20 PAGES

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

20 PAGES

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1823. DAILY ESTABLISHED 1850. } VOL. LII---NO. 194. INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1902. PRICE 5 CENTS.

ROYALLY GREETED

LORD KITCHENER GIVEN AN OVATION ON RETURNING HOME.

Welcomed to London by a Multitude of People and Acclaimed the Idol of the Hour.

HONORED BY ROYAL FAMILY

PERSONALLY GREETED AND TOASTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Watched by Queen Alexandra as He Passed in Triumphal Procession Before Her Palace.

SUMMONED BEFORE THE KING

WHO THANKED HIM FOR WHAT HE DID IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Addresses in Honor of the Hero—Cheers of the Masses Preferred to "Drawing-Room" Praise.

LONDON, July 12.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Oratava, which left Cape Town June 23, with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, arrived at Southampton at half-past 8 o'clock this morning. Owing to the fact that Major Gordon, who also was a passenger on the steamer, had been stricken with smallpox, Lord Kitchener and staff only were allowed to land. The Orotava has been placed in quarantine.

Lord Kitchener was accorded a magnificent welcome from a huge throng of people. After a brief official reception at the docks the general was driven through the decorated and crowded streets to Hartley Hall, where he received an address from the Chamber of Commerce, expressing admiration of the generalship, resource and skill which he had shown in South Africa, and hoping that the peace which he had secured would be lasting and mark the beginning of a new epoch of prosperity and commercial development throughout the Empire. In reply, Lord Kitchener declared that whatever success had been achieved was due to the rank and file of the army. He thanked those who had looked after the friends and relatives of those left behind in South Africa.

In response to clamorous calls General French and General Ian Hamilton also spoke, the former remarking that they had throughout been inspired by the example of their chiefs. The freedom of the borough was conferred on Lord Kitchener and the party was then obliged to hurry away in order to meet their London engagements. The progress of Lord Kitchener and his companions to the Southampton railroad station was marked by scenes of remarkable enthusiasm.

Lord Kitchener reached London at 12:48 p. m., and his progress through the metropolis was one of the most memorable of the many remarkable of the past three years. The small procession of carriages containing the general and his staff, in velot dress, lacked spectacular features but, evidently, the crowd was there in its tens of thousands to see the man of the hour and not a pageant. From the moment he set foot in London to the time of his disappearance beneath the portal of St. James Palace, Kitchener received such an outburst of popular enthusiasm as quite overshadowed the demonstrations on previous similar occasions.

AT THE STATION.

The platform at Paddington railroad station when Kitchener arrived looked more like a reception room of the War Office or India Office than a railroad station. It was covered with red carpets and decorated with a profusion of flowers and palms, while rows of decorated stands, crowded with spectators, had been erected at all parts from which a view of the returning general could be obtained. The platform itself was crowed with distinguished persons, including Indian princes in resplendent costume, generals and other officers in full uniform and many ladies in beautiful summer dresses. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief; Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary; Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary; the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Roberts, Lady French, Maj. Gen. Sir Francis R. Wingate, who succeeded Kitchener as sirdar of the Egyptian army and Governor General of the Sudan, and Major Slatin Pasha, British inspector general of the Sudan, were among those who assembled to greet the general.

When Kitchener's train arrived, punctual to the minute, a tremendous cheer greeted the latest hero as he emerged from his car and shook hands with the Prince of Wales. He stood, head and shoulders above nearly every one on the platform, and his workmanlike khaki uniform, with the large, brown sun hemlet made familiar by his pictures, was in striking contrast to the glittering uniforms and rows of medals and orders worn by most of those in waiting. The reception lasted ten or fifteen minutes, when the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family drove off. After an interval Lord Kitchener and Generals French and Ian Hamilton took seats in one of the royal carriages and, followed by the brilliant headquarters staff, headed by Lord Roberts and an escort, left the station amid loud cheers from those inside, which grew into a perfect roar as Kitchener and his companions came in sight of the great gathering outside.

EN ROUTE TO THE PALACE.

In spite of his hatred of "palaver," the popular general was obliged to submit to the presentation of welcoming addresses at Paddington and other points on his way to St. James Palace, but his replies were cut as short as politeness permitted and he showed evident signs of relief when the procession was resumed. The route throughout was decorated with Venetian masts, banners, flags and streamers with mottoes of welcome, the house fronts were draped and troops lined most of the way, colonials and Indian soldiers being utilized as well as the local regiments. Every vantage point was occupied by sightseers and solid masses of people gathered in all the open spots, such as Hyde Park corner and the space in front of Buckingham Palace, while the sidewalks, stands, windows and roofs were packed with gaily-decked spectators.

At Victoria gate the mayor of Westminster presented an address to the national hero, expressing high admiration of his tenacious genius, indomitable energy and devotion to duty, and Kitchener, with the brevity habitual to him, uttered ten words of thanks and drove off. The vast stands on Constitution Hill were crowded with people belonging to the highest class of society, and Kitchener's well-known antipathy to "drawing-room folk" immediately became apparent. Whereas he had been all smiles to the man-in-the-street, his features here became immobile, and he contented himself with a cold military salute until he again reached the open ground in front of Buckingham Palace, where the popular ovation was repeated.

Shortly before the arrival of the procession at Buckingham Palace Queen Alexandra and the princess appeared on a balcony and remained there until the victor of South Africa had passed in his triumphal journey to St. James Palace, which he entered amidst a final hurricane of cheers.

TOASTED BY THE PRINCE.

Kitchener and the generals who accompanied him were entertained at luncheon in the great banquet hall, where covers were laid for fifty persons. The Prince of Wales occupied the central seat, with Kitchener on his right and with Lord Roberts opposite. Among the guests were the premier, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Brodrick and Lord Raglan, the under secretary of state for war. The hall was hung with pictures representing war scenes. The luncheon occupied an hour and a half. The Prince of Wales toasted King Edward and then proposed a toast to Kitchener. The Prince expressed the pleasure which it gave him to extend to the general in behalf of the King, the heartiest congratulations on the successful manner in which he had terminated the long and arduous campaign. His Royal Highness also expressed confidence that the sovereign's sentiments in this matter were shared by the empire which had watched with admiration the general's tenacity, skill and patience, qualities in which his army had followed his example. Kitchener made a brief reply, which exhausted the toast list and soon after 3 o'clock the general proceeded to Buckingham Palace to see the King and Queen.

Lord Kitchener was speedily conducted to the King's sick chamber and his Majesty from his couch extended a warm welcome to the general and personally expressed his thanks for the termination of hostilities. The King then presented Kitchener with the decoration of the new Order of Merit. The general then saw the Queen, after which he drove to Lord Roberts's residence in Portland Place. Kitchener will visit Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, on Monday.

Even the renewed anticipation caused by the announcement that the coronation of King Edward will occur in August fails to detract from the nation's absorbing interest in its idol and its puzzle. Columns of alleged anecdotes concerning the general and voluminous descriptions of his life, and especially of his recent campaign in South Africa, monopolize the newspapers. The coronation arches which were previously being torn down are now redecorated in his honor.

THE NEW VISCOUNT.

A striking description of the new viscount, doubtless founded on intimate knowledge of the general, appears in the London Times to-day. It concludes a three-column review by its special war correspondent of Kitchener's work in South Africa. "For some reason," says the correspondent, "after the Soudan campaign, Kitchener was represented as a cool, calculating machine, hard and unbending, in his dealings with other men, a truly exaggerated portrait. He possesses, indeed, a character which is firm, determined and steadfast. When he faces a difficult problem, all considerations foreign to solving that problem are brushed aside; but those who have been in contact with him can never say he is inhuman or unreasonable. Doubtless he has faults. Perhaps the greatest of these is his desire to saddle himself with the responisbility for everything under his control and to be intimately connected with more detail than a human mind can conveniently embrace. That he is feared by his subordinates is true; but he certainly is loved by those who have worked successfully for him. Though he may have made mistakes in judging the quality of some men, in the main it will be found that these mistakes are few, and while he may not possess the magnetic influence of some leaders in winning the hearts of his subordinates, he will always preserve his ascendency, both as a soldier and as a statesman."

The Spectator voices public opinion in characterizing Kitchener as a "great imperial asset."

Before long the man who ended the South African war is likely to appear in a new role and one less pleasant to the popular taste. The royal commission to investigate the conduct of the war is being formed, and Lord Kitchener will doubtless be examined at length. An air of nervousness already pervades the War Office regarding the opinions which the general may then express. That he will condone all the mismanagement which has been so palpably displayed, is hardly in keeping with his previous reputation.

CRUSHED BY A CANNON

CAPT. E. ST. J. GREBLE SERIOUSLY INJURED AT WEST POINT.

Cadet Moore Badly Hurt and Cadet Phillips Slightly—Accident Due to Unruly Horse.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 12.—Captain Edwin St. J. Grebele, U. S. A., instructor in artillery tactics, and three cadets were injured to-day in an accident during an artillery drill. Captain Grebele, accompanied by six cadets, was taking a gun along a high embankment west of Highland Falls, when the horse Captain Grebele was riding became unmanageable and leaped over the embankment, drawing the gun carriage with it. The caisson fell on Captain Grebele, crushing both legs and injuring him internally. Three cadets who were riding on the caisson were also badly injured.

The following account of the accident was given out this afternoon: "Captain Edwin St. John Greble, and Captain Edmund M. Blake, instructor in artillery tactics, had the entire first class of cadets out for a drill. Cadet Collins, of Illinois, was on the lead horse drawing the gun carriage and Cadets Phillips, of Pennsylvania, Boughton, of Michigan, and R. C. Moore, of Missouri, rode on the gun carriage. In passing along a road at he foot of "Crow Nest" mountain, near the intersection of the one leading to Newburg, and below which there is an embankment of fifteen feet, the lead horse began acting badly and Captain Greble ordered Cadet Collins to alight and he himself mounted the animal. He had no sooner done so than the horse jumped off the embankment, dragging the other three horses with it. The limber turned over and the heavy gun being wrenched from it, fell down the bank and upon Captain Greble. Both legs were broken below the knee and he is said to be injured internally. Cadet Moore also was thrown down the bank and badly injured. Cadet Phillips suffered some slight bruises and scratches, but the other two cadets jumped and escaped injury. Captain Greble and Cadet Moore were taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Captain Greble has seen service in the Philippines. His father, Captain John T. Greble, was the first regular killed in the civil war."

DUEL MAY RESULT.

Two South Carolina Candidates for Senator Have a War of Words.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—At the campaign meeting of the six candidates for the United States Senate at St. George, Colleton county, to-day, there was a war of words which may lead to a duel between Congressman A. C. Latimer and former Governor John Gary Evans, two rival candidates for senator. Mr. Latimer, in his speech, said that Mr. Evans had once been his friend. He was interrupted by Mr. Evans, who said:

"Latimer betrayed me like a dog."

Latimer, in retaliation, brought up the story of the $15,000 bond deal during Mr. Evans's term as Governor. Mr. Evans said in reply:

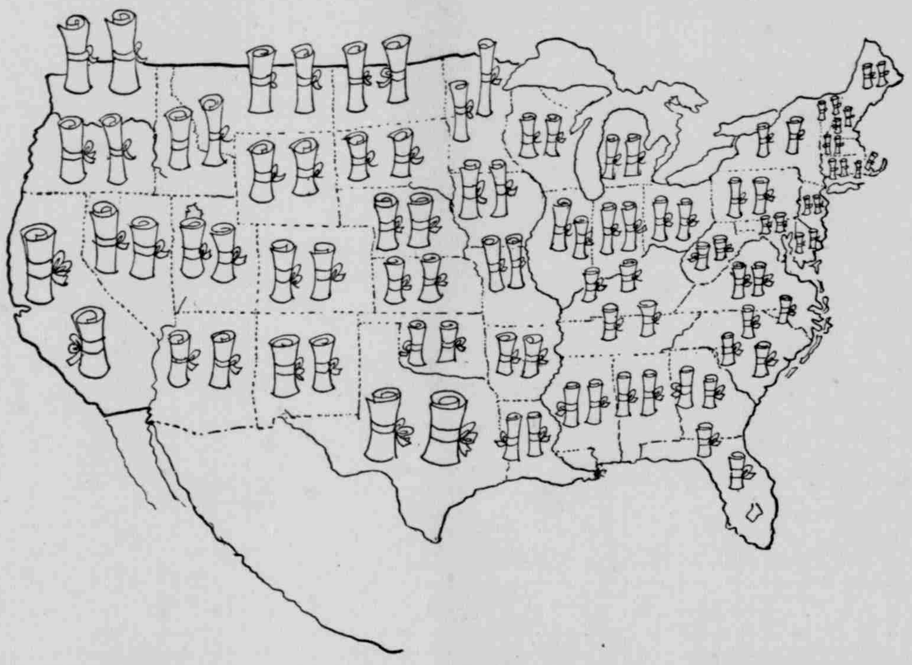
"I denounce the man who repeats that rumor as a liar."

The men started toward each other, but Sheriff Owens rushed in between them, insisting that the courtroom was no place for duels. To this Mr. Latimer agreed and Mr. Evans remarked there was plenty of room outside and plenty of time in the future.

WHO WILL GET THEM?—THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Governor has received a letter from John Hay, secretary of state, asking that he send suggestions as to the proper method of awarding the Cecil Rhodes scholarships. The suggestions will be sent to the trustees of the will, through the office of the secretary of state. The bequests are of two scholarships in Oxford University to each of the States and Territories, the value to be $1,500 a year, and to run for three years. The trustees are invested with discretion as to the method of awarding the scholarships, and have asked for suggestions through Joseph Choate, ambassador to Great Britain. The Governor's secretary, Charles E. Wilson, said that he thought the matter should be presented to the State Board of Education for recommendations.

THE CUT BELOW SHOWS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE BEQUEST.



JOHNSTOWN'S HORROR

MORE NAMES ADDED TO THE LIST OF MINE EXPLOSION VICTIMS.

One Hundred and Twelve Dead Bodies Recovered, and Possibly Five More in the Colliery.

MANY TO BE BURIED TO-DAY

ALL SUNDAY TO BE GIVEN UP TO FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

Experience of a Fire Boss and a Foreman Who Survived the Disaster—Cause of the Explosion.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 12.—The extent of the catastrophe of the rolling mill mine of the Cambria Steel Company is not capable of being grasped. Early to-night, in spite of conflicting reports as to the number of dead, a careful and complete compilation shows that 112 is the exact number of bodies taken from the mine. Up to 6 o'clock this evening 108 had been recovered and at 8 o'clock four more were brought to the surface. To this number future explorations of the mine corridors may add a few, but it cannot be many.

Almost all the employes who could have been in the mine at the time of the life-wrecking explosion of Thursday are accounted for. Very few inquiries for missing have been presented to the authorities or to the mine officials and this, better than anything else, demonstrated the impossibility of many bodies still remaining in the death tomb.

The mine officials say there is no use attempting to estimate the number of dead. They say they simply don't know and urge the futility of placing the matter on the basis of guess work. They express the belief, however, that all, or almost all, are out of the mine. General Superintendent Robinson came out about 4 o'clock this afternoon after an arduous day's exploration. He expressed his conviction that not more than five dead bodies would be added to the 112 already known.

Sunday will dawn on the populous city of Johnstown prepared to devote its attention to mourning and funeral obsequies. The inaugural of this grim programme was given to-day when more than a score of interments took place. As late as 7 o'clock this evening funeral processions with bands playing dirges and uniformed escorts at their heads passed through the streets of the city. While time is pressing on the undertakers to take care of all of the funerals, to-morrow's mournful programme will not start especially early. Many are trying to defer the last sad rites until in the afternoon.

Early to-day a general belief settled over the community and those officially associated with the disaster that the end of the gruesome developments was about reached. This did not deter the coiners of street rumors who caused numerous wild goose chases. After the bringing of fifteen bodies to the morgue at an early hour it was commonly rumored that mine officials were endeavoring to hide the truth as to the extent of the disaster. The developments of the day showed that these suspicions were unwarranted.

At 9 o'clock in the morning there was an important consultation in the offices at the foot of the runway, from the Westmont entry. It was participated in by Mine Superintendent G. T. Robinson, Chief Mine Inspector James E. Roderick, State Mine Inspector J. T. Evans, Mine Engineer M. G. Moore, Assistant Mine Engineer A. E. Prosser. A larg map of the mine was examined and explained to Chief Roderick. Many of the employes of the mine, including diggers, trap boys, mechanics and others were called in and quizzed. The inquiry was designed to give Chief Inspector Roderick a preliminary impression of the status of things.

Inspector Evans said later as to further investigations: "Those of the company's officials who were in the mine at the time of the explosion and have survived their injuries will be called on to testify. Until these men are able to be present at the inquiry and testify it will be useless to try to do anything. The Cambria Steel Company has the right to make the best presentation of the case possible and these are the ones who can best speak of the situation in which the company is concerned."

Asked as to whose duty it was to take care of the accumulation of gas in the mine, Mr. Evans said: "The fire boss, of course, but two or three of the fire bosses were killed by the explosion and in the presence of death we must be altogether charitable and suspend judgment."

After the consultation at the office Mr. Evans went into the mine with Robinson and Moore. They did not emerge until late in the afternoon. The work they did while in the mine was to direct their attention to the damage wrought and more critically examine into the possible hiding places of more dead bodies. Prying about in the fourth right heading in the Klondike, Chief State Inspector Evans crossed to Rooms 19 and 20 between which were the bodies of three men, which were brought out at 2:30 p. m. Evans was alone at the time. The bodies he found were in a bad state of decay. The search went on after the three were brought out and still continues.

All day thousands of men, women and children, drawn thither purely out of morbid curiosity, lingered about the low frame structure. Their appetite apparently could not be satisfied by the already vast horror. Hundreds stood in the baking sun nearly opposite the other side of the Conemaugh river, where the cars came down from the mine entry. Most of these were interested for friends who were possible victims. Down below a quarter of a mile the streets of Conemaugh City were clogged with funeral corteges.

Father B. Dembrowsky, pastor of St. Casimirs' Catholic Church, stated to-day that forty of the members of his flock were killed in the disaster. "Most of these men," said he, "were my best parishioners, being thrifty, providential, God-fearing

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 3.)

CONVICT TRACY IS LAME

AND IT IS BELIEVED HIS CAPTURE WILL BE REPORTED SOON.

Small Army of Guards with Bloodhounds Now on the Trail of the Murderous Desperado.

RAVENSDALE, Wash., June 12.—Harry Tracy, the hunted outlaw, is undoubtedly in the country between Covington, Franklin and Ravensdale. At present guards are out as far as Franklin on the East and along the Northern Pacific track. A strong posse is leading from Auburn. He is wounded and Sheriff Cudihee says there is no question that Tracy is nearly used up. The sheriff believes the chase is nearing an end. He says the utmost vigilance will be used and it will be impossible for the outlaw to get out of King county on any railroad train, consequently he must walk, and, as the roads are watched and every farmhouse well covered, it seems to him that before many hours the man-hunt will be over.

Tracy was last seen on Green river, about two miles southwest of Black Diamond, last night by Frank Pautoto, a rancher. The convict passed in front of Pautoto's house and a short distance beyond took to the brush. Pautoto was so frightened that he spent the night at the house of a nearby rancher. Twenty or thirty guards with bloodhounds have started for Pautoto's house. Tracy encountered a rancher about a half-mile from Pautoto's house at 5 o'clock this morning. Tracy fired one shot, which went wild, and then disarmed the rancher and made off. The rancher reported that Tracy was very lame and apparently sick. He was wounded in the hip by a buckshot on Thursday night when Bunce fired at him so many times.

Carr to Temporarily Succeed Bates.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—Col. C. C. Carr, of the Fourth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley, will be in charge of the Department of the Missouri to succeed General Bates, who has been assigned to the Department of the Lakes, until the latter's successor is appointed. At army headquarters it is expected that one of the returning brigadier generals now in the Philippines will be assigned to the department.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S JOURNAL.

Part One—Ten Pages.

Page—
1—Lord Kitchener Royally Greeted; Indianapolis Natural Gas Company to Quit Business Oct. 1; Special Convention of Mine Workers will be a Memorable Gathering; Further Particulars of the Johnstown Disaster.
2—Baby Almost Fatally Stung by Bees and Other Indiana Happenings.
3—Revenue Law Rulings and Other Washington News; How the Leipziger Bank Was Ruined.
4—Sporting News.
5—Sporting News.
6—King Edward Continues to Improve; Chicago Strike Extending.
7—Epworthians Elect New Officers and Hear Lecture; Real Estate News and Classified Ads.
8—Local and General Produce Markets.
9—Financial and Live Stock Markets.
10—Hotel Lobby Gleanings; In the Field of Labor.

Part Two—Ten Pages.

1—People Who Seek Relief in Drugs; Work of Street Fakirs; Training of Animals.
2—Literary News and Gleanings; Questions and Answers.
3—Personal and Society News.
4—Editorial Page.
5—Mental Telegraphy; An Old-school Undertaker.
6—Suburban Society News; George Ade's Fable.
7—Women's Bathing Suits; News of the Theaters.
8—Illustrated Fashions; Lesson in Economy; Short Sermon.
9—Original Story, "The Astarte Bell;" Sphinx Lore.
10—Managers of Theatrical Ventures.

CONVENTION OF MINERS

IT WILL BE A MEMORABLE GATHERING OF LABORING MEN.

There Is Little Surplus Coal on the Market and a General Strike Would Paralyze Industries.

VIEWS GATHERED IN THE FIELD

MINE OFFICIALS ARE OPPOSED TO A GENERAL STRIKE.

Realization that a Mistake Was Made in the Time of the Anthracite Tie-Up—Good Fighting Ability.

The special convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which meets in Indianapolis next Thursday, may turn out to be the most memorable gathering of laboring men ever held. The great question of a general suspension of work in all the bituminous mining regions of the country rests with the delegates. It is for them to say whether or not the greatest strike this country has ever seen shall be inaugurated or suppressed. If the decision is in favor of a general strike the results cannot be foretold. There is no surplus of coal on the market at present, and a shutdown of all mines would soon bring nearly all the great industries of the country to a standstill. The mine workers have it in their power to throw into idleness a half-million laborers at one command. The factories and manufacturing establishments which would necessarily soon be closed because of a shortage of fuel and the large number of laboring men likely to quit work in sympathy with the miners would have the figures running into the millions in a short time. The miners have the sympathy of all the labor unions of the country, as evidenced by their willingness to contribute funds to support the anthracite strikers. A general suspension of work would intensify this feeling and secure more than financial co-operation.

The national officers of the United Mine Workers are doing all they can to discourage a general strike, but there is a radical element in the organization that will be hard to suppress. Other labor leaders may attend the convention to use their influence in behalf of peace. There is a growing sentiment in labor circles against a general strike, and, as a compromise, moral and financial assistance will be offered to carry on the strike in the anthracite field of Pennsylvania and the bituminous in West Virginia and other districts where strikes exist.

WILL EXHAUST THEIR OWN FUNDS.

The mine workers, however, are opposed to some of the elaborate offerings, and no funds will be accepted until the resources of the organization are exhausted. The present condition of the treasury is such that it would be a long time before outside assistance would be needed. A 10 per cent. tax a month has been levied on each member of the organization since the 1st of March, and this assessment alone brings into the national treasury between $30,000 and $40,000 monthly. Other dues and local assessments make an enormous income that has been piling up in the national, district and local treasuries and which has not yet been touched. It is known that the miners can now count their available cash in the million-dollar column, which represents the greatest strike fund ever in the hands of any labor organization.

The anthracite strikers have not appealed to the national treasury for assistance as yet, and they will be able to hold out several weeks longer. In West Virginia, where about 30,000 miners are on strike, the national has had to give assistance. A commissary was established some time ago, with headquarters in Cincinnati, in charge of Chis Evans. Just how well the miners can take care of their members may be seen from the supplies sent to West Virginia. Evans is shipping three carloads of provisions a day into that State, drawing on funds from the national treasury, and Secretary Wilson says the treasury has "not been touched." If the support of this body of strikers has not "touched" the treasury it appears that the national organization will be able to hold out a long time in the anthracite and other regions, without assistance from outside sources.

President Mitchell's Movements.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 12.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, left to-day for Chicago. On Monday he will address the longshoremen of Chicago, and on Tuesday will go to Indianapolis, where he will arrange for the national convention of miners, which convenes in that city on Thursday. Just as Mr. Mitchell stepped on the train the Rev. Mr. Curran handed the chief of the miners' union a bundle of papers. Since the strike began the Rev. Mr. Curran, on behalf of the miners, has taken an active part in trying to bring about a settlement. He was asked as to the character of the papers he gave President Mitchell, and replied that their contents would not be known until the Indianapolis convention met. He admitted, however, that they were peace proposals and might prove very important in the deliberations of the national convention.

Strike headquarters here will be closed until the return of President Mitchell. It is not likely that any of the large companies will attempt to resume mining pending the meeting of the Indianapolis convention.

CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD.

Miners' Officials Oppose a General Strike—Relative Strength.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 12.—On Thursday, July 17, there will begin in Indianapolis a convention of the United Mine Workers of America to discuss the big strike in the anthracite region, and the smaller difficulties in Michigan and Virginia. In his call, President Mitchell says the convention "will consider the general suspension of work by the coal miners in support of the anthracite miners who are now on strike." It may now be anticipated that he will not favor any such drastic and far-reaching effort at assistance. For publication he is non-committal, but it is known here that he believes in confining the strike to the narrowest possible limits and using the slow means of starving out the hard coal market. The operators on the other hand, are committed to the equally slow process of starving out the miners.

There will be represented at the Indianapolis convention upward of 400,000 union mine workers, who are formed into twenty-five district organizations. The membership of this big union extends to sixteen States and Territories, as follows: Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, Indian Territory and Missouri. The convention is a special one and is a strike measure, forced on President Mitchell by the three anthracite districts in Pennsylvania, and the bituminous districts of Michigan and West Virginia.

In Michigan an agreement has been reached between the miners and the operators, but the date of ratification, for some reason, is set for after the convention. The strike in West Virginia has not assumed any national importance, and for the time there are no indications that it will prove troublesome. The main business before the big convention, at which approximately on thousand delegates will be present, is to devise some means of assisting the anthracite workers. This will come up in the form of a proposal for an individual assessment of two dollars a week on each employed miner. It is not easy to estimate how much this would yield, if adopted. When it is stated that nearly four hundred thousand miners will be represented, it does not mean that there are so many members of the union in good standing. Probably the books will show that not more than one-fifth of these are paid up to date.

The records show that the Miners' Union is able to take care of men on strike for long periods. The organization is now supplying provisions for 8,500 strikers in West Virginia. Over $100,000 has been sent to the miners on strike in Hopkins county, Kentucky. They have been out for eighteen months. There are 5,000 men in Missouri who have been on strike for nearly two years, and it is reported that nearly $200,000 has been sent to these.

The value of the hard coal at the mouth of the mine is $59,000,000 a year. This is a little over a million dollars a week, which represents the temporary loss to the anthracite region. The miners struck on May 12, and since then other employes of the mines struck, making a total of perhaps 147,000. Since then a few have returned to work. At present there are not more than 2,000 or 3,000 men at work in the entire district, and less than 500 tons a week are being mined. A few more tons from what are known as the washeries make the total output. These figures are given to show how complete is the tie-up in the anthracite districts.

In looking for the end or settlement one naturally compares with the strike of two years ago. Then was begun what is now in progress. That is, the operators were trying to force the men into submission and the men were trying to starve the markets. Chairman Hanna, of the Republican national committee, stepped in and ended the strike. There was no test of strength. Therefore the strike of two years ago is of no special value for purposes of comparison.

Hard coal is the fuel of luxury. It is re-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COL. 4.)

GREAT SCHEME PLANNED

BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BE EQUIPPED WITH MOVING SIDEWALKS.

Four Speeds to Be Maintained and Passengers to Be Carried for One Cent Each Crossing.

NEW YORK, July 12.—It is learned, says the Herald, that behind the plan to equip the Brooklyn bridge with moving sidewalks are men of great prominence in the railroad and financial world. They have, it is stated, perfected a preliminary organization, and if their proposition is viewed favorably by the officials of the city who have power to act they will organize a corporation under the laws of this State and become practically a local concern. It has been agreed by the representatives of these men that they will within one year equip the bridge with moving sidewalks at their own expense and will pay the city $150,000 a year for the privilege of operating them. They have agreed to charge not more than 1 cent a person for each crossing. There will be no total suspension of traffic at any time during the progress of the work, they promise, and the public will not even be inconvenienced for more than four days, or certainly a week, while the arrangements are being made.

There will be four speeds in the sidewalks. The outer rim on which the passengers will first step will move at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour, the second at five miles an hour, the third at seven and one-half miles an hour and the fourth and main belt at ten miles an hour.

One of the company's chief arguments is that the present conditions will be more certainly and quickly remedied by its plan than by any other that has been suggested. In less than a year, they promise, more than 70,000 persons will be able to cross the bridge every hour, without crowding and with a seat for every passenger. More than that, they declare, if the time saved by each person in crossing were multiplied by the number of persons who make the trip every day, the amount would be so astonishing as to stagger any one who has not made the computation.

It is proposed to operate the moving sidewalk for about ten out of the twenty-four hours during the days of the greatest crush of passengers and to operate the trolley cars, as at present, the remainder of the time, thus giving opportunity to inspect the sidewalk and keep it in perfect operating condition.

HORACE SPEED MAY BE SUED.

District Attorney of Oklahoma Is Said to Owe $8,789.

PAWNEE, O. T., July 12.—The Pawnee county grand jury has presented to the Federal Court a report which makes direct charges against Horace Speed, United States attorney for Oklahoma, in connection with the collection of certain taxes in the Osage reservation. Speed was employed by the county commissioners to collect these taxes in 1899 and 1900. The grand jury alleges that Speed secured this contract by means of a conspiracy to defraud the county, and recommends that suit be immediately instituted against Speed to collect the $8,789, which he was paid for this work.

TO QUIT BUSINESS

GAS COMPANY ABANDONS NATURAL GAS FIELD.

Official Notice by Indianapolis Company that It Will Discontinue Service on September 30.

MAYOR TO FILE TEST CASE

DOES NOT BELIEVE COMPANY CAN QUIT BUSINESS.

Says Company Is in Duty Bound to Supply Gas as Long as It Has Gas to Sell to Anybody.

METER SYSTEM NO OBJECT

COMPANY COULD NOT NOW TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

Expenditures for Meters and Field Expenses Would Be Regarded as Hazardous Investment.

The Indianapolis Gas Company has served formal notice on Mayor Bookwalter that it will cease the natural gas business in Indianapolis Sept. 30. This announcement was foreshadowed last week by the fact that the company sent out quarterly statements for the three months ending on that date. Mayor Bookwalter received the formal notice and announced at once that the city would next week institute a suit to enjoin the company from quitting the business.

The formal notice was served by Ferdinand Winter, attorney for the Indianapolis Gas Company. His note said he had been directed by President Hastings, of the company, to send to the mayor a copy of the resolution adopted by the directors of the Indianapolis Gas Company at New York June 26, and which covered the subject. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, By reason of the diminished quantity and pressure of natural gas, the greater distance it is required to be transported and the methods of using the same in the city of Indianapolis, this company has already sustained serious financial loss, and it has become financially and physically impossible to continue to supply consumers in said city under such methods;

"Whereas, This company, after exhausting every possible effort, has failed to secure any change in such methods from the municipal authorities;

"Whereas, The bondholders of this company, to whom all its assets (including its natural gas fields) have been pledged by certain deed of trust, have threatened and are now prepared (acting under competent legal advice) to bring an action to enjoin the company from continuing the business of supplying natural gas to such city upon the ground that it is a waste of its assets in violation of its contract obligation with them and with the trustees of the mortgage; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this company hereby gives notice to its customers and to the municipal authorities of the city of Indianapolis that, on and after the 30th day of September next, it will discontinue the distribution and sale of natural gas within the corporate limits of the city of Indianapolis; and, be it further

"Resolved, That on and after the aforesaid date, viz.: Sept. 30, 1902, we will surrender to the city of Indianapolis our rights to use the streets of the city for the distribution of natural gas."

THE MAYOR TALKS.

After reading the notice and resolution Mayor Bookwalter said: "I will take up this matter with City Attorney Joss early Monday morning. A suit will be begun at once to ascertain whether the company may, whenever it choose, abrogate the contract it entered into with the people of Indianapolis. I hold that this company is bound to furnish gas to its Indianapolis consumers so long as it has gas for sale and this question will be put squarely before the court. This company agreed to furnish gas to the citizens and no right to quit business was reserved in its contract. Thousands of people paid this company not only the legal price for the gas it supplied, but in addition a large cash bonus to be insured gas for fuel purposes. I know personally that in Douglass Park addition each of the 195 lots was assessed $15 as a bonus to this company to supply gas. There was no reservation that the company could quit at its own sweet will. Thousands of other persons are in the same fix—Irvington, portions of the South Side and many additions. They have paid their good money in good faith for their side of the contract and I shall see they are protected if they can be.

"The city will not concede that the Indianapolis Company has arbitrarily the right to declare its intention to abandon the use of and forfeit its right to the streets where it has natural gas mains and then use them for artificial gas."

The action of the company is no surprise and the suit of the city is already prepared. The plaintiff will be a citizen and the complaint will set out the contract with the city and also the allegations that the company could by a reasonable expenditure of money obtain a sufficient quantity of gas to supply its consumers. The suit will allege that under its contract the company is required to supply gas to all the citizens so long as it has gas to sell.

NOTICES TO CUSTOMERS.

Yesterday the employes of the Indianapolis company were put to work preparing notices to all the consumers of the company of the intention to cease the natural gas business. The formal notice, dated July 12, read as follows:

"You are hereby notified that from and after the 30th day of September, 1902, the supply of natural gas to yourself and other consumers will be discontinued by this company because of its inability to further continue such service.

"This notice is now given in order that you may have ample time to make other arrangements for fuel."

It is now stated that the Indianapolis company would not consider a proposal to continue business under the meter basis even if the city was ready to adopt that system. It is said the time to take up field work is too short to make even an attempt at adequate provision of a gas supply. In addition the time has passed when the company could make a contract for the number of meters required, and even if it could there is not now time to install them before cold weather. In addition to all this it is asserted by officials of the company that the investment necessary to put the company on a meter basis would approximate $500,000 and that, considering the precarious condition of the field supply and its ever increasing cost, would be not only hazardous, but foolish. They say it would be a mere gamble to see if the company could get its money back.

ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY.

The Indianapolis Natural Gas Company was organized in 1887 by Allen M. Fletcher, Charles E. Reese, A. B. Meyer, F. M. Dell, M. O'Connor, Fred Ostermeyer, M. J. Osgood, G. R. Root, G. F. Branham and others with a capital of $500,000. Just at the time when it was organized the J. M. Guffin interests, recognized then as allied with the Standard Oil Company, had leased twenty-five wells near Noblesville, Hamilton county, and had leased a large area of