mines, over which there has been so much contention, worked all day, with bur sixty-five per cent. of their men. On the West Side every colliery started up today minus its union men, except at the Hazie mines, where the union miners went to work in consequence of a misunderstanding. Hazleton today presented an animated appearance.

Strikers from all the surrounding mining towns came here early in the day and gathered in groups on the street corners and discussed the situation. It was a most orderly crowd, Around strike headquarters at the Valley hotel there was more or less of a crowd of men all day. President Mitchell, who arrived from the west fast night, was kept busy all day and evening receiving reports from every section of the region. Messenger bringing information to him from nearby points kept coming regularly.

Mitchell Answers Markle.

Mr. Mitchell decided an important point today in the matter of arbitration. It will be remembered that last week the miners employed by G. R. Markle & Co. decided not to strike until the firm had passed upon a set of their own grievances, which differ somewhat from those of the United Mine Workers. The firm has an agreement with its men that if any differences fall of adjustment then the grievances shall be arbitrated. John Markle, of the firm, yesterday agreed to have Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, arbitrate the differences, if the mediators already decided upon by the firm and the men cannot come to a satisfactory agreement. Mr. Markle gave out an interview to newspaper reporters to this effect, and suggests there was no disorder. the reporters that they see what President Mitchell would say to the proposition, Mr. Markle not caring to anion. This was done, and after due teliberation Mr. Mitchell replied:

I regard this as a rather unusual way of conraying the wishes of Mr. Markle, but I wish to my that we intend to ask the men employed by Mr. Markle to cease work. We intend to he strike. This strike is probably different from any other strike in the antitucitie region sefore. If the miners employed by one bug our any in the anthracite region fall they all fall, hey may prove successful in some companies ettre anthracite region will get to a certain evel. If we succeed at one place and fall at mother the low wages must be brought up t meet the high, or the higher must come down meet the low, so that I am not new and do not propose to, officially accept or reject for on organization any proposition for a settlement that is not made either by the company or by some other person to whom they will give su thority to act as their representative.

Father Phillips, who suggested the idea of having Archbishop Hyan brought in as arbitrator on behalf of the men, would not talk of the decision of President Mitchell, but in speaking on the subject of an early settlement of the strike, he said;

There can hardly be anything done for a fe days, and it is likely that the nature of the archbishop's efforts may depend upon the co-tingency that may arise in the meantime or du ing the continuance of the strike. I will watch wents closely and keep him informed of every a colliery operated by the West End place say they a colliery operated by the West End place say they were to make this strike of brief duration. That is about all that can be accomplished or the refused to go out, saying they were satisfied with the present during the biture. The union of things. The total number of recent years.

come from both sides agreeing to it. It is too early to look for a basis of negotiations or mediation, as the contending forces will probon peace or continued war. It is yet hoped that it will be peace.

It is not unlikely that Father Phillips will go to Philadelphia to see Archbishop Ryan this week, for the purpose of getting the latter's views on the matter of attempting a settlement and also to explain the situation fully to his eminence.

Foreign Miners Depart.

About one hundred foreign-speaking miners left Hazleton today for New York, where they will take a steamer for Europe. These men expect a long strike, and rather than remain idle here they preferred to go to their former homes.

President Mitchell today gave out he following statement: Information received up to this time indicate

Pat 113,000 mine workers are on strike in the inthracite region. Of this number 72,000 age in listrict No. 1, 20,000 in district No. 9, and 9,000 n district No. 7. Reports received are to the effect that large obers of those who went to the mines today ill join the suspension tomorrow. We feel confident that the entire number

anthracite district will be idle in the next The men appear determined to continue on

The number of men now out on strike exceeds of any other industrial contest in the his tory of our country.

(Signed) John Mitchell, Provident United Mine Workers of America.

No Politics. In speaking of the charge that polities might have something to do with the present strike, President Mitchell

todny said; Politics will not, cannot, and must not enter into the strike. Personally, I approach the centest as a mother would her babe in its first liness. The sele chiection of that mother is restoration of hes baby's health. The men who are called leaders in this strike are animated with the same consideration. There cannot and shall not be any contention in a political sense as to the declaration of the strike. The business feel, and they want their men to feel, ical, it would be erucl for any one to in

President Nichols, of District No. 1, atrived here today, and made a re-Lackawanna regions are tied up comthis number it is conservatively es- plotely, with the exception of one Mine Workers to exist in the anthratimated that about fifty per cent, or small operator employing about 250 cite coal fields: obeyed the order of men. He took a very rosy view of day from Shamokin and made what

Schuylkill region. Public meetings were held tonight at Jeddo, West Hazleton, Harwood and McAdoo. President Mitchell ad-Adoo gatherings, while Organizer Courtright spoke at the Harwood

Reading Collieries in Operation.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17 .- General Manthe Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, stated this afternoon that thirty-eight of the thirty-nine collieries operated by that company, were working today. The one idle colliery is the Burnside, near Shamokin. Bead Valley and Henry Clay collieries. sald, are running very short-hand-The Burnside celliery employs about 500 hands, Mr. Henderson stated that he did not anticipate any further defections in the ranks of the mine workers. Those who have gone out, he said, have done so out of sympathy, as the Reading company has no controversy with its men, having no company stores, paying wages semi-monthly and charging only the market price for powder,

MINERS ARE OUT AT PITTSTON

All Collieries Idle Except Two of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. 10,000 Men Go Out.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Pittston, Sept. 17 .- The advent of the much-talked of anthracite coal strike today found the mine employes at Pittston lining up well to the order issued by the executive committee of the United Mine Workers. As far as the closing of the collieries is concerned, the employes scored a success in this district. Every colliery was idle, with the exception of the Hoys shaft and No. 14 shaft, both of the Pennsylvania Coal company. About 10,000 men are out of work within a radius of three miles of this city, and

At some of the places not a single miner, laborer or driver boy put in an appearance, but at others a few of be put on record as recognizing the those who were desirous of working were on hand, but were compelled to return home, owing to the collieries being unable to be operated. Several of the collieries had a sufficient number of company hands at work to allow of an attempt at operation, but all lawful means to induce them to join they were soon abandoned. Every one of the individual collieries were com-pletely under the control of the union and there seemed to be enough union men among the Pennsylvania emor a brief time, but the rate of wages in the ployes to cause an effective shut-out at all places excepting the Hoyt, where only twenty-five workmen out of a total of 200, refused to work, and the shaft operated as if there was no strike on, and also at the shaft No. 14, where about one-third of the men went to work. The results at the Pennsylvania mines were a big surprise to the public in general here, as it was thought that only about one-third of them would respond to

IN WYOMING VALLEY.

Every Mine Idle with the Exception of the Mocanaqua.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 17.-Every nine in the Wyoming valley, with the xception of one, was closed today by the miners' strike. The exception was a colliery operated by the West End

made to him; but, of course, that will have to of men idle is a little over 22,000. When the whistles blew this morning for the commencement of work there were very few men in sight. The pump men and fan-runners were on hand to go to their posts, but miners and labor ers were conspicuous for their absence. Some distance from the collieries watchers were stationed. When they found that the men remained away they returned to the United Mine Workers' headquarters and reported. By 9 o'clock President Nicholls had reports from every mine in the district. They were very encouraging, showing that all had closed down with the exception of the one at Mocanaqua. Early in the morning it was thought that nough men would be secured to operate one of the collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal company at Pittston, but the union miners were active and succeeded in inducing those who contem-

plated going to work to return to their The Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal company officials also felt confident that they would be able to put their South Wilkes-Barre mine in operation. Everything was ready to start up work, but when 7 o'clock arrived not a dozet. men had reported. The company officials say they had promises from a en employed in and about the coal mines of number of men to go to work, but at the last moment they backed out, being unwilling to incur the ill will of the union miners, who were watching the movements of every man.

The other operators tell the same story. They say many men who had intended to go to work had been intimidated and rather than run the risk of being mocked at, and probably assaulted, they remained at home. One operator thought this feel of fear would die out in a few days and then there would be any number of applicants for work

MR. GARRETT TALKS ON THE SITUATION

Lehigh Valley Official's Explanation of Certain Grievances-Methods of United Mine Workers.

New York, Sept. 17 .- John B. Garrett, vice-president of the Lehigh Vallowing statement in review of the various grievances alleged by the United cite coal fields:

This company conducts no stones nor does exert any influence upon employes to prefer one merchant above another. This I believe to be also the case with the large mining companies

This company employs no doctors and makes charges against its employes for medical sere to them or their families. Inquiry has not sfied me that this is also the case with the

companies generally and that contains your is charged for only by individual operators and by very few of these.

Semi-monthly pay is observed by us in few cases. It would be observed everywhere were the demand made as called for by law. I may frankly state, however, that in my judgment more frequent payment is undesirable for both the employer and the employe, as pay days lowed by decreased efficiency on the part of the men, resulting in reduced time, lessened

cutput and consequently increased cost.
The use of the word "ton," as applied to
5,700 pounds, is a missomer; it is simply a unit
of measure which might be called a car or a carlead, or by any other nume, and in the quan-tity of actual coal, plus hone, state and other reign to stial, for the removal of which a wages. It was probably originally adopted as representing approximately the amount conde material from what on prepared on ould be expected, but the amount would be esserily wary at the several names and from the same mine at the hands of different works

The price charged for powder is an appar ut not a real grievance. In some regions 82.7 per keg is charged, and in others \$1.50 per keg. This of itself should be sufficient evidence that the compensation of the miner is set independently of the price of powder, as a not return for a day's labor, must be essentially the same in neighboring fields, whether one or the other orice is charged for the cowder.
If a man were valued at \$2.50 per day an

with due care he would use a kez of powder stud at \$2.75 in five days, the day's co on of powder, 55 cents, would be added to tion of powder, so cents, would be anded to \$250, and he would be engaged on a basis of \$3.05 per day, and charged with powder used at the price agreed upon. The same method in adopted in fixing the price of work paid for by the ear. Another evidence that the price of powder does not create an injury to the mines is shown by the fact that when the subject was agitated some time ago, one of the larger empanies offered to reduce the charge to powder to its then current value, provided the men would consent to such revision of their labor as they had previously received under the agreement which was then operative. This was to effect an increase of wages, if this could not be obtained they proferred to maintain the apparent grievance which ould be, and has been from that time to this, used as a ground of complaint of unfair treat-

Eliminating the foregoing alleged grievane from the list formulated by the United Mine Workers, nothing whatever remains for a general demand for increased pay and recognition of the order, as the agency through which differences should be adjusted. That the methods of the order are arbitrary and unjust is evi-denced by the inclusion on the list of griev ances of matters which are purely local and apply to very few indeed of the anthracite employes, while they put before the public as eneral grievances for which the operators a body are responsible, and which they have the power to correct; also, by their determin ation to provoke tens of thousands of men to strike who neither have nor profess to have any grievance whatever against their employers

NO HELP FROM THE SOFT COAL MEN

Bituminous Miners Will Not Contribute to Aid the Eastern Men on Strike.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 17 .- Inquiry by elephone along the nearby coal towns oday developed the fact that the anthracite coal strikers will receive little if any, help from the region north and west of Altoona. While it is reported that representatives of the hard coal men have been in this field agitating sympathy strike, there is no evidence

of the fact in this vicinity. Messages this morning deny that any such effort is making in those towns. The bituminous miners at each place say they will not even contribute money to help the eastern men, as men there refused to go out, saying they did not receive a cent from them during the bituminous wage troubles

REPUBLICAN CLUBS AT PHILADELPHIA

Thirteenth Annual Convention of the State League Is Opened-Business Considered.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—The thirteenth innual convention of the State League of Republican clubs began here today and will continue until tomorrow. Several hundred delegates, representing one hundred and twenty clubs, were in attendance. Just before adjournment the following telegram was forwarded to President McKinley:

"The Pennsylvania State League of Republican clubs in session, while endorsing you for president, takes occasion also to congratulate you upon your promotion this day thirty-eight years from commissary sergeant to lieuten ant at the battle of Antietam."

The business session was brief. Addresses were made by Governor Stone, Mayor Ashbridge, of this city, Assistant District Attorney Albert J. Edwards, of Pittsburg: Mayor B. Frank Breneman, of Lancaster, and United States Marshal John B. Robinson, of Media.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the national administration; urging the State league to take steps to secure the election of Republican congressmen in all doubtful districts; suggesting the formation of a First Voters' Republican league in Pennsylvania; advising the adoption of methods to educate the foreign voters, and requesting the eague to purchase campaign materials bearing the union label. A resolution opposing any alliance with foreign of the Notification Committee of the Democratic owers was referred to the committee on resolutions, as was a resolution expressing sympathy with the striking mine workers. In the afternoon the delegates enjoyed an excursion on the

Tonight a largely attended mass meeting, which opened the national ampaign in this state, was held in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the State League of Republican clubs. The principal speakers were Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, and Governor Stone, Senator Foraker confined his remarks to the question of "imperialism," as presented by the spoke at length, and explained the manner in which the Philippines came into the possession of this country. He traced the history of the Spanish-Cuban troubles up to the time of the declaration of war between the United States and Spain. The senator related how Admiral Dewcy was empelled to leave the neutral port of those Kong. He asserted that after the defeat of Spain the Philippines accrued to this country as the logical result of the conflict. The speaker also enumerated many of the benefits to American commerce through the acquisition of the Pacific islands. Governor Stone's address covered a wider scope. The keynote of his sneech was in the statement that "McKinley must be considered by what he has done, while Bryan must be considered by what he claims he will do." He denounced the policy of fusion, which has manifested itself among Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans. He expressed surprise that the question of imperialism had been raised, and said that while the cast and west may divide on financial questions, they will never divide upon a question affecting the honor of the

GRUESOME WORK AT GALVESTON

Cremating the Dead Recovered from the Gigantic Mass of Debris in Suburbs of the City.

Galveston, Sept. 17.-The ninth day after the storm and still the gruesome work goes on of recovering the dead from the gigantic mass of debris that lines the south side of what remains of the city.

Yesterday 107 bodies were recovered and cremated. Among them was a mother with a suckling baby tightly clasped to her breast. The body of Mafor W. T. Levy, United States emigrant inspector of this district, was among the number. He made a struggle to safe his wife and three children. All were lost. The bodies of wife and children have not been recovered and are still among the unidentified dead. The number recovered and cremated today will exceed one hundred or more. The task of recovering the bodies that are beneath or jammed into this immense wreck of debris, extending from the eastern to the western limits of the city, a distance of over three miles, is a herculean one, and the most expeditious way of removing the whole from a sanitary point of view is by fire. This, however, in the crippled condition of the fire department and water works would endanger the remaining portion of the city. As It now stands this immense mass of debris, strewn with dead bodies, the carcasses of decaying animals, etc., is a sore

board of health has to deal with. SARGENT NOT A CANDIDATE.

menace to the health of the city and

is the most difficult problem that the

Des Moines, In., Sept. 17.-Grand Master P. M. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotiv Firemen, announced today that he would not be candidate for re-election, having received e remunerative offer outside of the order This was a surprise to the firemen and the stion of a new grand master is now being canvassed. The election of officers will probably occur in a day or two.

WAYNE NOMINATIONS.

Honcodate, Sept. 17.-The Republicans of Wayne county today nominated A. L. Bishop, of Hawley, and W. W. Wood, of Honesdale, for orce-entatives, and adopted resolutions binding om to enter the party causes and to abide its decision. Hon, W. C. Norten, of Aldenlle, the unti-Quay member two years ago, was feated for renomination by two votes. C. H. iller, of Berlin, was renominated for Jury

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, Sept. 17 .- Arrived: Astoria, from Cleared: Kuiser Maria Therese, Bre menvia, Cherbourg and Southampton; Servia, Liverpool. Bremen—Arrived: Gresser Kur-furst, from New York. Sailed: Friedrich Der Grosse, New York via Southampton and Cher-bourg. Cherbourg—Sailed: Deutschland, from Hamburg and Southampton, New York; Aller, nen and Southampton, New York.

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER OF **ACCEPTANCE**

Formal Declaration Democratic Campaign Creeds.

THE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED

Imperialism, the Paramount Issue, Is Dismissed at the Outset and the Discussion Is Confined to Other Planks of the Kansas City Platfrom-The Trusts, Inter-state Commerce and Finances and Other Issues Receive the Usual Review.

Chicago, Sept. 17.-The letter of the Hon. William J. Bryan, accepting the Democratic nomination for president, was given out today, and is as fol-

of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination ten dered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave their instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896, I made the

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude the power vested by the Constitution in the hief executive of the nution and with the enerons influence which he can wield for the bene-or injury of the people, that I wish to enter Democrats as a campaign issue. He the office, if elected, free from any personal deire, except to prove worthy of the confidence my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations the patronage of the office to advance any per sonal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed de-termination not, under any circumstances, to be a condulate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrains me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Konsas Cityl commands ny cordial and unqualified approval. It courage-usly meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the universary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, It breaties the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes these who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated

ced of the republic. Having in my notification. nomewhat at length the paramount issue, im-

Trusts. The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appulling growth of combinations in restraint of trude during the pres-

nt administration proves conclusively that the shillty to deal with the question effectively is may be fairly assumed from the speeches and outdoor of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, to on the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Reublican platform is designed to distract atten-ion while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monoply has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial yotem in which one, or a few men, can contro for their own wealt, the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extertion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must rell at the arbitrary price fixed; the labouer has but ne employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling sale-man contributes his salary to the evergrown profits of the trust. Since but small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to over-esti-mate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political wel-fare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting fare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific romedies; pleages the party to an unceasing wirthre against private monopoly in ration, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my carness and constant enhance to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an atterney general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to discoverever private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin; and, if contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary. I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the states, empower congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce. commerce, platform accurately describes the Dingley law, when it condemns it as a "trust The platform accurately describes the Dingley ariff law, when it condemns it as a "trust needing measure, skillfully derised to give to be few favors which they do not describe, and a place upon the many burdens which they do not lear." Under its operation trusts an plunder the neople of the United Slates, while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who instift the general nelley of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant tell from the citizen.

Corporations in Politics.

The Democratic farty makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass cornorations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations cutering politics, and attenuting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be connected in its charter. Honest corporations, engaged in an honest hustiess, will find it to their educating to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undescribed oftime which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

Interstate Commerce.

Corporations in Politics.

Interstate Commerce.

The Republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the Interstate Commerce commission, for such an enlargement of the acope of the interstate corrected have as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The Democratic party is pledgad to legislation which will stupower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination, and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

The Financial Plank. platform reiterates the demand contained of Chicago platform for an American finan system made by the American people to clves. The purpose of such a system is

[Continued on Page 8.]

CHINESE PROGRESS IS BLOCKED

General Chaffee's Dispatches Indicate Improvement, but Preparations for Wintering Troops Are Still Being Made.

Washington, Sept. 17.-The passage of the day without an event bearing upon the Chinese situation went to confirm the prediction made last week by the officials that there would be no immediate important developments. Several cable messages were exchanged and there were some consultations, notably between Acting Secretary Adee and the Chinese and Japanese minizters and the French charge, but these were without visible result. The general impression is that nothing can be done until the Chinese themselves have progressed further toward the restoration of the government at Pekin. Meanwhile the military preparations for a winter stay in China go on with out cessation, though the officials are careful to point out that these are only precautionary measures and are not to be taken as an indication of a final determination on the part of the government.

General Chaffee's dispatches show a decided improvement in the cable communications, and notice having been given today to the state department that the new cable from Shanghai to Chefoo, connecting at that place with the Taku cable, has just been completed, it is hoped that it soon will be ossible to get messages through on the date of dispatch.

Count Von Waldersee, who will command the allied armies, is expected to arrive at Shanghai next Wednesday or Thursday. There have been no announcements of his purposes, but it is after yesterday, expected that these will be developed as the result of instructions which he will receive on arrival. Although a military commander, it is the understanding among officials that he will probably exert considerable influence on the diplomatic situation, as he is a diplomat as well as a soldier. He was with the German embassy at Paris before the Franco-German war, and has had wide experience in the diplomatic

Japan's Course.

The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira had a conference with Acting Secretary Adec today concerning the status of Chinese affairs. Japan's course has been clearly defined in her answer to the Russian proposal. In this answer Japan announces her purpose of withdrawing from Pekin all superfluous forces and continuing there only such | in a full day. force as is necessary. Just what number will constitute this superfluous force does not appear, although it is expected to be the bulk of the Japanese detachment now at Pekin. The efforts more and then closed for the day. The made by China to start peace negotiations have led to the suggestion that Marquis Ito the distinguished Japanese statesman, represent China in the negotiations. A strong public sentiment has been developed in Japan in his behalf, but he has expressed an perialism, and added some observations on mili-turion and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this unwillingness to accept the post, feeltime to review the remaining planks of the plat- ing that the conditions do not require his services. It was Count Ito wh represented Japan in the negotiations with Li Hung Chang for the settle

ment of the Japan-China war. The suggested removal of the Chinese capital from Pekin to Shangha is now practically abandoned. main reason given is the difficulty of communication between Snanghal and Pekin during the winter months, but Mine Workers. A committee waited on aside from this was the strong feeling in certain quarters that it would be undesirable to establish a seat of government where British influence is so

strongly dominant. The discussion has led to the general understanding among officials Tien Tsin offers the greatest advantages outside of Pekin for purposes of negotiations, and it is likely to be the headquarters, military and diplomatic, of the foreign establishments not main-

tained at Pekin. PROPOSED ACTION OF TRAINMEN

An Official of the Brotherhood Intimates They Will Not Haul Coal Mined by Non-Union Men.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.-A special dispatch from Hazleton, Pa., says: While the average shipment of coal from Lehigh district is about 800 cars, only 250 cars laden with coal left the district today. One reason for this is that mones with stock on band are holding it, while at those working, output was not one-third of the usual prod An official of the Brotherhood of Trainmen said union. The coal hauled today was mined Satur

So far the coal has not been considered nonday. This supply will be exhausted by tomor-row or next day. We expect that but little coal will then come out, and we have not decided as yet what stand we will take if we are required to haul it. The miners van have remained at work are now non-unionists. It hardly to be expected that we will work for false report of a serious conflict there, or with them. The Brotherhood has a large When the report reached the strikers. majority of the employes of the coal reads on its membership roll and we can centrol the situation."

POSTMASTER OF SHICKSHINNY. Washington, Sept. 17.-T. C. Hill was today appointed postmaster at Shiekshinny, Luxerus

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today. FAIR AND COOL

General-Total Tiesup of Mines in Lacka-Candidate Bryan's Letter of Acceptance, General-The Tribone's Educational Contest.

Northepstern Pennsylvania News. Financial and Commercial. Local-Portrait of the Late Judge Gunster Presented to the Bar Association.

President McKinley to the Philippine Com-5 Local-Board of Trade Favora Viaduct Ordisunce.

Local-West Scranton and Suburban, Round About the County. Local-Candidate Bryan's Letter of Accept-

ance (Concluded).

THIS REGION EXPERIENCES A TOTAL TIE-UP

Not a Ton of Coal Was Mined in the Lackawanna Valley.

SOME WASHERIES WORKED

Miners' Strike Inaugurated Successfully Here, but the Reports from the Lower Districts Had a Rather Discouraging Effect-All of the 34,000 in the Territory Between Pittston and Forest City, Except Those Exempt from the Strike Order and the Washery Employes in a Number of Places, Were Idle.

Not a ton of coal was mined in the Lackawanna valley yesterday. As far as this region is concerned the tle-up is complete. Nearly \$5,000 men obeyed the order of the United Mine Workers to lay down their tools Saturday and keep away from the collieries on and

Outside of the men exempted from the strike call, such as engineers, firemen, pump runners and barn bosses, the employes of the washeries were

the only colliers to be found at work. Three of the four Delaware, Lackawanna and Western washerles, the Bellevue, Oxford and Diamond, worked to their full capacity. The Hampton washery, which is connected with the breaker, did not start up, it being impracticable to operate the one with the other idle. The washery of the Nay Aug Coal company in Dunmore, Anthony Brothers' washery at Meadow Brook and the Greenwood Coal company's washery at Greenwood each put

The Columbus washery, on North Washington avenue, started up, but closed down again, started up once twenty employes were vacillating between "strike" and "no strike," None wanted to strike, but some thought they were subjecting themselves to the danger of the mine workers' displeasure and advised quitting. They won the others to their way of thinking, but the foreman induced them to resums work after some lengthy reason-

Hardly had they gotten underway when the discussion broke out anew. Finally it was agreed to submit the matter to the officers of the United Organizer Fred Dilcher and, as may be supposed, were told emphatically that they should not work. When they reported back to their fellow employes all hands went home.

Want to Be Exempt.

The men, it is understood, will make an effort today to have themselves exempted from the strike call. The washery furnishes fuel exclusively almost to the three electric light companies, the trolley company and steam heat company, and as these are all quasi-public institutions, it is argued the colliery should be regarded differently from others. There is only a small amount of fuel on hand and serious hardship to the whole valley will ensue if the supply can not be replenished.

No effort was made by the Delaware and Hudson company to operate its two washeries. Superintendent Rosa said, however, if there was an urgent demand for their product they would be started up and kept work-

Some irresponsible strikers, mostly boys, tried by intimidation to dissuade a Lackawanna train crew from switching cars into the Bellevue washery, Nothing came of it, further than a false report of a serious conflict there. hendquarters, on Lackawanna avenue, Organizer Dilcher sent a delegation of trusted men to get the strikers to go to their homes. When they arrived on the scene, they found the place deserted.

This was about the extent of the exciting features of the day. It can be said that the strike was inaugurat-

ed without disorder. All the collieries were ready to start and blew their whistles as usual, but none of the operators made any particular effort to get men to go in. it was the intention of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Dela-

ware and Hudson companies to work [Continued on Page 5.1

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

Washington, Sept. 17.-Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Eastern Penn-sylvania—Fair, continued cool Tuesday and probably Wednesday; light to fresh

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