

STEEL STRIKE MOVES TO DEEPER STAGE

Neither Side Claimed Any Great Gains Made Yesterday—In Chicago a Number of Plants Showed an Apparent Increase in Activity—Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers in the Mahoning Valley Have Called a Meeting to Vote on Return—There Was No Serious Disorder Reported.

Indications last night were that the great steel strike, entering its fifth day, might prove a prolonged struggle. Following a statement by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the strikers' committee, that the walkout could be ended immediately if the United States Steel corporation would agree to arbitrate, Robert H. Gary, directing head of the corporation, gave it as his personal opinion that because of "moral principles" involved in the struggle, the directors could not deal with the union labor leaders.

A similar stand was taken by E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel company who replying last night to demands of strikers' employees, who have threatened to strike unless granted a conference, refused to negotiate with the steel workers' national committee.

Developments in the zone of action yesterday were:

1. Pittsburgh District—Neither side claimed any great gains, although each contended the flow of labor was going its way.
2. Chicago District—A number of plants showed an apparent increase of activity, but strikers' employees, who several thousand men had returned were stoutly denied by strike leaders.
3. Ohio District—Strikers' employees almost completely paralyzed, but skilled and semi-skilled workers in the Mahoning valley have called a meeting for today to vote on return.
4. Buffalo District—Three unions of Great Lakes steamship workers voted for sympathetic strike.
5. Colorado District—Conference held last night at Pueblo between workers and officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company to seek basis of settlement.

BOTH SIDES REMAIN FIRM IN STEEL STRIKE

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25.—Developments in the steel workers' strike in the Pittsburgh district today were quiet. Both sides maintained their firm position and neither made any claim of great gains.

Steel companies continued to say they have done since the second day of the strike, that they have a steady return of workmen. No claims were made that large numbers sought employment. The Pittsburgh district was pressed with the progress being shown.

Strike headquarters had no figures to give. Secretary William F. Fitzgerald, containing himself with the statement that the Pittsburgh district is getting the steel mills every day. "There is no use giving any more figures," he added. "Many plants are being started and others are going to close, and there is every reason to feel encouraged."

The Carnegie plants in Pittsburgh, Homestead, Braddock, and East Pittsburgh were running today, and officials of the company said production was increasing. The Carnegie plants, a larger percentage of foreign-born workers are returning. The Jones and Laughlin plants remain down and the company at Newcast and Farrell according to officials. The Carnegie representatives of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, one of the largest in the district, deny assertions of strike leaders that its plants are gradually losing men. The workers of the company were little affected by the walkout last Monday, but since then strikers have concentrated on the Carnegie plants. Arrests of men found loitering about the Jones and Laughlin mills or distributing circulars to its workmen as they pass in or out have been reported.

Smaller independent plants in the Pittsburgh district which succeeded in remaining in operation during the first couple days of the strike are also reported as having increased their output.

The entire Pittsburgh district was quiet during the day. There was one fatality in connection with the strike. A state trooper killed a man at Farrell, Pa., who was suspected of being a sniper. For several days shots have been fired into the Carnegie plants and wire plant at that place and into the state police, according to reports from Farrell. The killing followed when the shots came and the killing followed.

A march of strikers and sympathizers from Donora to Monessen was prevented today by state police. Strike leaders received information that the strikers used violent methods in breaking up the march, but this was denied by local authorities at Donora and Monessen who said the strikers dispersed without disorder.

Mayer E. V. Falckow in response to an inquiry tonight gave out the following statement summing up the strike situation in the Pittsburgh district: "I am glad to report that good order has been maintained in the city and vicinity throughout the week. There have been no disturbances and no violence. Credit is due the men themselves for helping to keep peace and order."

Based upon reliable information received daily, it is my opinion that an appreciable number of workmen are returning to work with few, if any, additional men leaving their work. This applies not only to the Pittsburgh district, but to Allegheny county. Nearly all plants are running and there is no evidence of labor troubles. The city is moving along in its normal condition.

Large scale of the strikers' national committee received the answer of the Bethlehem Steel Company to whom an ultimatum had been given until 4 p. m. today to make an answer or a strike would be called against its plants. Monday a sub-committee of the national committee met tonight to consider the answer.

Gabled Paragraphs

To Consider Irish Question.

London, Sept. 25.—The Evening News today announces that as the result of a consultation by the cabinet with Viscount French, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, another attempt will be made by the government to settle the Irish question, and that Viscount French will retain his office.

CLEMENCEAU SPEAKS OF TREATY TO DEPUTIES

Paris, Sept. 25.—(By the A. P.)—Premier Clemenceau delivered his long-expected speech in the debate on the ratification of the peace treaty in the chamber of deputies this afternoon. The whole trend of his arguments in favor of the treaty was that the treaty, which he would leave here tomorrow for the Pacific Coast to keep up his attack on the treaty, which was accepted by the senate, was a proposed amendment to equalize the voting power of the United States and Germany formally at an end.

Next in public interest was the news that Senator Ashurst, democrat of Arizona, had telegraphed President Wilson that he would vote for ratification of the treaty, believing he would be able to secure a majority in the world, he said, a great service by accepting it as it is, without amendment. This statement from Senator Ashurst was considered particularly reassuring by democratic leaders because of the position he occupies. He would oppose the pact in its present form.

Senator New, republican, Indiana, and Senator Smith, democrat, Maryland, divided the debate of the day, the former attacking the treaty and the latter defending it and urging speedy ratification.

Senator Johnson's decision to remain in the senate speaking in the ratification of the treaty, which was taken up for some weeks. The general talk was that republican leaders had been making a study of the treaty and they did not have enough votes to pass it, and that the senator replied that he would not be in the senate and create such strong sentiment in its favor that the senate would not dare defeat it.

PRESIDENT ASKS DEFINITE ACTION BY SENATE ON TREATY

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 25.—Reducing his fight for the peace treaty to a personal appeal, President Wilson today invited the senate to take a definite and unmistakable stand one way or the other.

President Wilson arrived here on a board of the Atlantic and Pacific coast today and was taken, with the members of his party, for a drive through the state fair grounds, where an air show was in progress. He was in the Memorial Auditorium, where he spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience.

DEM. NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEET AT ATLANTIC CITY

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 25.—Headed by Homer S. Cummings, the chairman, members of the democratic national committee arrived here today for political quarters that meet tomorrow. Mr. Cummings said he expected Attorney General George C. Rogers to be tomorrow Secretary of the Treasury. Glass would join the conferees.

Statements were made that the conference would be an instrument of peace, and that the president would be in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he had announced he would remain as a rejection of the treaty, which one he had been informed was being prepared by several republican senate leaders.

Italians Encroach On Adriatic Coast

Paris, Sept. 25.—Apparently in emulation of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose dramatic seizure to Fiume today has attracted the world's attention, the eastern littoral of the Adriatic, other Italian leaders are reported to be advancing their claims to the coast which has been under the control of Jugo-Slav forces. Peace conference circles are plainly concerned over the situation, which seems to have become very grave.

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There are also rumors that the Italians plan to restore King Nicholas to the throne of Yugoslavia. It is reported that the place mentioned is Trau, about 15 miles northwest of Spalato. Further south there appear also to be disorders, reports from Rome indicating there is a reign of terror at Ragusa, a Dalmatian town close to the frontier of Montenegro.

So far as is known definitely, no answer to proposals made by Italy relative to Fiume has been received from President Wilson, although it is indicated that the Italian government has arrived. There is a disposition on the part of the Italians to reject the proposal, looking to a compromise, the claim being made that the storm throughout their country can be calmed only by giving Fiume to the Italian government.

AMERICAN MARINES LANDED IN DALMATIA

Copenhagen, Sept. 25.—(By The A. P.)—American marines landed from a transport ship at the port of Trau, Dalmatia, according to a dispatch received here from Spalato, a short distance east of Trau.

The despatch adds that the Italians left after the inhabitants fled on them. The despatch, which is dated September 24, says that a Jugo-Slav destroyer attacked the American transport. The American destroyer, which was in the harbor, opened fire on the Italian ship, which was destroyed. The American marines, with machine guns, landed on the shore and the prisoners were transferred to an Italian ship.

WILD RUSH AT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

New York, Sept. 25.—The wildest bargain counter sale since the war orderly compared with the crowd which battled for entrance today to the first quartermaster's store to be opened in New York since the surplus army clothing. Four hours before the store opened hundreds of men and women were waiting outside, and when the sale commenced thousands tried to force their way into the building.

PRESIDENT HAS REPLIED ON NEUTRALIZING FIUME

Paris, Sept. 25.—(By the A. P.)—President Wilson has made some reply to the proposition of neutralizing Fiume, which is the subject of the docks and railways. The nature of the reply is not disclosed and the American peace delegate refused to discuss it. It is reported, however, it is reported that President Wilson has rejected the proposition and threatened to take any action which he might see fit to take in holding Fiume, without an agreement having been reached among the powers.

VIOLENT DEATH OF AN AGED MAN IN SOUTHWINGTON

Southington, Conn., Sept. 25.—Patrick Horiak, ninety years old, who was found dead in a lodging house here today, has been found to have had a fractured skull as well as having his throat cut. This was determined late today after an examination by a coroner's physician, James Dunagan, seventy years old is being held by the police after he had notified them of Horiak's death. The men roomed together.

Condensed Telegrams

Ronnayvian farmers demand an eight-hour day.

Otto H. Kahn denied reports that he is to reside in England.

Latest reports show German gold holdings total 1,058,776,000 marks.

Van Praag Steamship Line, Inc., of New York, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Sub-Treasury arranged a transfer of \$523,162 for shipment in gold bars to China.

Estimate value of output of Detroit automobiles is placed at \$56,000,000.

China issued a mandate declaring the state of war between China and Germany formally at an end.

The NC-4 piloted by Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read, crashed at Rockaway Point, L. I., from Atlantic City.

Bar silver touched a new high record in London when it went to 83 cents an ounce. New York price was \$11.76.

John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue for Boston district, has announced his resignation to take effect October 1.

Complete returns from the Massachusetts primaries indicated Richards Long was nominated for governor by three democrats.

The delux Lawson airplane, carrying 16 passengers on a transcontinental journey to San Francisco, arrived at Dayton.

New York Chamber of Commerce announced Cardinal Mercier will be guest of honor at its first fall session on Oct. 9.

Major W. R. Schroeder at McCook Field, Ohio, broke the two man airplane record when he ascended to a height of 30,000 feet.

Thirty-one German prisoners, alien enemies held in this country during the war, were taken to Hoboken en route to the Fatherland.

Thirty-three cafe and hotel proprietors of New Jersey will change their pleas of not guilty of a charge of violation war-time prohibition.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress endorsed action of United States steel workers in support of collective bargaining principle.

Newton K. Bugbee and Edward I. Edwards, Jersey City banker, won the republican and democratic gubernatorial nominations, respectively.

After disposing of official functions the Prince of Wales intends to spend the rest of his 3-day visit at Victoria, B. C., in playing golf and sight-seeing.

Ten stills containing 1000 barrels of crude oil were destroyed by fire at the Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., estimated at \$100,000.

Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Daylight Saving Association, said "scores of cities and towns in the eastern time zone will introduce daylight saving."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, declared in the Senate "The Postmaster General has done some things that to me seem sufficient grounds for impeachment."

Describing the general purposes of the organization of the steel industry had been decided upon by the American Federation of Labor, which had a spot in the industrial situation, with the men forced to work long hours with small wages and under bad conditions.

With the actual calling of the strike, a list of twelve demands had been made upon which the strikers had combined, Fitzpatrick said. These demands included recognition of collective bargaining, eight hours a day, with pay for all men discharged for union activities and the adoption of the "check off" system by which the company would collect union dues from the men. Wages were not specifically mentioned.

On his return from Fitzpatrick had two news. "The industry pays less than papers get," he said at one point, but several times later he asserted that money was not the issue. "It's conditions," he declared. "The hours are terrible, the men tell us. The conditions are awful. Their women want more happiness."

Referring to \$60 a day as the wage drawn by highly skilled steel workers, Fitzpatrick said this was "a mere pittance for the work they do." Average wages, he said, were around 40 cents an hour.

HOPE FOR A CONFERENCE

New York, Sept. 25.—After being shown an Associated Press despatch quoting John Fitzpatrick, director of the steel strike, as saying that the board of directors of the corporation would not deal with the union labor leaders, he was attending a dinner given here tonight by Baron Kottal, president of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, and was asked to make some comment. Breaking the silence of the strike, Mr. Gary wrote a statement while seated at the table and invited the newspapermen into the hall, read it to them.

"The board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation are the stockholders, including from 60,000 to 70,000 employees," said the statement. "We are their servants, and are selected to represent and protect their interests, and also the interests of all our 250,000 employees of the machinery whom I think are not members of labor unions."

"Moreover, I believe our corporation has great obligations to the general public concerning the issues involved in the pending strike. In the present emergency, it is our duty to present assume to answer the question propounded to me."

"I think they had a meeting, and decided upon murder."

Elsewhere in the steel industry, the witness said, striking workers were meeting with fair treatment.

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THE FITZPATRICK'S REELS OF STEEL INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

Places Responsibility For Walkout Upon Chairman Gary of the Steel Board For Declining to Meet the Workers' Committee—Says Men Would Return to Work Now Upon an Agreement For a Conference—Appeared as Labor's First Witness—Declares There Is a Reign of Blood and Iron In the Steel Districts of Western Pennsylvania—Considers \$60 a Day a Mere Pittance For Work Done By Highly Skilled Steel Workers—Contends That the Average Wages Were Around 40 Cents an Hour.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Appearing as labor's first witness in the senate of the steel strike John Fitzpatrick of Chicago, chairman of the strikers' committee, declared today that an agreement by the United States Steel corporation to arbitrate differences between its employees would result in an immediate end of the walkout, which he said now affects 340,000 men.

Fitzpatrick's remarks came after a six hours' recital before the senate labor committee of the efforts to organize the steel workers in the past condition which led up to the strike. Had Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the steel corporation, met the workers' committee, which would not have walked out, Fitzpatrick said, but an agreement for a conference, now would result in the men returning to work.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and chairman of the first committee, urged to organize the steel workers, will be heard by the committee tomorrow. Fitzpatrick said that the secretary of the workers' committee, who has been charged by Representative Charles McNary, of Ohio, with spreading I. W. W. propaganda, will be heard. Judge Gary is to appear next in the hearing, which will be the corporation's side of the controversy.

In his recital today, Fitzpatrick painted a picture of conditions in the steel districts of western Pennsylvania. He declared there was a reign of blood and iron there with the workers' committee, which had Pennsylvania state constabulary as its chief exponent. Murder and assault on the workers were every day occurrence, he alleged, and in this connection he sketched dramatically the story of the killing of one woman, an organizer of mine workers, which occurred before the steel strike was called.

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