



Children's Summer Requisites. We study children's needs. It is our constant aim to provide the best values in every line for which reliable goods can be obtained, bearing in mind correctness of style and wearing qualities. We invite your attention to our

- Boys' Russian Blouse Suits with trousers, of striped chambray; colors: red and white, and blue and white; smock has three broad box pleats, turned down collar and belt of white linen; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs.; Special Value..... \$1.25
Boys' Russian Blouse Suits with trousers, of striped chambray; red and white, and blue and white stripes; gathered smock, has standing collar and side piece of white pique; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs.; \$1.25
A Large Line of Girls' Sailor Suits of good quality serge, prettily trimmed with fine braid; colors: blue and red; sizes 4 to 10 yrs.; \$4.85
Girls' Sailor Suits of fine blue serge, collar trimmed with band of silk and fancy braid of contrasting color; sizes 4 to 12 yrs.; \$5.25
A Lot of Girls' Sailor Dresses of serge, odd sizes, at greatly reduced prices.
Another Lot of Girls' Suits, made of serge, neatly trimmed, with two-toned braid; colors: red, blue and brown; sizes 4 to 12 yrs.; \$5.85
Misses' New Eton Collars of white linen, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches; 150
Misses' and Boys' Washable Windsor Ties, fancy madras and plain white, to be worn with Eton collars..... 150
Misses' and Boys' Pongee Windsor Ties, white ground with various color polka dots..... 250
Boys' and Girls' Bathing Suits of all wool flannel, trimmed with white; sizes 4 to 12 yrs..... \$1.15
Boys' Worst Bathing Suits, 2 pieces, edged with red or white; sizes 4 to 10 yrs..... \$2.00
Misses' Newport Serge Bathing Suits, with white duck collars, trimmed with red or black; sizes 10 to 18 yrs..... \$2.75
Boys' Crash, Duck and Linen Golf Caps..... 48c
Boys' and Girls' Large Brim Rough and Ready Sailor Hats, with streamers..... 75c
Boys' Straw Yacht Hats, medium coarse braid..... \$1.00
Children's Light-Weight Cashmere 25c. to 95c. pair
Hose for summer wear..... 25c. to 65c. pair
Misses' and Children's Lace Open-work Stockings..... 25c. to 65c. pair
Have Your Children Wear Knee Protectors, protects the stockings..... 19c. & 25c. pair
White Lawn Sun-Bonnets, corded front, lace edged ruffia; sizes 1 to 6 yrs..... 50c
Infants' Hand-Made French Caps, with tuoks, stitching and embroidery; sizes 1 mos. to 3 yrs..... 75c
Infants' White Corded Lawn Hats, two rows lace on brim; sizes 8 mos. to 3 yrs..... \$1.15
Infants' Short Dresses of lawn, Russian effect, gathered waist and box plait each side; sizes 2 & 3 yrs..... \$1.00
Infants' Pique Afghans, trimmed with embroidery..... \$1.90
Infants' Nainsook Long Slips, round yoke very prettily trimmed with hemstitching and feather stitching..... \$1.00

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COLOMBIA TO HAVE NEW WARSHIP

SAID TO HAVE PURCHASED THE SFAZ, TO STOP ANNOYANCES BY INSURGENTS' GUNBOAT PADILLA. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) San Francisco, June 7.—News comes by the steamer Argyle direct from Panama that the days of the Colombian insurgent gunboat Padilla are numbered. The officers of the Argyle quote General Jefferson, an American in the service of the Colombian Government, as authority for the statement that the Colombians have purchased the French second class cruiser Sfaz, and that upon her arrival at Panama she will not only be used to protect the harbor and city, but will be sent to find and destroy the vicious little Padilla. The Sfaz carried Dreyfus from Devil's Island to France. As matters now stand, the Padilla is far ahead of the other vessels that have figured in the contest between the government and Liberal forces of Colombia in matter of destructiveness, having fired and sent a warning to the Padilla in the harbor of Panama on January 29. The Lautaro was a Chilean vessel seized by the Colombian Government, and partly destroyed by the Lautaro and Padilla. General Alban, about ready to go out to battle, when the Padilla and several smaller consorts stole in from the Lautaro and Padilla. Since then the Padilla has hovered about the Colombian coast, waiting for an opportunity to strike a blow at Panama. It is believed the Padilla would have bombarded Panama if not for the presence of foreign warships in the harbor and the fear that they would compel her to desist. The French cruiser Frolet did send a warning to the Padilla, an indirect way to beware of the French gunners. The Sfaz is a fine cruiser of her class, and will have little difficulty in finding and blowing up the Padilla. The chief gunner and others of the Padilla are reported to have fled to the United States to put up a plucky fight. At the last accounts the Padilla was at Corinto, Nicaragua, laying in supplies with the evident intention of being heard from soon. There is little doubt she will make a game stand against the Sfaz or any other warship.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ROME

Rome, June 7.—A memorial service was held in the Apostles' Church here today for the victims of the volcanic outbreak in the West Indies. Cardinal Satolli represented the Papal Court and fifteen cardinals and the French and Spanish ambassadors to the Vatican were present. Absolution was given by Cardinal Mathieu. The choristers of the Sistine Chapel, directed by the famous Mustafa, chanted Palestinian masses.

NEW ROBINS' NEST HOME OPENED

The formal opening and dedication of the new home of the Robins' Nest Association of Tarrytown took place yesterday. More than three hundred persons were present. The house is a large, old-fashioned one, and the grounds are covered with shade and fruit trees. The principal address was delivered by Dr. E. R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain. The Rev. G. Herbert Dennison, of St. Paul's Church, Tarrytown, delivered the dedicatory address. Prayers were offered by Dr. J. Knox Allen, of Tarrytown, and the Rev. J. A. Ingham, of Ironton. Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Root, Mrs. Schuyler Weatherbee, Mrs. George F. Shady and Frederick Sturgis.

HER CHILDISH FAITH

From The Duluth News-Tribune. A little girl in East Third-st., who is noted for her slummy conversation, and has besides the sublime faith of childhood in the providence of God, started the household the other evening by her irreverent speech, which, of course, she didn't mean in the way she put it. After she retired her mother heard her calling "God, God" several times, and hastened to her crib to learn what was wrong. The mother asked petulantly as soon as her mother arrived: "Mamma, can't you see I'm calling for a new pair of shoes?" "Yes, dear," replied her mother. "Why?" "Well, I've been calling for Him for half an hour and He hasn't made a sound!"

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Brevort Hall, No. 163 East Fifty-fourth-st., and the firemen at Military Hall, No. 118 Bowers. No action was taken at either meeting regarding the coal strike or the handling of soft coal, and it was said that no action is now intended.

SUPPORT FOR ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKERS

Denver, June 7.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners, now in session in this city, has adopted a resolution pledging the United Mine Workers of America the moral support of the Western Federation of Miners in their strike throughout the anthracite coal region.

THE CITY IN A BLACK SHROUD

MANY COMPLAINTS ABOUT SOFT COAL NUISANCE—THE POSTOFFICE A LESSON. All New-York was talking yesterday about the black smoke from burning soft coal. In some parts of the city there were many chimneys belching forth clouds of the black smoke. The air was hazy with soot. People could smell it at every breath. The air was so moist that the smoke hung low. Many people declared they never had seen the city so grimy.

It was noticed that several of the tall office buildings were sending out from their chimneys the clouds of black smoke for the first time. "What are we going to do?" said the janitor of one of the buildings. "We have to keep the elevators running, and if there is no hard coal to be had we must use soft coal." The locomotives on the elevated roads made a great smudge as they went along, and people in the cars received showers of soot if they opened the windows to get the air. On the Second-ave. and Third-ave. lines the people found the trains run by electricity immensely more comfortable to ride in.

All along the waterfronts the smoke from the ferryboats and tugboats was unusually black. Here and there could be seen a boat which sent out a column of black smoke that trailed along for half a mile. Clouds of smoke from the boats drifted over the city and settled down round the tops of the buildings.

The furnaces in the Postoffice have been fed constantly with soft coal for five years, but the steam plant in the building has a patent smoke consumer, and the air above the building yesterday was clear, although tons of soft coal were consumed in the furnaces in the sub-cellar. In contrast with the Postoffice, the St. Paul Building had its top windows hidden from view at times by a dense cloud of black smoke that came from its chimney. In the steam plant in the Postoffice the soft coal is fed into furnaces that have bottoms composed of water pipes. Some of the burning coals drip between the pipes into a compartment below, and keeps a blaze going there. The smoke is forced down, and has to go into the compartment before reaching the chimney. The fire in the compartment consumes all the soot.

Before the smoke consuming plant was put into operation the Postoffice had a six horsepower power plant that consumed twenty-two tons of hard coal a day. The present twelve-horse power plant consumes only eighteen tons of soft coal a day, and the coal is about \$2 a ton cheaper. The engineer of the Postoffice says the smoke consumer is a great saving. If the Postoffice can burn soft coal without creating a nuisance, and save money, of course, other buildings could do the same.

AMNESTY FOR AMERICANS IN CUBA

BILL PASSES SENATE—RATHBONE SAYS HE IS DISAPPOINTED. Havana, June 7.—The bill granting amnesty to all Americans now in jail or awaiting trial in Cuba was today passed unanimously in the Senate. President Palma says he will sign the bill as soon as it is presented to him.

In the course of an interview had with him today, Estes G. Rathbone said: "While I appreciate the kindly motives which prompted the representatives of the Cuban people to pass an act of general amnesty to all Americans, which act relieves me of the charges in the postal cases, I am greatly disappointed for I wanted a new trial before an uninfluenced court."

"Now that a new trial is impossible in Cuba, I ask the co-operation of all my friends in the United States to try to get me a trial there. I will present myself to answer any charges that may be brought against me, by or through any legally constituted authority, growing out of the postal cases. If a new trial is not possible, I shall insist upon a Congressional investigation into all my acts in Cuba, and request the assistance of all my friends to that end."

MANY HURT IN COLLISION

ELECTRIC CAR STRIKES LOCOMOTIVE AT CROSSING. St. Louis, June 7.—About forty-five persons were today injured, two of them fatally, in a crossing collision between a car of the Clayton branch of the Suburban Electric Line and an engine of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Those fatally hurt are William Layzen, motorman, and George Gibbons, a negro laborer.

The fireman and engineer of the railroad train were both injured and removed to the Missouri Pacific Hospital. Almost every one of the injured was cut by flying glass or severely bruised. The lines of a lot of passengers were also injured, however, and they hastily set about to rescue the less fortunate. The injured were taken into Brentwood residences in the neighborhood. It is stated the accident resulted from inability to control the electric car, which ran into and derailed the locomotive.

A survey of the car showed that it had been shattered from end to end, and almost everybody on board hurt.

ORLEANS COUNTY REPUBLICANS

NAME CHARLES S. BRIDGMAN FOR ASSEMBLY—WADSWORTH AND ELLSWORTH SUPPORTED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Rochester, June 7.—The Orleans County Republican Convention was held in Albion today. Charles E. Bridgman, of Kendall, defeated W. W. Phelps, of Albion, for the nomination for member of Assembly by 35 votes to 15. There was a spirited contest up to the time the session was called to order. As soon as the balloting began it was seen that the Bridgman forces were two to one against Phelps. This would have been Phelps' fourth term as a member of the Assembly. The State delegation is headed by Irving L. Hommedieu, and was chosen without instruction, although the convention passed resolutions commending the policy and administration of President Roosevelt and Governor Odell. The Congress delegates were Irving L. Hommedieu, Senator James B. Wright, of the XXIXth District, and the State Senate delegates for Senator T. D. Ellsworth, of the XLVth District.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION TAKES RECESS

Richmond, June 7.—The constitutional convention today completed its work, and took a recess until noon on June 25, when the body will come back to receive and certify the enrolled copy of the new instrument.

Mr. Meredith presented a resolution, which was not acted upon, but which will come up on June 25, providing that the body adjourn after the short session, subject to the call of the president, instead of adjourning until the first of January, 1915. It shall then stand adjourned finally.

DUTY FOR ADMIRAL KEMPF

Washington, June 7.—While formal orders have not been issued, the Navy Department has practically decided to assign Rear Admiral Kempf, who recently returned from the Asiatic Station, to duty in connection with the defenses on the Pacific coast, and that, if not recalled by January 1, 1915, it shall then stand adjourned finally.

RIOTING IN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Welch, W. Va., June 7.—The Republican convention for the nomination of a State Senator here today almost ended in a riot. Guns and clubs were used. The chairman was carried from the hall bruised and bleeding. The fight was between Charles E. Scott, of Boone, and B. B. Scott, of Caldwell, a candidate to succeed Scott in the United States Senate.

BE YOUR OWN DETECTIVE

Dr. Dadririan & Sons Co., preparers of Dr. Dadririan's fermented milk food Maltinon, announce that in order to protect the public from the ill results of imitations, they have adopted an additional trade mark, "Zoolak," which is an every label and cork of their preparation. A little care on the part of the public by calling for Zoolak will make them sure in getting the right article.

were also turned out of the stores, and at several other places the same condition prevails. Non-union men who have held out despite the fact that they have been hooted, stoned and attacked, have given in under the new persecution and joined the strikers. One of the last stores to give in was the city. One sold to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company blankets and other supplies for the factory stores has been obliged to discharge employees whose fathers are non-union men, or suffer a stop in front of houses where non-union workers live, and there are numerous smaller persecutions which are making the town miserable.

A MINE BOSS KILLED.

Huntington, W. Va., June 7.—A skirmish between mine officials and strikers is reported at Keystone. The mine boss was killed. No names or particulars are available.

Advices from various points along the Norfolk and Western Railroad this morning are to the effect that almost every coal mine along the line is tied up, the miners generally obeying the strike order. Something like ten thousand men are out in that field.

At Simmons, in the Flat Top field, 95 per cent of the men quit work. The three large collieries at Goodwill are completely at a standstill. At three of the mines on Tug River about one-third of the usual force are at work, but efforts are now being made by the strikers to induce them to quit. The Thacker field is also completely tied up, five hundred miners being out there.

At Dingess no mine is in operation, the miners there numbering about six hundred. On Elkhorn, where three thousand miners are usually at work, not five hundred entered the mines this morning.

RESORT TO VIOLENCE

A large crowd gathered at the Bliss colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company this morning, and caught two night watchmen as they went home. They were knocked down, kicked, beaten and severely injured. Eugene Williams, of Xanticoke, a former member of the police force of the place, and they managed to preserve order for the remainder of the day. Each man will be laid up for some time. At Miners Mills a number of men and women pulled two motion men off a street-car and made them remain away from work. This evening a fire occurred at Plymouth, which is so suspiciously a mob rioting mob which gathered is believed to be responsible. It was at the house of Jacob Musol, a Lithuanian miner, who is a non-union man, and the Jersey colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which has been on fire for some time. The fire was caused by a disturbance at the colliery, he has been kept here, with a number of others, for the last four days. To-day a crowd of about a hundred men, some of whom were armed with clubs and stones, gathered in front of the house, and the wife started to beg for more. It was known that she was the wife of a non-union man, and the men turned away from her after hands, until, distressed, she started home with empty hands, reviled and cursed. The house was a half destroyed, and her two children were somewhat burned, while around the firemen stood and watched her, some of them holding clubs and stones as they tried to save the house. The firemen had arrived to find a mob on the scene, and all the non-union men were ordered to leave. The house of Musol said that there was neither lamp nor matches in the house. The firemen believe that the mob rescued the two children. No arrests have yet been made.

The little boy, Charles McCann, who was shot at the Stanton stockade on Thursday night, is dying at the Mercy Hospital. The bullet has not yet been found. It is carried in with it part of his shins, and blood poisoning has set in. The doctors say that he may live for three days, but cannot live longer. The mother is in a hospital, and the four coal and iron police were held without bail to await the result of the boy's wounds.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH HANNA

Washington, June 7.—The President had a long conference today with Senator Hanna on the coal strike. The President conveyed to Mr. Hanna the idea that he would like to do something toward settling the strike. Nothing definite, however, was decided upon. The President also sent for Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, to get his views on the situation, and also to what might properly be done by the Government looking to a settlement of the controversy. It is probable that the other side of the matter will be held and the President kept advised of the situation. He will be in readiness at any time to extend aid if it is found that he can be of service in settling the differences between the operators and the miners.

MAY STOP ELEVATED TRAINS

ENGINES CANNOT BURN SOFT COAL ALONE, AND HARD IS GETTING SCARCER. President Lederle of the Board of Health announced yesterday that he had put the complaints against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad for violating the soft coal ordinance into the hands of the Corporation Counsel. It now rests with the latter to decide on what steps shall be taken.

Dr. Lederle had a talk with General Manager Skitt of the road, and afterward Dr. Lederle said: "Mr. Skitt told me that none of the sizes of anthracite coal specified in the letters of dealers to me, and the operators say they have plenty to offer, are suitable for use by the engines of the elevated roads. The size of anthracite which would be suited for these engines, he says, is not in the market here. He further said that while the engines can burn soft coal mixed with anthracite, they cannot burn soft coal alone. When, therefore, the supply of anthracite runs out the engines will have to stop."

In reference to the letters he received from dealers and others Dr. Lederle said: "I have had more letters to-day from dealers stating that they could supply anthracite up to fifty or a hundred tons. They have also letters from independent operators offering to supply it by the carload. As far as I can remember they are all steam sizes. As to the general situation, I do not believe there is anthracite enough to go around."

A number of the dealers said yesterday that the sizes mentioned in the letters to Dr. Lederle were useless for most steam plants. "Barley," one of the sizes quoted, could only be used in blast furnaces.

"Besides," said one of the dealers, "the ordinary price of barley size is \$1.75 a ton alongside, and the price asked by the writers of these letters is \$5 a ton. But in any case barley size is useless for all practical purposes in this city."

A dealer said that the strike in West Virginia would lead to a shortage of coal in the New-England towns. The New-England towns are dependent on the Pennsylvania coal fields for their supplies, and this would make soft coal scarce here.

In the Eastern District of Brooklyn the people complained yesterday of the clouds of black smoke from the factories. It got into the eyes of pedestrians, and people with tender eyes felt its effects in a smarting sensation which in some cases was painful.

QUIET AT PROVIDENCE

COMPANY EXPECTS TO HAVE ALL CARS RUNNING SOON. Providence, R. I., June 7.—The police and special deputies sworn in yesterday found little to do in connection with the streetcar strike to-day. An unusual degree of quiet was maintained, and half a dozen streetcars were running. It is expected that the service included only six cars. There were very few passengers. The intercity division was not operated, the old employees having been relieved of duty yesterday because of threatening conditions. All the suburban lines were operated, although in some directions the service was rather irregular, due to the lack of motormen and conductors.

General Manager Potter announced to-day that 30 new men are being broken in as motormen and conductors, and that they will be ready to take over and are expected to arrive here within a day or two. The traction officials accordingly express the belief that the strike will be short-lived. The operators do not believe the soft coal strike will succeed. They say that the men are satisfied with the wages they are now getting, and do not want to stop the steady work they have enjoyed for some time, while the strike movement is purely an effort on the part of the United Mine Workers to get the only large district which is not unionized in line with the others to perfect the organization.

BOYCOTT OF NON-UNION MEN

Non-union workers who are keeping the water from the anthracite coal mines are now compelled to join the strikers to prevent their families from starving. A boycott more terrible than the abuse to which they have been previously subjected has been begun in many of the small towns, and is successful, after other methods of getting out the workmen have failed. To the families of men who are at work are refused goods in many of the stores, and they cannot get meat or flour or bread unless they join the ranks of the strikers. This morning the six firemen who were working in the boiler room at the Susquehanna colliery at Nanticoke were begged by their wives to quit work. The women had gone to the stores to buy goods, and were turned away. The wives of the non-union workers employed at the No. 11 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company colliery, at Plymouth,

PRESIDENT GOMPERS HERE

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was in this city yesterday, but declined to talk of the efforts to settle the strike of the anthracite miners. He was accompanied by a number of operators and arbitration committees of the Civic Federation, and had an informal talk with some of its members. He had also a conference with Senator Hanna in Washington.

"I have nothing to say," he said. "My visit has nothing to do with the Civic Federation."

NO ACTION TAKEN AS TO STRIKE

The Stationary Engineers' and Firemen's unions held meetings last night, the engineers at

OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE AMONG STRIKERS AND OFFICIALS IN WEST VIRGINIA

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Advices from various points along the Norfolk and Western Railroad this morning are to the effect that almost every coal mine along the line is tied up, the miners generally obeying the strike order. Something like ten thousand men are out in that field.

At Simmons, in the Flat Top field, 95 per cent of the men quit work. The three large collieries at Goodwill are completely at a standstill. At three of the mines on Tug River about one-third of the usual force are at work, but efforts are now being made by the strikers to induce them to quit. The Thacker field is also completely tied up, five hundred miners being out there.

At Dingess no mine is in operation, the miners there numbering about six hundred. On Elkhorn, where three thousand miners are usually at work, not five hundred entered the mines this morning.

On Tug River the operations of Bigelow, Jewett & Brooks, of Detroit, are completely tied up. This is the company that imported Hungarian miners to the field several months ago, none of whom could speak English. They all joined the union in a body a few nights ago, and not a man of the number is at work to-day. The Hungarians seem to regard the day as a great holiday, and are drinking and making merry. Here trouble may soon occur.

IN THE POCANTONAS DISTRICT

Roanoke, Va., June 7.—According to advices received by the Norfolk and Western Railway, which controls the output of the Pocantonas coal fields, ten mines closed down in the Pocantonas district to-day. It is estimated that about five hundred men are on strike. Other mines are crippled, and only working with reduced force. The miners of the Tug River fields, which are on the West Virginia side, have struck. Several thousand men are employed in these fields. The Norfolk and Western officials say they do not consider the strike error in their territory to be of a serious nature, and expect that the operations now tied up will resume work within ten days. Coal is being loaded in the fields to-day, but the shipments are not up to the average number of cars. So there has been no report of violence among the strikers. "Mother" Jones, the Pennsylvania strike agitator, is on the ground urging the men to quit work and stay out until their demands are granted.

Officials of the Norfolk and Western claim that thirty mines in the Pocantonas fields are in operation to-day with reduced force. The Clinch Valley and Thacker fields, they say, are working as usual.

Charleston, W. Va., June 7.—Reports from the Kanawha and New-River coal fields up to noon today were disappointing to those who predicted a general cessation of work. In the New-River fields there have been no actual smalls, and the men have quit only in small bodies. Loup Creek, the largest section of this field, reports a few strikers. Reports from the Kanawha field at noon say that every operation is running, with but a handful of strikers at each place.

There have been no disorders. The coal operators of the Kanawha and New-River fields are holding an important meeting here. Nothing has been given out, but all present are in good spirits over the outlook.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., JUNE 7.—THE STRIKE ORDER WAS NOT OBEYED IN THIS REGION, AND ALL THE MINES ARE IN FULL OPERATION. LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED MEN IN THE DISTRICT QUIT WORK. THIS WAS TO HAVE BEEN THE CENTRAL POINT OF THE STRIKE DEMONSTRATION TO-DAY, BUT THE AGITATORS FOUND AN AUDIENCE OF LESS THAN FIFTY PERSONS AT THE PLACE OF MEETING, AND DECLINED TO DELIVER ADDRESSES.

Coopers, W. Va., June 7.—Five hundred or more striking miners passed through here this morning from the Flat Top field. They are going West, and say they will not return. Operators posted notices at Elkhorn this morning that all the strikers living in the company's houses must vacate property at once. Trouble is feared.

IN THE HARD COAL REGION

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES OF THE FOUR WEEKS OF THE STRIKE—INTEREST IN SOFT COAL SITUATION. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 7.—For the first four weeks of the strike, which ended to-day, the losses, as closely as can be estimated, amount to almost \$2,000,000. They are as follows:

Loss to mine workers in wages..... \$1,185,000
Loss to operators in price of coal..... 1,048,000
Loss to business men in coal..... 1,200,000
Loss to business men outside coal fields..... 2,000,000
Total..... \$2,133,000

The soft coal strike, declared to-day in West Virginia and Virginia, where there are, all told, three thousand mine workers, will have a marked effect upon the anthracite strike. It is looked upon as the first of a series of strikes which will in the end result in all the soft coal men being out on grievances or as sympathy strikers. At headquarters here this morning news was awaited eagerly, but was slow in coming.

President Mitchell said, "I do not expect to hear full reports from all parts of the region until tomorrow, and then I may be able to tell how many of the men are out. I expect full twenty thousand will obey the order at once, and that the others will follow soon. I cannot say what effect it will have on the anthracite strike."

He was asked regarding the possibility of the next strike being in Michigan, where the miners are dissatisfied and have already sent a request to him for a national convention, but would make no statement, nor would he admit that he had received calls for a national convention from any of the soft coal districts. He shook his head at this question and said: "Nothing to say." It is well known that for some time he has had the necessary calls being in Michigan, where the necessary are no indication. He is waiting, it is understood, to see the result of the West Virginia strike, and if it is not successful, he will then call the convention, and the question of a general strike will be considered. President Mitchell, in explaining the management of the strike, said: "I will direct it from this city, but there will be three headquarters in the Virginia for the local districts' direct."

The operators do not believe the soft coal strike will succeed. They say that the men are satisfied with the wages they are now getting, and do not want to stop the steady work they have enjoyed for some time, while the strike movement is purely an effort on the part of the United Mine Workers to get the only large district which is not unionized in line with the others to perfect the organization.

BOYCOTT OF NON-UNION MEN

Non-union workers who are keeping the water from the anthracite coal mines are now compelled to join the strikers to prevent their families from starving. A boycott more terrible than the abuse to which they have been previously subjected has been begun in many of the small towns, and is successful, after other methods of getting out the workmen have failed. To the families of men who are at work are refused goods in many of the stores, and they cannot get meat or flour or bread unless they join the ranks of the strikers. This morning the six firemen who were working in the boiler room at the Susquehanna colliery at Nanticoke were begged by their wives to quit work. The women had gone to the stores to buy goods, and were turned away. The wives of the non-union workers employed at the No. 11 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company colliery, at Plymouth,

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