## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

Great Metropolis of the Western World Now Fallen and Forgotten.

Bombarded by Volcanoes and Swept by Pestilence-Population of Peons Live in Its shadow.

Thirty miles from the capital city of Guatemala there stands, with jagged walls frys and the water was spilled from the half hidden in the wealth of semi-tropical fountain bowls. The solid domes of verdure, a metropolis of ruins. The wealth churches split, many of the great ecclesithat was once its boast has passed away. astical edifices were shattered and praying monks were buried beneath the walls. The proud Spanish families that ruled it have long been scattered. The monks and Earthquake followed earthquake, and on friars who built its splendid ecclesiastical the 13th of December, 1773, the work of palaces are dead and there are no succes- destruction was terminated by a final shock 1960 is pronounced misleading by Washso violent that nearly all the buildings sors to them. Even the name of Guatemala, once its own, has passed from it and which had withstood hitherto came crash-It is now known only as La Antigua. The ing down. That night the archbishop slept facts, as ascertained at the national cap-Old. It has lain for a century dead. The in his carriage in the plaza while the rank forest growths have filled its stately people fled, panic-stricken, into the surcourt yards, and where the priestly comrounding forest. panies chanted their orisons the half-wild pigs now root in the debris. A few thousand humble peons live in their little houses, built side by side with the vast ruins, and that is all that is left of that which was once the greatest city, except splendor of its transplanted civilization. In 1724 Alvarado, ordered by Cortez to far down the side of a great extinct volcano, and was almost overshadowed by another and an active volcano to the north. To him he gathered the natives of the surrounding country, and as if by magic there rose a great and fair city. That mighty upbuilding agency, the Church of Rome, sent its monks and friars there and they made it a city of such palaces and cathedrais as the new continent had never before seen. The Spanish king himself took world. Such was its future as planned by within a few miles of it without even hearing of its existence.

Destruction by an Avalanche. Seventeen years elapsed after it was despoiled of all their former spiendor and founded, when there came a terrible day. only great walls standing, overgrown with The rain fell in torrents, the wind blew brush and briars. The roofless cathedral with fury, lightning rent asunder the was a miniature forest of trees and heavens and thunder pealed forth in ter- dahlias and the empty vault where once rific crashes, the earth shook and trembled reposed the ashes of the gay conquistador, and muttered strange sounds and when the Alvarado, was but a yawning chasm. buried with a great number of its in- where else could they have attained their habitants beneath the mountain.

remaining people set to work to durat a city exists today bearing the characteristic new city, choosing a site farther down, in the center of the plain between the moun-tains. Word of the terrible calamity which befell the first city went forth and Mexico pource out its bountiful wealth in gold and silver that were worked. and old Spain sent its skilled artisans to Numerous little Indian villages which supbuild the new one and there arose the metropolis of Guatemala, worthy of the proud name which Alvarado gave it, the City of St. James of Gentlemen. Priests and con-convents and monasteries, some in heaps, some almost intact, occupied by pigs instead

RUINS OF A MIGHTY CITY months, and finally culminated in a terrible scene of destruction when the great walls most unhallowed light. of the churches were cracked like egg shells and houses were shattered into fragture chamber, and a more dismal hole for ments. It seemed that the fate of Guatethe devil himself to carry on his diabolical mala's capital was decided, but there came plottings could scarcely be imagined. The another scene of delicious quiet in the youth pointed to an iron ring still in the valley and plenty throughout the land. central pillar, to which he said the victims The people rebuilded and repopulated. An- of the inquisition were bound, and he SPLENDID BUILDINGS CRUMBLING TO DUST other fifty years passed and then came pointed out great, dark blotches upon the that final most melancholy epoch of all, pavement, which he declared were the and the capital was destroyed never to rise stains, of human blood. again from its ruins.

months, and finally culminated in a terrible

Perhaps some grisly scene of torture was It was in the year 1773 that the final being enacted on this very spot when God destruction came. The earth was racked in his wrath shook the earth, rent the like a creature in convulsions, and after volcano asunder and brought down the final the first quiver tiles flew from the roofs destruction upon the wicked city, forbid of houses like straws blown about in a ding it ever to rise again as the metropolis gale of wind, the bells clanged in the belof that rich kingdom of Guatemala.

NO LONGER MOVING WEST.

Center of Population Moves Thirty Miles East of Where It Was in '90. The story sent out from Columbus, Ind., and widely printed concerning the center of population as shown by the census of

ington statisticians. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives the ital, as follows:

apertures, choked with weeds, admitted a

This was what my guide called the tor

"The center of population is not located at Columbus, but fifty miles east of that Desertion of the Old City. place, according to an unofficial estimate made by the census officials. In 1890, when Scarcely had another sun risen upon the terrible scene, however, and the dead been the last census was taken, the center of duz out of the ruins and properly buried population was in southern Indiana, at a when there arose a flerce controversy point a little west of Greensburg, the whether the ruins should be abandoned and county seat of Decatur county, twenty Mexico, on all the western hemisphere, and another site selected or the city rebuilt. miles east of Columbus. When the census which outshope Mexico in the beauty and The plebelans, those who had nothing more director of that time announced this center to lose, were for removal. The city was of population a plain slab of granite was accursed of God, they said. He had rav- erected to mark thesepot which had been subjugate the country to the southward, aged it with plague and poured the fires of decided upon by the geographers. Now founded the city of Guatemaia, the City of His wrath upon it. To remain in the face that slab must journey thirty miles to the St. James of Gentlemen, as he called it. of such manifestations of Divine wrath eastward. Thus it is no longer true that The site he chose was on the grassy slope would be to court destruction, body and 'westward the star of empire takes its soul. But the priests and friars and course.' For the first time since the early wealthy families were for remaining. The record of 1790 the 'center' moves castmunicipal authorities led the former party ward toward the Alleghenies, where it was and a site for a new capital was selected first located. Although the conclusion

many miles away, on a high table land given above is not an official one, there surrounded by deep ravines, on the sup-bosition that the ravines would break any official announcement is made it will not future shocks. That is the present city of be altered a mile one way or the other. "The manner in which the center of pop from the king of Spain commanding the ulation has clung to the parallel of 39 de-Guatemala. In due time a decree came population of the old city to remove to grees of latitude is really remarkable. A a special interest in the city concerning which he heard such wonderful accounts from returned travelers. Guatemala was destined to be the metropolis of the new destined to be the metropolia of the new feeling on the part of the aristocratic old within a few miles of this parallel of latifamilies that rather than contribute their tude. Away back in 1790, when the first the inhabitants. But the hand of God was wealth and influence to the building of the line. Away back in 1750, when the first is a south of laid on it and it fell, to become La Antigua. new city they sought voluntary exile in Baltimore and but a little north of Annapnew city they sought voluntary exile in neighboring countries. Years afterward the 29th parallel or nearly so.

many returned to the homes of their Decade after decade it has clung close to fathers in the abandoned city to find the the parallel, only passing south of it in once magnificent churches and cathedrals 1830, when it was in West Virginia, just south of the angle of Maryland, which dips down into that state. "Assuming the westward movement to have been uniformly along the parallel of

39 degrees of latitude, the westward movement of the several decades has been as and muttered strange sounds and when the heavens were overcast with darkness there came down enormous fragments of the truncated mountain, rocks, trees, stones, mud and water. The crater of the extinct volcano, filled with water, had on the stores dug for the same to work for them, or occupy the extinct volcano, filled with water, had on the stores dug for treasure. Of these the extinct volcano, filled with water, had on the stores dug for treasure. Of these the extinct volcano, filled with water, had on the stores dug for treasure. Of these the extinct volcano, filled with water, had on the stores dug for treasure of these stores dug for treasure of the stores dug for treasure of these stores dug stones, mud and water, had the store had one, and others dug for treasure. Of these miles, a total westward movement of 505 miles, addition to this the operators employed to not the store had burst asunder and when the store had burst as a burst burst as burst spent its fury and the sun arose again ones, and there are well-to-do families miles. The sudden acceleration of move-Alvarado's first city was no more. It hay pointed out whose fathers were poor, and ment between 1850 and 1860 was due to the transfer of a considerable body of population from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Undatited by this terrible calamity the covery of some hidden treasure. Thus the twelve individuals in San Francisco exeasy circumstances, is asked, but by disotal point, viz., the crossing of the 83d meridian and the 39th parallel, as forty individuals at Boston.

"The center of population is the center of gravity of the population of the country. each individual being assumed to have the

Review of the Inception, Progress and Conclusion of the Coal Miners' Strike.

SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS OF THE CONTEST Grievances Not Wholly Settled-Some

of the Plucking Schemes Maintained by the Bosses-Features of the Strike.

The great strike of the anthracite coal become unnecessary. This humane and miners of Pennsylvania, although now a progressive method of fixing wage scales matter of history, forms one of the notable has been found advantageous to both emontests and triumphs of organized labor in ployers and employes in the bituminous the closing year of the century. A review | coal fields.

of the inception, progress and conclusion Possibly the greatest benefit which will of the struggle, the wrongs of the miners accrue to the mine workers as a result of too late. and the substantial concessions obtained is the strike is the fact that it has demongiven below. It was prepared for the New strated the power of united action; it has York Independent by John Mitchell, presiharmonized all the divergent and diversident of the United Mine Workers' union fied elements which compose the mining and leader of the strike: population of the anthracite region; it has

caused the miners to investigate the reason The great anthracite coal strike has why all anthracite coal mined in America passed into history, and marks an epoch is owned, produced, transported and sold in the industrial progress of our country. by a few railroad companies, the owners of Viewing it from the standpoint of a trade which are probably in ignorance of the unionist I know of no other event which deplorable and unfortunate condition of the has attracted the attention of thoughtful men they employ. The miners will want to men as this strike has done; its know why they must live in abject poverty, successful termination has given a trereside in homes which are unfit for human mendous impetus to the general trade beings, when the profits on the sale and union movement, and its beneficial effects transportation of anthracite coal would will be felt by every branch of productive justify the payment of at least fair living labor in the United States, and philosowages. I have repeatedly declared in public phers and cranks, with their million and addresses that capital was entitled to fair one cures for industrial ills, will again returns upon its investment, but that an present their panaceas. institution which would not afford labor The causes which precipitated the living wages for its employment had no strike were so many and so varied that to legitimate right to exist.

enumerate them all would require an ar-The rate of wages agreed to by the opticle so voluminous that I fear the reader erators will continue in force until April 1 would imagine that all the wrongs and the same date on which the wage contract abuses of the century were being borne between the miners and operators of the by the coal miners of northeastern Pennbituminous fields expires. sylvania, and would also consume more arrives we are hopeful that the mine worktime than I am able to spare in reciting ers in the anthracite field will be so thorthem. Suffice it to say that for the last oughly organized that the operators will thirty years the aggregate annual earnconsent to meet representatives of our orings of the miners have gradually and ganization in joint convention and mutually stendily grown less; not so much by reason agree upon an equitable division of the of having the amount of wages per day profits of their joint industry.

reduced, but because of the imposition of In the strike just closed the operators new and vicious conditions, such as comstrenuously objected to treating with our pelling miners to load more pounds of coal organization because, they contended, it for a ton than they did originally and then was composed of and controlled by bidocking them after it was loaded, as a tuminous miners only. While this contenpenalty for any impurities which might be- tion was too spectous to deserve serious come mixed with the coal. Thirty years consideration, hereafter even that claim ago the miner was required to load 2,749 cannot be made, because the memberpounds of coal to constitute a ton (the laws ship of our union is now stronger, of Pennsylvania make 2.240 pounds a ton); numerically, in the anthracite region than the additional 500 pounds were given by the it is in the bituminous fields, and as a miner to protect the operators for the refuse | consequence its policy can be dictated and matter which the physical conditions of controlled by the anthracite miners.

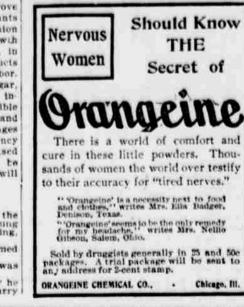
the mine made it impossible for him to remove. From that time until the present more pounds of coal were demanded by the employer, until, at the time the strike was the car, were frequently required by the duty it was to inspect the coal which the miner had loaded, and if they discovered any impurities the miner was docked from 500 to 2,000 pounds as a penalty for loading the refuse matter, for which he had already given the company the difference between 2,240 pounds (the legal ton) and 3,360 pounds; so that the miners' earnings had een actually reduced no low that, notwithstanding the fact-that they used the most stringent economy, they were unable to provide food and clothing for themselves and their families. The consequence was

that parents were, in many instances, com- by the coal companies to act as coal and pelled to make false affidavits that their iron police. The greatest number of men oys were 12 years of age (the earliest age composing this body (whose duty it was to

LABOR'S NOTABLE TRIUMPH they complain of: they did not attain all strike, will be so far-reaching as to prove almost incalculable. Heretofore merchants in mining towns have handled non-union a their earnings, or an aggregate of about made goods exclusively. With the growth \$4,000,000 per year; the iniquitous system of our union the miners will demand, in of determining the carnings of miners by purchasing their supplies, that all products what was known as the sliding scale has must bear the label of organized labor. been abolished, and the companies have The consequence will be that in the cigar, agreed to adjuditate with their own em-ployes the other grievances complained of. dustries there will be the greatest possible By maintaining their organization the activity because of the increased demand miners can enforce the semi-monthly pay from the miners for their products. Wages law and effectually destroy the truck will naturally have an upward tendency store system, which for many years has because of this fact, and with increased kept them in practical servitude, and the wages the standard of citizenship will be foundation has been laid for the future raised to a higher plane and the world will adjustment of wage differences through joint be happier. Labor omnia vincit conferences, when strikes and lockouts will His Grasping Disposition.

Chicago Post: "They say," cemarked the mother thoughtfully, referring to the young man who had called the previous evening. "that he is of a grasping disposition." "Well, I should say he was!" exclaimed the small boy. "Wille!" cautioned his sister, but it was too late.

"You just ought to have seen the way he grasped Lou when she said she'd marry him." persisted the youngster.





and friars flocked into the valley and conquering soldiers, with their Indian slaves, the city before its destruction. vied with each other in building churches, monasteries, palaces and homes. There was conveyed by volcano

A cathedral was erected, 300 feet which was restored ten years ago by Presilong by 120 broad, lighted by fifty windows. dent Barillas, who made a movement to reumns of stone, faced with tortoise shell and row of arches supported upon solid stone workmanship. The monastery of San center above are the armorial bearings Francisco covered acres of ground, and at granted by Emperor Charles V to the as 3,000 people. The college of the Jesuits fronts, is large enough for the review of a rivaled it in wealth and grandeur of struc- great army. There is a great fountain in ture, and there were the religious orders the center, and in a corner beyond it is a of San Augustine, the Recollects, Santo thriving little spot frequented by Indians, Domingo, the Capuchins, and the convents merchants and market women, come from of La Mercio, Santa Clara, Santa Catarina the coast below and from the cold heights and many others, all with beautiful edifices above to barter and sell their wares, fruits

and churches lavishly decorated and main- and vegetables. Carriages rolled through the tained. streets of the city as in Madrid, but never was there a more unholy city or a more unlucky site for one selected. The poor Indian peons were driven as beasts of burden to their daily tasks, while the civil authorities quarreled over their peculations and the of the wall into the inclosure I found the masses of the people suffered all the indignities of slavery. And all this in spite of the dire calamities and disorders which fell upon the city from time to time as registered by the old historians of Guate-mala right was a fambling wing-like structure with an entrance from the street, occupied mala.

as a stable. Near the center of the in-In 1558 a mysterious epidemic, attended closure was a round tower-like structure. with a violent bleeding of the nose, swept resembling somewhat an old-fashioned for away great numbers of the people. There without the embrasures. By placing stones were many severe shocks of earthquake and timber against the outside of this felt at periods following. In 1581 the peocurious old structure and with the aid of were greatly alarmed by an eruption the trees and vines growing out of the of the active volcano, and so great was crevices I pulled myself to the top and the quantity of ashes thrown out and spread was surprised to find the tower contained in the air that the sun was entirely ob- fourteen little cells arranged in a circle, scured and artificial light was necessary in all opening into a circular court with the the city at midday. exception of one, which was bricked up.

The years 1585-86 are recorded as being The cells were all the same size, about dreadful in the extreme. The beginning of eight feet in depth, and were connected the year was ushered in with earthquakes. by a mysterious subterranean passage only which continued throughout that and the large enough to admit the passage of following year so frequently that not an in- good-sized boy.

terval of eight days elapsed during the Connecting this strange place with the whole period without a shock more or less wing occupied as a stable was a long pasviolent. Fire issued incessantly for months sage, mostly ruin. At the end of this was together from the burning mountain. This a hole in the wall through which, thrusting period closed with an eruption that de- my head, I looked down upon the horses in stroyed the greater portion of the city, many the stable. There was a youth there, of the inhabitants being buried in the bright-eyed and alert, who readily conruins. sented to show me some of the ruins, which

In 1601 a pestilential distemper carried off he said, was the former monastery of the great numbers of the population. It raged Capuchin monks. I asked him what the with such malignity that three days gentower-like structure was for and, shaking erally terminated the existence of such as his head dubiously, he answered were affected by it. "Quien sabe, senor, what the friars used

Earthquake and Pestilence. those cells for? Something not good to There appears a respite now of half a speak of." and, lending me to a gloomy passage between great walls, he pointed to two century from these sufferings, but on the afternoon of a sultry day in 1651 a most extraordinary subterranean noise was heard which, he said, had been removed a skeleton and three violent shocks were felt, which of some unfortunate who had been walled in threw down many buildings and damaged alive. others. Masses of rock detached from the said was the torture chamber. It was down mountains bounded down the precipitous an incline, beneath the round structure with slopes. Wild beasts were so terrified that the cells, which had first attracted my atthey quitted their forest retreats and sought tention. the habitations of man, slinking terrorbeen sealed up with cobble stones, and, in stricken and terror-inspiring through the turn, it had been opened by pulling the stones out sufficiently to leave a hole adcity streets.

The year 1686 brought with it another dreadful epidemic which in three months the dim light over loose stones, tricks and swept away a tenth part of the inhabitants. spreading from the capital to the villages about and thence to the more remote ones. when again the smoking mountain emits flames attended by continued subterranean ture above. A massive central pillar of to do with him. At present this heir to noises and frequent shocks, which con- stone supported the roof of the vaulted \$200,000 a year is living in a back street in tinued at intervals for more than four chamber, and three or four oval chute-like Antweys on less than \$5 a week.

of priests, still attest to the greatness of distributed by 'square degrees' as the area included between consecutive paral-

lels and meridians has been designated. A To the explorer and sightseer the place is a veritable city of enchantments. Ruins point was then assumed tentatively as the arose monasteries covering acres of ground and there were beautiful gardens and sent the people rushing forth to the refuge gitude to this tentative position were comfountains, and it is said that water of the forests tempt one to wander through puted. In this case the center was asheated by the fires of the live the dark passages and into verdure-choked sumed to be at the intersection of the paran vaults. The roofless cathedral faces the allel of 39 degress with the meridian of aqueduct to the city, so that there was a great plaza, and running at right angles to se degrees west of Greenwich. The popu-continual supply of hot water as well as it on the left is the old palace of the viceroy lation of each square degree was assumed lation of each square degree was assumed to be located at the center of that square degree, except in cases where it was man-Its grand altar stood upon a dome nearly build portions of the city. The facade of ifest that this assumption would be untrue. seventy feet high, supported by sixteen col- this splendid edifice consists of a two-storied as, for instance, where a part of the square degree was occupied by the sea or other adorned with bronze medallions of exquisite columns of great thickness, and still in the large body of water, or where it contained a city of considerable magnitude which was situated 'off center.' In these cases one time sheltered within its walls as many loyal and noble city. The plaza, which it the position of the center of the population minister to the ills of the employes. I am I nearly as possible. The distance of each such center of population of a square defrom the assumed meridian, was then computed. The population of each square de-Some Grisly Relies.

On the occasion of a recent visit my at

tention was attracted to a walled inclosure,

covering a space equal about to one of our

city squares. Climbing over a broken part

place covered with ruins, flowers, wild vines

and debris. In the far corner stood the

walls of an old church, the doors and

windows blocked up with stones, and to the

gree was then multiplied by its distance the sums of the products, or moments north and south of that parallel were made up. population of the country, gave a correcon to the latitude. In a similar manner the east and west movements were made up and from them a correction in longiude was obtained.

"The movement of the 'center' since 790, when the first record was made, was termined to offer its aid in securing for the is follows: 1860,'41 miles westward, to a point 18 miles west of Baltimore Md.; 1810. 36 miles westward, to a point 40 With this end in view a competent staff of miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.; 1820, 50 miles, to 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.; 1830, 39 miles, to 19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.; 1840, 55 miles, to 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; 1850, 55 miles to 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; 1860, 81 miles, to 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.; 1870, 42 miles, to 48 miles cast by north of Cincinnati, O.; 1880, 58 miles, to 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.; 1890, 48 miles, 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind."

SPEND LITTLE ON LIVING.

Though Wealthy Some Men Continue to Exist on a Pittance. Eight hundred miles east of the coast of

falls. cavities facing each other, from each of what he gave for it, yet he neither sells to adjust grievances had falled, to engage He then led the way to what he iren a millionaire. Knowing his son Mathias' gambling pro-

There was an entrance which had made \$1,500,000 in beet sugar refining, very demonstrated when, on September 17, the wisely left all his money in the hands of day the strike went into effect, 112,000 trustees, who were to pay Mathias the in- mine employes responded to the call, and come half-yearly. The first weeks of Janu- with each succeeding day up to the close mitting a human body. I scrambled in ary and July in each year Mathias spends of the strike increased numbers were debris, and at the end of the passage landed The rest of the time he lives on horrowed strike terminated 140,000 men and boys upon a hard pavement. As my eyes became money. But of late years his friends have were idle, and the greatest victory even accustomed to the gloom, I found that we become tired of lending and professional achieved by organized labor had been Then comes a respite of nearly thirty years, were in a subterranean chamber correspond- money-lenders, who know that he cannot ing in shape and size to the round structouch his capital, will have nothing more America.

It is, of course, true that the miners did not secure redress for all the wrongs

enforce the law) was made up of men wh which the law permits the employment of children), when in truth thousands of have no regular avocation in life and who, spend much of their time frequenting the them were not 10, in order to get them emsaloons and other loafing places where men ployment in the breakers so as to assist in earning a livelihood for the family. Plucking the Miners.

know of many instances where mine workers had not drawn one cent of pay in cash pay for what the miners had purchased in the company stores.

They also have a system by which the miners are forced to pay a part of their earnings each month to the companies to compensate them (the companies) for employing a doctor whose duty it is to adof the square degree was estimated as reliably informed that the G. B. Markle company, operating mines near Hazleton, make a clear profit of \$16,000 per year from gree, whether assumed to be at the center the money they deduct from their employes of the square degree or at a distance from to pay doctor bills alone, and yet this firm the center, from the assumed parallel and has asked the public to believe that they were humane and considerate employers. At frequent intervals during the last thirty years the miners of different sections rom the assumed parallel of latitude, and of the anthracite region have rebelled against the coal barons, but because of a lack of unanimity they were invariably de-The difference, divided by the total feated and returned to work under worse demand." conditions, if possible, than obtained before they went on strike. About two years ago the United Mine

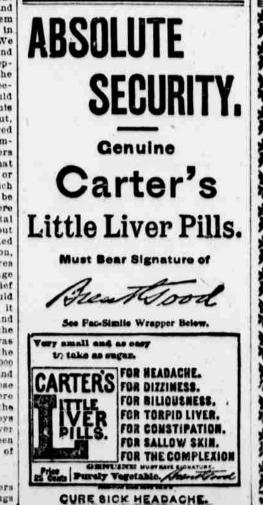
Workers of America, of which I am presitent, having satisfactorily solved the wage problem in the bituminous coal fields, deanthracite miners a higher rate of wages and more humane conditions of employment. organizers was assigned to the anthracite region and the work of organization began strike was over. Our efforts for nearly one year and a half were only partially successful; the miners appeared to be despondent; they feared to join our union because of their dread of dis

charge from employment; it became patent to us that it would require a vigorous and aggressive movement to arouse them from their lethargy and kindle anew in their hearts a desire for justice. We finally decided to call a convention and invite the mine owners to meet the rep-resentatives of their employes, for the purpose of jointly arriving at an agreement regulating the wages which would be satisfactory to all concerned. This Peru is a blazing desert, where rain never | convention was held on August 27, but, Its very dryness gives part of this strange to say, the mine owners ignored great plain immense value, for the soda the invitation extended by their emdeposits of nitrate of soda have never been ployes, and as a consequence the miners water washed and are of huge value. Some had no alternative but to strike for what wenty years ago an Englishman called they believed to be their just dues, or Howard Webster invested over \$500,000 in continue working under conditions which great tract of this rich mineral land. were so humiliating and galling as to be Then he settled down near the little town absolutely unbearable. At that time there of San Mario, in the mountains, where he were only 8,000 organized men out of a total and his family live on the fruit he grows of 142,000 persons employed in and about on five acres of land. Ten dollars a week the mines. Notwithstanding the limited cover their entire expenses. His property number who were members of our union on the coast would fetch now ten times we determined, after all peaceful measures nor works it. It is whispered that he is in a strike, with a firm hope and belief waiting till he can dispose of it for such that the rectitude of our cause would a sum as will make each of his three chil- create so strong a strike sentiment that it would sweep through the entire region and involve every man who worked in the pensities, the late Baron von Sitlar, who mines; that our hopes were realized was a regal splendor, generally at Monte Carlo, added to the list, so that at the time the scored by the United Mine Workers of Gains by the Strike.

of character and standing refuse to congregate. These men constantly tried to pro voke peaceful strikers into the commission Many of the companies operated "truck voke peaceful strikers into the commission stores" (in violation of the law) and I of some overt act, in the hope, it appeared, that they might so enrage the men on strike that they would commit some act from the company for over three years, all of lawlessness which would alienate public of it being deducted by the companies to sympathy and give the coal companies some plausible excuse for calling upon the military arm of the state to guard their coal properties and overawe the strikers. Not withstanding all these facts the strike was singularly free from lawlessness and I believe that this circumstance contributed materially to its success. A notable feature of the strike was the absolute confidence reposed by the strikers in the officials of the organization. A rather amusing incident occurred when one of the mine foremen posted a notice at the mine notifying its employes that the company was ready to resume work at an advance of 10 per cent over the wages formerly paid. A large number of non-English speaking strikers collected in the neighborhood and the mine foreman, turning to the crowd, said: "Boys, you can go to work tomorrow; this company will pay the advance you One of the strikers, who evidenced a limited knowledge of the English language, stepped forward and inquired whose name was attached to the notice. The mine foreman replied that the notice was signed by the superintendent of the company, naming him. The spokesman of the strikers, in broken English, replied: 'Huh, he not boss; John Mitchell boss now," and the crowd all turned and walked away, cheering for President Mitchell and declaring they would not enter the mines until advised by their officers that the

A Notable Contest.

The benefits which will accrue to all other branches of organized labor, as a result of the successful termination of our



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