subdued excitement. Frequently the two chief executive officers of the organiza-tion were closeted together in consulta-tion upon some phase of the situation brought up by the news from the lieu-

Wilson, the latter the official head of the finance department of the organiza-tion, have firmly declined to give out any

figures on this point.

"It would be a simple matter for the operators," the said, "If they knew what money we command to wait until it is exhausted. Moreover, it would be

toily on our part to make public at this time any information upon which an es-timate of our financial standing could be

bulk of it is probably available at this time. Since January of the present year

there has been a very material increase in the membership which, of course, carries with it an increased defense fund. "Aside from the money in the hands of the National executive board, local un-

ions in a number of states have eccu-mulated large sums of money in their treasuries which, while not at the com-

mand of the executive officers of the or-ganization, will probably be placed in the strike fund. Contributions from other

trades unions can be counted on and from these facts it can be seen that the miners are prepared for a long fight."

Tomorrow will be spent in preparations for such emergencies as may arise dur-ing the strike. Saturday night President Mitchell will see to Healthy.

Mitchell will go to Hazleton and from there to different points in the field for the purpose of holding mass meetings.

IN THE EVENT OF TROUBLE.

Mineworkers Offer to Protect Public

Property at Hasleton.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 13.—National Committeeman James, who is directing the preparations for the strike, called on Sheriff Harvey, of Luzerne County, to-day and offered, in the event of the swearing in of Deputy Sheriffs, to furnish any number of memory to the second strike any number of the second strike and second second strike and second second strike and second strike and second strike and second seco

nish any number of men up to 3000 to guard public property and preserve order. In making the offer he said that the ac-

ceptance of the assistance offered would not cost the county one penny. The Sheriff expressed himself as pleased with

the evidence of the strikers' purpose to frown down any attempt at violence.

Some of the colliers here were short-handed today, as some members of the union had remained at home, believing

that the strike order was to take effect at once. The members of the organiza-tion will strike to a man, but many

miners have not joined the union, and their action is problematical. Undoubt

I. P. Pardee, president of the Hazleton National Bank, and executor of the A. S.

Van Wickle estate, operating the Coler-aine, Milnesville and Ewans colleries, em-ploying about 20,000 men, has given notice that if there is a strike the Coleraine and Milnesville properties will be shink

In the Lackawanna District.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 13.-The strike

of the anthracite coal miners in the

stoppage. It is expected that not a mine

ters here that the same is expected of other districts.

The mineworkers' officials here depre-cate all stoppage in advance. They want

not restrain the men from immediate ac-tion. They are assured that on Monday next there will be a complete response to

May Extend to This Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 .- Coal mine

owners on this coast are apprehensive of tapubles with their miners in view of

the present condition of affairs in East-ern coal mining districts. The Coast

niners, according to a prominent owner

working day is not reduced from 10 to 8

hours, a move which, the owners assert is not feasible and which, if persisted

in, will result in the price of coal on this

coast being materially increased and the

In Wilkesbarre District.

colleries of this region were in opera-tion today with practically full forces.

Nearly all the heads of the big compa-

portion of the men will strike on Mon-

STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Destroyed a Million Dollars' Worth

of Property.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The now famous

West Indian hurricane which started 16

days ago from the eastward of Porte

Rico, pushed across Cuba and Jamaica and threshed about the Gulf of Mexico,

entered New England yesterday and in-habitants in this corner of the country

have nearly \$1,000,000 to add to the length.

ening list of property which this storm

It started into life scores of wood-

fires, and in many sections of New Sing

land thousands of acres of woodland

are ablase and several scores of houses have been burned.: In Southern Massa-

chusetts the losses will aggregate a big

sum. Reports are also received from

various parts of New England of damage

to the telegraph and telephone wires, houses unroofed, orchards denuded of

their fruit and great damage to standing corn and other crops.

The gale was also severe off the coast.

but it blew off shore, so that most of the shipping found little difficulty in getting

Highland light reported a gale of 45

Along the water front of Boston har-

bor the yachts which had not been hauled ashore into Winter quarters were

tossed about and some broke from their

The weather has calmed down mate-

rially and westerly winds are predicted

Storm Did Damage in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 13.—The heavy wind storm did considerable damage

along the water front. Many yachts were capsized, while others broke away from their moorings and have not yet

been recovered. Reports from all parts of the province show that the storm was general, orchards suffering most.

The loss on fruit in the St. Catherine

lars.

ct will amount to thousands of dol-No casualties have yet been re-

illes an hour and no vessels in sight.

nies today said they believe but a

output considerably decreased.

wages, but threaten trouble if the

are not dissatisfied with the amount

order properly carried out, but will

this district, and it is said at headow

perate tomorrow anywhere be-Forest City and Shickshinly, in

operate

the strike order.

day.

edly many of them will strike.



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Will make a "hot time" in any house long after the Carnival is ended, and ou "coppers are cooled" if properly installed. We shall be most flattered if visiting Brother Elks and all others interested in heating and ventilating their homes will call and inspect the largest and most complete line of heating apparatus west of Chicago. Also, all kinds of hotel and restaurant cooking ranges

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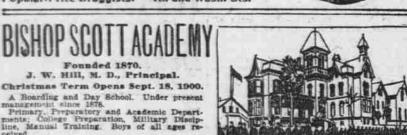
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> M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Acolian Company 353, 355 Washington Street, opp. Cordray's, Portland, Or.

AS A LAST RESORT

Object in Calling the Big Miners' Strike.

STATEMENT FROM UNION OFFICIALS

Indications Point to a General Walk-

Out Monday-Financial Resources of the Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—In order to place before the public the conditions ex-isting in the anthracite fields of Pennivania, President John Mitchell and cretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America, issued today to the public a statement giving the causes that have led up to the strike. After the statement had been given out for publication President Mitchell said:

"At this time I do not believe anything will take place between now and Monda; that will prevent the strike. All the information coming to my office today pre-dicts that the struggle is practically on I have been receiving messages all day from the anthracite region, which clearly indicate that the indorsement of the strike and the issuance of the order has met are a few details to be arranged, but the men are prepared for the fight. I have not received today any information, direct

or indirect, to show that the operators have receded from their position." The statement follows: "Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.-The members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, realizing that the material welfare of a large number of the American people will be affected by a auspension of work in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, knowing the irresistible power of a concentrated public opinion, and having a profound respect for the opinions of their fellow men, have decided to make a general statement for the information of the pub-

"No one can have a greater apprecia-tion of the far-reaching effect of a strike of the anthracite coal miners. The coal miners and their families, the coal companies and the coal-carrying railways, pames and the coal-carrying railways, are but a small portion of the vast multitude whose interests are so directly and indirectly connected with the coal trade that a conflict of such magnitude will affect their welfare. The domestic fuel supply of the West; the great manufac-turing industries of the East; the wholesale and retail business establishments; the great ocean, lake, canal and railroad transportation interests; laboring men and capitalists, will be affected by such a gi-gantic struggle. That the world may know that we have done all that honorable men can to avoid the conflict, we herewith submit a few facts for careful consider-

"The average wages of the anthracite miner for many years has been less than 4250 annually. During that period of time the cost of many of the necessaries of the cost of many of the necessities of life has been increased over 20 per cent. An increase in the cost of living, with-out a corresponding increase of wages, is equivalent to a reduction in wages. ... "The laws of the State of Pennsylvania

make 2400 pounds a ton of anthracite coal yet anthracite coal miners are compelled to mine from 2700 to 4000 pounds for a ton, and in addition to that are docked excent of their daily earnings, for any impurities which may be sent out of their coal. Where they are paid by the car, in stead of being required to furnish a wellas was orginally agreed to, they have gradually been compelled to increase the amount of coal in each car by building the same perpendicularly from 16 to 18 inches above the edge. They are com-pelled to purchase the powder used in mining from their employers, paying \$2.75 per keg for a grade of powder that can be purchased elsewhere for \$1 50 per keg, and which wholesales for about \$1 per keg. They are required by many of the companies to deal in 'pluck-me' stores, or leave their employment. They must pay to the company \$1 per month for a doc-tor, whether they need him or not, and

gether with the great cost of living, has compelled them to take their children from school before they have reached the age prescribed by law and place them ork in the breakers in order to keep the family from starvation. When any miner, feeling the burden of these conditions, has gone to the management and asked to have them removed he has been told that if he does not like it he can quit. When they have organized at any colliery and have sent committees to the management, asking to have their grievances remedied, the committee has either been discharged or told that the evils could not be remedied, because of the competition from other companies. When the representatives of the miners of the whole region have met and asked the coal companies to meet them in joint convention to arrange wages and condi-tions upon an equitable basis, so that each will know what his competitor was paying and no advantage could be taken of any one, their petition for a conference has been completely ignored. When the ousiness men, clergymen and other outside influences have appealed to the coal companies to correct some of the evils complained of, their requests have been denied and when, as a last resort. officers of our organization have wired the president of the great railway companies who control the anthracite coal fields, offering to submit the whole question

arbitration, the proposition has been treated with silent contempt.
"Having exhausted all other means of adjustment we had reached the point where we must either advise the miners of the anthracite region to continue work-ing under these unjust and tyrannical conditions or counsel strike. We have chos en the datter, and having done so, we in-vite a thorough, impartial and public investigation of the conditions existing in the anthracite coal fields. We believe that the great American heart throbs in sympathy for the down-trodden and op-pressed, whether in this or any other land. We know the great power of the public press in molding public sentiment. With an abiding faith in the justice of our cause and a consciousness of the knowledge that whosoever else may villify and abuse us, the great Jehovah knows and understands the rectitude of our purpose, we appeal to the American people and to the American press as the greatest arbi ters on earth to assist us and sustain "On behalf of the National Executive Board United Mine Workers of America.

W. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer. Today was a busy one at headquarters. All day long telegrams were being re-ceived and sent out. Secretary-Treasurer Wilson and his force of clerks were busy answering the heavy mail that came in touching upon strike matters, and throughout all of the offices there was an air of

"JOHN MITCHELL

NO CHANCE FOR HIM

tenants in the field.

There is practically no means of arriving at any estimate of the resources of the miners available for the maintenance of the people to be called out by the strike. President Mitchell and Secretary Once When Bryan Could Not Make a Political Speech.

Nebraskan Was Preceded by Governor Mount, Who Denounced Filipines and Their Sympathizers.

based. At the close of last year there were \$3,134 bonafide members in the Mine Workers' organization. At the convention FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 13.-The peoin January it was decided to levy upon each of these members an assessment of 25 cents a month to be placed in the hands of the National executive board for use as a defense fund. Part of this money has been used in small strikes but the

he will cross the State of Missouri for a brief tour through Southeastern Kansas. He will go to his farm in Lincoln next Wednesday, and for a brief time after that will visit several points in Nebraska, The start today was not marked by any special demonstration.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Sept. 13.-Mr. Bryan found a good crowd awaiting him at the ATLAWTON'S MONUMENT UNVEILING

ple of this city today dedicated to the memory of General Henry W. Lawton a monument crowned by a cannon captured by him, and christened the principal city park in honor of Lawton. The exercises park in honor of Lawton. The exercises to us are far more numerous than those were under the auspices of the Union descriting us. We have every reason for

railroad station here, and he spoke to them from the rear platform of the car. He said, in part:

"I do not know whether it will be pos sible to return to this city during the campaign, but if you are prepared to do as well in this county this year as you did in 1896, it will not be necessary for me to speak here. (Cries, "We will do better.") I have been informed that you have not been able to find any one in this county who was with us before and who is not with us now, but have been able to find many who were not with us in 1896 but are with us now. I believe we can safely assert that those coming

JOHN B. STANCHFIELD



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

the principal orator of the occasion. Governor Mount spoke just before I Mount spoke just before Mr. The Governor took up the ques-Bryan. The Governor took up the ques-tion of the Philippine War, denouncing Aguinaldo by name and showing a ten-dency to strong condemnation of the in-surgents and all who may sympathize with them. He spoke of the fact that the gun had been taken from men who had

"If this cannon was not captured in a wants to engrate upon our country a colojust and humane war and from those resisting the lawfully constituted author-Lackawanna district is practically cer-tain, for every mine that was working today was short-handed, and some are entirely shut down. Throughout the upity over these islands fighting the sol-diers of the Government that had liber-standard of government. There is no reaated them from Spanish thraidom, the where is the honor of the capture and the glory of this gift? Honor the insurgents as patriots and then you interpret wrongfully the words, the will and the act of our dead hero, and this shaft bewill and the comes a hollow mockery and this trophy of patriotic valor becomes a mor to the dishonor of our soldiers and the shame of our country.'

Further, Governor Mount said: 'I trust I may never see the day when I shall so far forget my devotion and my loyalty to my mother country as to characterize our soldiers as the agents of oppression, turning the banner of liberty into an ensign of imperialism, nor do I apprehend such a consummation."

Mr. Bryan made no direct reference in

his address to the utterances of Governor Mount about the Philippine War. "I was invited to partake in this reur ion," Mr. Bryan began, "not as a candidate for office, but as a citizen of this Republic, and I am here to speak to you not as a candidate for office but as a

This remark called out enthusiastic applause. Mr. Bryan then referred to his own record as a soldier, saying: 'I can hardly say that I am here as a

soldier, for I feel that my military serv ice was so insignificant, compared with WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 13 .- All the the services of many who are here to-day, that I am hardly entitled to be classed among the soldiers. So far as my title is concerned. I feel that it is hardly fair that one should be called a Colonel who saw no active duty and who did not

Mr. Bryan then paid a high tribute to the volunteer soldiers' character and their wives, saving:

"I have supreme faith in the man who fights when his country needs fighters, and then works when his country needs Further on he said:

"You have met today to do honor to the memory of a soldier; of one in the Regular Army. We need soldiers in the Regular Army. We need some who are ever prepared by military training for the work of the soldier. The differe tween us are differences as to the num-ber of regulars we need. It is not the place today to discuss the size of our standing Army; this is not the time to exchange opinions as to how many soldiers we need; but no matter what our opinions may be as to the size of the standing Army, we are all glad that when an emergency comes, we find the soldier measures up to the standard of a soldier, like Lawton did."

Mr. Bryan said that there were victories of peace as well as of war, and that he longed for the time to come when hostile arm will be raised against a fel-

Tonight, Mr. Bryan attended two campfires, the first at Library Hall and the second at Princess Rink. He made non partisan speeches at both places. He left at midnight for Toledo, en route to Columbus, where he will speak tomorro

The Start From Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 13.-The sun had

scarcely risen this morning when Bryan boarded a train on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Rallway to go Wayne, Ind. From Fort Wayne he will go to Toledo, and thence early tomorrow to Columbus, O., where he is to speak tomorrow afternoon, Friday night he will proceed to St. Louis, where he will deliver a speech before the traveling men. This speech will be devoted largely to showing that the tendency of the trusts is to limit the chances of young men. He will use as his theme the solicitous inquiry of King David, "Is the young man Ab Mr. Bryan will speak in East St. Louis Saturday afternoon. Sunday night

1896, and new reasons which have arisen since that time. The Republican party has shown it is not willing to destroy the trusts. The Republican party is attempting to increase the standing army from 25,000 to 100,000. In there any reason why the pub-lic at large should favor such an in-crease? The Republican party is trying turned it upon our flag and our soldiers. to fasten upon the country militarism. The Governor added: why you should vote the Republican ticket if you believe in the principles of self-government and are willing that the are desirous that we shall govern our-

Run on Rio Bank.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 15 .- There is run on the Banco Republican. The bank has been obliged to use its prerogative and issue checks to the depositors payable in 50 days. The president and one of the directors have resigned. The government has promised assistance, but has refused to issue a single note of paper money. This has had the effect of calm-ing the apprehension of creditors, and an early satisfactory arrangement is ex-

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

Texas Storm. Galveston is slowly recovering from the disaster. Page 1.

Eighty-five persons are reported to have been drowned at Boltvar Point. Page 2. Relief funds have been started in all the leading cities. Page 2. China.

Russian troops will not leave Pekin until Li Hung Chang arrives. Page 3. Earl Li promises to protect Americans. Page 3. Germany and Russia are said to be preparing to dismember China. Page 3. Foreign. It is reported that General Botha has resigned.

ermany considers the Transvaal war at an end. Page 3, Philippines.

Proclamations are issued by the Americans and the insurgents. Page 5. Native troops may be enlisted to take the Political.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, on the same platform with Bryan, denounced Filipino sympathizers. Page 1. The effect of the coal miners' strike on the campaign was considered by Repuleaders. Page 2.

Colorado Silverites at last agreed upon a fusion ticket. Page 2. toosevelt closed yesterday's speechmaking at Aberdoen, S. D. Page 3. Domestic.

statement. Page 1. Preparations for the strike are being made roughout the anthracite district. Page 1. Pacific Coast.

Officials of the United Mineworkers issue a

crais appeal to Supreme decide factional differences. Page 4. everal Washington logging camps close down, and it is expected that all will. Page 4. The Dalles will hold a harvest carnival next month. Page 4. eattle starts relief fund for Galveston suf-

ferers. Page 4. Hon. Binger Hermann will discuss politics at Corvallis Saturday. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine. Jermany will borrow \$25,000,000 from American banking houses. Page 11.

sproved tone to local and foreign wheat mar kets. Page 11. Sugar advances 10 cents per hundred. Page 11. Norwegian steamship Skarpeno coming to Portland, Page 8.

San Francisco whaler makes a big catch. Local. Dentist sued for \$1000 for pulling a sound

tooth. Page 8. ishop Morris calls for contributions to aid Gulf distress, September 16 and 28. Page 4. rvington Park races declared off on account of

THE WRECKED CITY

Galveston Slowly Recovering From the Terrible Blow.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD CONTINUES

Relief Work Systematised-Citisens Concerned Over the Future of the Port-Transportation Matters.

GALVESTON, Sept. 13.-More than 2000 dead bodies have been identified and the estimate of Mayor Jones that 5000 souls perished in Saturday's hurricane does not appear to be magnified. The city is being patrolled by troops and a semblance of

order is appearing.

Though the city appears pitilessly desolate, the authorities of the commercial and industrial interests are setting their forces to work, and a start has at least been made toward the resumption

of business on a moderate scale.

The presence of the troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and the fear of a brief, but desperate, reign of anarchy now no longer exists. The saloons have at least temporarily gone out of business, and every stronglimbed man who has not his own aboda to look after is being pressed into service, so that first of all the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and the

streets lighted.
The further the ruins are dug into the of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach yesterday a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of debris that lies straight across the Island conceals many many hodges than have been ceals many more bodies than have been

Hurried Burial Goes On.

Volunteer gangs continue their work of hurried burial of the corpses they find on the shores of Galveston Island and at the many neighboring points where fatalities attended the storm. It will probably be many days yet, however, be-fore all of the floating bodies have found

Along the beach bodies are constantly being washed up. Whether these are those which were swept out into the gulf and drowned or simply the return ashore of some of those cast into the sea to guard against a terrible pestilence, there is no means of knowing. In any event, the Associated Press correspondent, in a trip across the bay yesterday, counted seven bodies tossing in the waves, with a number of carcasses of cattle and horses, the stench of which was unbear-

decomposed flesh is apparent. Wherever such instances are found, the authorities are freely disinfecting. Only today a babe lashed to a mattress was picked up under a residence in the very heart of the city, and burned

The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wires and the masses of wreck, mortar, slate, stone and glass that bestrew them. Many of the sidewalks are impassable. Some of them are littered with debris, others are so thickly covered with alime that walking on them is out of the question. As a general rule better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In other instances, however, small wooden structures, cisterns and whole sides of houses have been plunged down in streets or back yards, square away from where they originally stood.

Here and there business men have already put men to work to repair the damage, but in the main the commercial nterests seem to be unable to follow the rapid rehabilitation of the Island City. The appearance of the newspapers to-day, after a suspension of several days,

is having a good effect, and both the News and the Tribune are urging prompt succoring of the suffering and then equal promptness in reconstruction. Future of the City.

It is difficult to say yet what the ultimate effect of the disaster is to be on the city. Many people have left, and some may never return. The experiences of others still here were so frightful that all will not remain if they can veniently find occupation in other cities.

The bulk of the population, however, is only temporarily panic-stricken, and only temporarily panie-stricken, and there are hosts of those who helped to make Galveston prosperous who look upon the catastrophe as involving only a temporary halt in the advancement of the

What is most bothering business men at present is what attitude the railroads, nd especially the Southern Pacific, will assume with respect to reconstruction. The decision of the transportation lines will do more than anything else to restore confidence.

Ships rode at anchor in front of the city today. They had just reached the port, and found the docks and plers damged so widespread that no acc tion could be given them. They found sheds torn away, freight cars overturned and planking ripped off. The steamships reported ashore in early reports are, save two-the Norwegian steamer Gyller and the British steamer Norma-still high and dry. No examination is yet possible as the condition of those still on the

Apparently Galveston has no immediate sed for ships. The destruction of the bridges of all the rallroads entering the city makes it well-nigh impossible to furnish outgoing cargoes. These bridges were each about three miles in length. and the work of reconstruction will be a stupendous undertaking.

No Lights or Street-Cars.

One of the most serious results of the torm has been the wrecking of the electric light and street-car plants. The city has been in darkness for several nights. and only a few concerns, which operate their own illuminating service, are en-abled to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle. The absence of street lights drives all who have ne imperative business on the streets to their homes at nightfall, but the work of the patrol sysem is made more difficult thereby and

the opportunity for looting greater. The motormen deserted their cars when the fury of the wind and the rush of the water made it no longer possible to operate them. Attempts are being made now to get the cars in shape again. The great destruction of livestock has elimnated carriages and cabs as a means transportation, and the need of the trolley promises to become a more presaing one when rebuilding begins.

Among the worst sufferers by the dis-

aster were the churches. Nearly every one of them felt the effect of the storm. Some of them are entirely wrecked beyond repair.

The work of relief continues, Mayor Jones and his associates are bending ev-

(Concluded on Second Page.)