

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1901.

TWO CENTS.

STEEL STRIKE IS STILL ON

Second Day Closes with the Amalgamated Officials in a Satisfied Mood.

MANUFACTURERS SILENT

They Refuse to Be Interviewed or Quoted in Any Manner Upon the Situation - President Shaffer's Statement - Is Willing to Call the Strike Off if Allowed to Organize the Non-Union Shops - States That He Has Never Asked Manufacturers to Compel Non-Union Men to Join the Amalgamated Association

Pittsburg, July 16.—The second strike day closes with the Amalgamated officials in a satisfied mood and claiming to have made good every promise as to results. On the other hand the manufacturers will not say a word concerning the strike and refuse to be quoted in any way. Repeated efforts to secure statements from President Corey of the American Sheet Steel Company, and General Manager I. W. Jenks of the Hoop company, have been met with the response that there was no change and nothing to be given out. The Amalgamated people say that nothing has been said to them of any plan for mediation or arbitration and they will continue to carry out their programme as originally announced. The closing down of the Clark mill and of the Monaca sheet mill are looked upon as selling victories and almost complete the tie up of the three companies in this district. But one tin mill, that at Monaca, and one sheet mill at Dunaway remain at work. The fact that the National Tube company at their second avenue plant and the Republic mill on the south side of the city are still at work is a substantial advance in wages yesterday has caused discontent among the union men employed by the National Tube company at their second avenue plant and the Republic mill on the south side of the city. The men here think they are entitled to a similar increase. To consider the matter meetings were held tonight on the South Side, and it is said a demand will be made tomorrow. The following telegram was received tonight:

Wellesville, O., July 16. The Wellesville rolling mill will be run, and it will be non-union. It will start tomorrow. If it could not be run non-union it never would be run at all.

This statement was made today by Persifer F. Smith of Pittsburg, district manager for the American Sheet Steel company. He was here this morning and made an address to the striking mill men. He told them they had no grievance, they had all been well cared for in the past and would be in the future.

Strikers Go Fishing.

The announcement that the mill will be started tomorrow and started non-union has given rise to no little speculation and uneasiness among the strikers. Many of them are expecting prolonged idleness have left the city for hunting and fishing camps where they expect to spend the summer. No new men have been brought in and how Manager Smith expects to start tomorrow is a matter for conjecture. Today as yesterday only a few laborers were working.

The above is the first indication as yet given by the manufacturers that they were other than passive participants in the big strike. What the result may be in the future is hard to say. The Wellesville plant none of the local Amalgamated people will predict. All they will say is:

"It cannot be accomplished."

Wellesville is looked upon by both sides as an important point and developments are anxiously awaited by all. The position of the Tin workers protective association in the strike was settled today by the following telegram to the leader:

Elwood, Ind., July 16, 1901. Our association is bound by an agreement with the company to work, provided they live up to their contract. If the company introduces black plate worked by non-union men our men will be called out. The Amalgamated men will have our full support, if necessary.

According to the official statement made by the manufacturers' conferees who met the Amalgamated association representatives and failed to agree on a settlement of the strike, the manufacturers did not refuse the Amalgamated association the right to organize their mills. According to the declaration of President Shaffer, of the association, all that was wanted of the manufacturers was the right to organize the non-union plants in the companies interested. The strike, therefore, has not been clearly explained.

Shaffer's Statement.

Tonight President Shaffer when questioned regarding the position of the manufacturers on this point said:

"No matter what they now say, the fact remains that they refused the Amalgamated men the right to organize their non-union plants." He did not believe that the accredited statements on this point from Vice President Warner Arms were correct. "If they are, and the manufacturers are willing to allow the Amalgamated association to organize the non-union plants, then—and the leader of the iron workers grew intensely in earnest—"I say the strike is all off."

"We have never once asked the manufacturers to compel the men in their non-union plants to join our organization. We do not want coerced men in the Amalgamated association. If the manufacturers will arbitrate that part of their contract with non-union men in their mills that makes them to agree to join our organization or any other, remove the restrictions that are now on those men

NO COMPROMISE IS POSSIBLE

The Heads of the Steel Company Say They Will Not Unionize New Mills.

THE HEADS OF THE STEEL COMPANY SAY THEY WILL NOT UNIONIZE NEW MILLS.

New York, July 16.—At the close of the day today a report of the highest interest in the United States Steel corporation authorizes the statement that no conference concerning the steel stock had taken place during the day and that the heads of the corporation will not unionize any new mills as have up to this time employed non-union men.

J. Pierpont Morgan would not be quoted at all about the strike nor would any of his partners. In fact all other officers of the United States steel corporation were most reticent on the subject so much so that those who talked relative to it on Monday refused even to see newspaper reporters today.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the corporation is reported to have had a long conference with Mr. Morgan in the latter's office at midday. When the question whether an attempt would be made to operate the closed mills with non-union labor was sent in to Mr. Schwab he sent back word that he was not going to be interviewed. The telegraph department of the United States Steel corporation has direct wires running to Pittsburg. These wires were kept busy all day and thus the officials were kept informed of any developments that occurred.

The report from Pittsburg that there would be a conference which would result in some offer to the union men was not borne out by the day's events. Yet another rumor of the day was that officers of the steel corporation had arranged for a force of detectives from a well known agency for safeguarding the mills should an effort be made at them to resume business. The local superintendent of the agency refused to discuss this report in any manner.

MC CARTHY'S STATEMENT.

He Refers to the Alleged Prevalence of Bribery in the Courts.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 16.—President J. J. McCarthy made a startling statement regarding the prevalence of bribery in American courts of justice. In his address to the Iowa State Bar association at Council Bluffs, Iowa, he said that he had seen a guilty criminal pass out of the courts of justice in Iowa because of perjured testimony. What one of us has seen the rights of person and of property sacred and trampled under foot, presumably by the use of corrupt judges and the use of corrupt, false and sometimes purchased testimony.

These are the things that legit destruction and disrespect for the courts and for our boasted fairness of laws. These are the things that produce anarchy and lynching, as well as a lack of confidence in these tribunals of justice.

One judge of long experience upon the bench writes me that in his opinion one-half of all the evidence received in behalf of the defense in criminal cases is false. Another judge writes that perjury is committed in many important law suits and that the crime is rapidly increasing.

MURDERED A NEGRO.

Franklin Howie of Wanesboro is a Fugitive from Justice.

Wanesboro, Pa., July 16.—James Johnson, of Baltimore, a colored workman on the Washington and Franklin railroad at Wanesboro, a few days ago was shot and killed today by Frank Howie, brother of H. B. Howie, who is building the road.

Johnson asked for money from him and a dispute arose concerning it, which ended in Howie drawing a revolver and shooting the negro through the head. Howie fled and officers are hunting for him in every direction. His home is said to be in North Carolina.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, July 16.—Arrived: Greater Hartford, Bremen and Boulogne. Cleared: St. Louis, Southampton, Mastic, Liverpool; Friedland, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Liverpool; Passaic, Marquette, New York for London, Boulogne, Glasgow; Bulgaria (from Hamburg), New York, Glasgow; Arrived: Astoria, New York via Seattle. Cleared: Astoria, New York via Seattle. Arrived: Astoria, New York via Seattle. Cleared: Astoria, New York via Seattle.

Hazleton Firemen at Work.

Hazleton, Pa., July 16.—All the stationary firemen in the Hazleton region were at work today. It is reported here tonight that an organization of firemen is being organized in the Hazleton region among the firemen, who are at present affiliated with the United Mine Workers. They will then submit the same grievances to the companies hereabouts as their fellow workmen have in the upper anthracite belt.

Six Breweries Yield to Firemen.

Chicago, July 16.—Of the fifty-two breweries in Chicago six have agreed to the demands of the stationary firemen, who struck yesterday, and were operated as usual today. The remainder were idle. The men demand \$2 for an eight-hour day.

ELEATA WINS BIG STAKES

Ex-Senator Jones' Black Mare Takes the \$10,000 Prize for 2:24 Glass Trotters.

GREAT RACE AT DETROIT

The Events Witnessed by Ten Thousand Spectators - Fifteen Horses Answer the Starter's Bell When the First Heat is Called. Other Contests of the Day.

Detroit, July 16.—Ten thousand people saw Eleata, a 4-year-old black mare from the Palo Alto farm in California, and owned by ex-senator Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, win the \$10,000 Merchants' and Manufacturers' stake for 2:24 class trotters, at the Grrosse Pointe track this afternoon, and lower the record for the race from 2:10 1/2 to 2:08 3/4.

In the early auctions Eleata brought \$100 to \$200 for the field, but when the first heat was called, she was bringing \$20 to \$25. Neva Simmons took second choice in the betting, but could not get better than third place in the race. Another record was broken in the 2:08 trot, when The Monk forced Borama to go the last heat in 2:07 1/4, lowering his mark 3/4 of a second.

Fifteen horses answered the starter's bell when the first heat of the M. and M. was called, and it was a hard field to get off. Eleata took the lead as they turned for the back stretch and held it to the wire. The Monk forced Borama to go the last heat in 2:07 1/4, lowering his mark 3/4 of a second.

The Yeoland sisters were clever and unusually pretty. Ida had been engaged at the Duke of York's theater under the management of Charles Frohman for three years. She scored a great success in the production of "The Scavenger," and had filled Evelyn Millard's part of Lady Ursula at the Duke of York's theater in Anthony Hope's play, "The Adventures of Lady Audley," in 1900. During Miss Millard's illness, Edith Yeoland opened a part in "Nell Gwynne."

Both the women had recently been without engagements and they were bitterly disappointed at failing to secure an expected engagement. They are now together at Mr. Frohman's office last Saturday, but it is said, there were no negotiations between them and Mr. Frohman for the sisters to go to the United States.

USED THE MONEY OF OTHER PEOPLE

Peculiar Manner in Which a St. Louis Firm Carried on Business. Insolvent for Years.

St. Louis, July 16.—Sensational admissions have been made on the stand of the firm of Gaylor, Blessing & Co., which failed recently. Gaylor, who is one of the oldest stockbrokers in the city, admitted that the hearing before the bankruptcy referee, Cole, that the firm had been actually insolvent for years and had been doing business on other people's money on funds secured from local customers. Deals, where no stock ever changed hands, being a mere matter of bookkeeping in which the firm never forgot to charge up commissions, margins and interest, were admitted by Gaylor, who told also of the employment of relatives' names and the use of an insane man's name in the accounts.

At the time of the failure they were \$1,000,000 in bonds, face value, and over 6,000 shares of stocks in New York. It was admitted by the witness that the failure was due to their own speculation, through which they had hoped to pay off their indebtedness, estimated to be nearly \$200,000. As to missing collateral, alleged to have been left with the firm by the customers, attached to promissory notes, Gaylor admitted that all had been hypothecated with banks as securities for loans to the firm.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR PLANT TO BE ENLARGED

Wilmetton, Del., July 16.—The Pullman Palace car company has awarded the contract for the practical rebuilding of its large plant here to the B. & C. Scott company, of Chicago. There were twenty-eight bidders and the work will involve an expenditure of about \$200,000. The contract calls for the erection of seven distinct buildings or groups of buildings.

Turt Victim Was Albert Malone.

Philadelphia, July 16.—Albert Malone, aged 19 years, who was drowned while bathing yesterday at Atlantic City, was a resident of Allegheny City, Pa. He came to this city to work about six months ago. He went to the seashore last Sunday to spend part of his vacation and from there intended to go to his parents' home. His body has not been recovered. His brother, William C. Malone, identified the clothing left in the bath house.

Pensions Granted.

Washington, July 16.—These pensions have been granted: Thomas Rader, of Jeanette, Luzerne county; 85; William B. Mount, of Huntington Mills, Luzerne; 82; Mary A. Monroe (widow), of Huntington Mills, Luzerne county; 82; Christian Marsch, of White Haven, Luzerne county; 82.

Big Oil Cloth Company.

New York, July 16.—Official announcement of the organization of the oil cloth company was made here today. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and will take over large plants in Buchanan, N. Y.; Passaic, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Akron, O.; Youngstown, O.; and Scranton, Pa.

DEFECT IN GARNER BILL

No Provision Has Been Made for Dauphin, Lebanon, Wayne and Susquehanna Counties.

FIREMEN OBEY MR. MULLAHY

In Response to a Strike Order Nine Hundred Men Fail to Report for Work.

THE MINES ARE TIED UP

Most of the Strikers Are Employed as Firemen at the Mines and Their Absence from Duty Has Caused Nearly All the Collieries in the Wyoming Valley to Suspend Operations - Individual Operators Have Conceded the Demands on Condition That the Short Day is Not to Hold Unless the Men Employed by the Big Companies Get Same Concessions.

Wilkes-Barre, July 16.—The strike order of President Mullahy, of the Stationary Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, was promptly obeyed at 7 o'clock this morning, when 900 members of the organization in this section of the state refused to go to work.

Most of the strikers are employed as firemen at the mines, and their failure to report for duty caused nearly all the collieries in the region to suspend operations, throwing out of work, it is estimated, 30,000 men and boys. Some of the individual coal operators conceded the demands of their employees, on condition that the short-hour day was not to hold if the men employed by the big companies did not get the same concessions.

The big coal companies, however, refused to make any concessions. The officials claimed that the demands of the firemen were unreasonable; that they had ten per cent. increase when the wages of the miners were raised last fall, and that the demands now made upon the companies was equal to a twenty per cent. advance.

The strikers held a mass meeting in this city shortly before noon. Reports were received from all the districts, and they showed that the strike from Pittston to Shickelmy was general, and that the coal companies were unable to secure new men to take the places of the strikers, although it was claimed they had made desperate efforts to do so. The best they could do, it was said, was to press foremen and fire bosses into the service. This was done at a great many of the mines. Somebody had to do it, because there was danger of great damage to property by water and the accumulation of gas.

Most of the large companies were successful in getting a sufficient number of men to keep the pumps running. Other small companies were not so fortunate. The men were entirely helpless when the firemen quit.

At the Pine Ridge colliery of the Algonquin Coal company, the water accumulated rapidly when the fires were down in the boilers, and it is said considerable damage was done. Some of the hoisting engineers remained at their posts, but their services were not needed in the absence of the firemen. In some cases, so it is reported, where engineers were asked to do firing, they refused and quit their jobs.

Engineers Friendly.

The strikers claim that the engineers are friendly to them and that they will not work with non-union men. President Mullahy said tonight that he had information from all over the region and that the men were standing firm and that the engineers were with them. He thought the coal companies would be unable to get new men and that the strike will soon come to an end.

All the headquarters of the operators it was claimed that the demand of the strikers will not be entertained and that as soon as new men could be secured, operations would be resumed. The duration of the strike will depend upon the miners. If they stand by the striking firemen, the lock-out may be a long one, but if the miners return to work as soon as the companies fill the places of the strikers, the strike will be lost to the firemen. Despite the reports sent out from headquarters of the United Mine Workers, it is known that there is considerable friction between the United Mine Workers and the firemen. The miners think that the strike is inopportune and that the firemen should have waited until the present agreement between the operators and miners expired before making their demands. It is also alleged that when the miners went out on strike last fall the firemen remained at work, and this has caused a little feeling too. Still the United Mine Workers must be governed by their leaders, and it is known that the heads of the organization in this section are in favor of the strikers. Some of the operators will be apt to put the Mine Workers to the test and see whether they will live up to the agreement made with the operators last April. That agreement compels the miners to work at a fixed rate of wages for one year. There is no clause which permits the miners to remain out on sympathy strike.

The strike did not affect industries in this or surrounding towns to any great extent. Nearly all the large manufacturers acceded to the demands of the firemen. The only notable exception was the Sheldon Axle works, employing 1,400 men. They shut down indefinitely.

The strike center is the Wyoming coal fields. The failure of the men in the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions to take concerted action is not received with favor by the strikers here.

Polish Child Killed.

Pittsburg, July 16.—A little 3-year-old Polish child was killed on the electric road at Port Bousley yesterday afternoon. An uncle of the child was killed on the same spot a month ago.

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Weather Indications Today: OCCASIONAL SHOWERS.

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San Juan, Porto Rico, July 8.—Since the Federals and the government have been feeling neglected, Dr. Jose C. Barbosa, the "boss" of the Republicans, returned here on July 5, after a few weeks' visit to the United States. The members of the house of delegates—all Republicans—were here when he arrived and Dr. Barbosa immediately called a special conference meeting of the party leaders. This meeting was secret and lasted until 1:30 a. m. The subjects discussed are not known, but that the party benches were instructed to prepare for a lively campaign in the municipal elections in the autumn is not doubted.

While Barbosa was in the United States he studied the political prospects of Porto Rico, and the knowledge thereby gained is supposed to account for the recommendation reported to have been made at Friday night's meeting, that the local Republican party form closer relations with the national Republican party, and for the decision that an effort should be made at once to induce the Republican party to insert a Porto Rico territorial plank in the party platform.

Wild Rumors.

Political rumors of all kinds are rife, that of the granting by the next congress of a territorial form of government for Porto Rico being the most popular. American officials here say Porto Rico must wait until another legislature is elected, wherein both political parties shall have representation before such action can be thought of. The present legislature is composed entirely of Republican members.

NEW YUKON PLACER MINE.

Seattle, Wash., July 16.—Late advices from Dawson, under date of June 25, say that the gold shipments to the outside this year have amounted to \$3,000,000 to date. Over \$3,000,000 of this sum went down the Yukon, and is going out by the way of St. Michael. The balance has gone up the river. The Bank of British North America is this year shipping down the Yukon, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce is shipping in the opposite direction. These are the only banks doing business in the camp.

News has just been brought from the mouth of the Hootalinga river by steamer that a placer strike has been made on Lake Creek, a tributary to Lake Teslin, the source of the Hootalinga. No particulars have been received.

Hams, potatoes, cream and all kinds of fruit are selling in Dawson at exceedingly low rates, and traders are losing money. Cherries, peaches, apples and other fresh fruits are plentiful.

M'PHERSON WILL CASE.

Lord Chancellor Magic Decides Against Mrs. Muir.

Trenton, N. J., July 16.—Chancellor Magic today refused the application of Mrs. Luina Muir, daughter of the late General M'Pherson, for an allowance of \$20,000 pending her contest of her mother's will. Mrs. Muir asked for \$100,000 from the income of her mother's estate and \$10,000 from the principal of the estate to aid her in contesting the will.

Under the will there is no dispute as to Mrs. Muir's being entitled during her life-time to the income from her mother's estate, but the executors claim that Mrs. Muir owes the estate \$20,000 and for that reason insisted that no allowance should be made her until such time as the income should be sufficient to guarantee payment of the \$20,000. Chancellor Magic agreed with this view.

Terrible Fate of a Lineman.

Corning, N. Y., July 16.—This evening Martin Dillon, of Oil City, Pa., a lineman on the telephone system came in contact with a 2,400 volt wire of the street lighting company and was terribly burned. He fell from a pole forty-five feet high, striking Charles Down, an aged man, who was passing by, seriously injuring him, then he landed in the "hazard," crushing his skull. He died within an hour.

Leaguers at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 16.—Nearly 10,000 delegates to the International Epworth League convention which convenes here tomorrow, were received and registered by the local committee today. They came from the east, north and south. The first delegation arrived at the break of dawn and from that hour throughout the day train loads were set down at the city's gates.

Hog Records Are Broken.

Kansas City, July 16.—Because of the drought in the southwest, which is causing farmers to rush their stock to market to save it, the record receipts were again broken today, when 61,800 head of hogs were received at the local stock yards.

Two Girls Drowned.

Youngstown, O., July 16.—Ethel Finch and Annie Gunn, were drowned in the Mahoning river this afternoon. The little girls were in bathing and went beyond their depth.

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