

THE BUTTE INTER MOUNTAIN.

VOL. XXI. NO. 75

Rainy Tonight.

BUTTE, MONTANA, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1901.

Threatening Tomorrow.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MILLIONAIRE STRATTON JOINS LABOR UNION

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Colorado Springs, June 18.—W. S. Stratton is variously estimated as being worth from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Despite his wealth he has put in an application for membership in local union No. 515 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Stratton was a carpenter before the independence made him wealthy and was a skilled workman.

A few days ago Robert Kelly, a member of No. 515, met Stratton and asked him to join. Stratton replied, laughingly, "I'm broke." A few days later Kelly asked him, "Have you got the price yet, Stratton?" Stratton replied that he had managed to scrape it up, and put in his application for membership, which will be voted upon at their next meeting. Mr. Stratton's election as a member, of course, is a foregone conclusion.

HEINZE WINS THE MINNIE HEALEY SUIT

Possession of the Famous Mine Decided Adversely to the Claims of Miles Finlen---Receiver Says the Property Is Worth \$10,000,000.--- Text of Decision.

Heinze Will Have to Pay Finlen \$54,000, the Amount Spent in Developing the Mine Before He Threw It Up---Thought the Claim Was Worthless---One of the Richest in Butte



JUDGE HARNEY.

Judge Harney rendered a decision today in the suit brought by Miles Finlen against F. Augustus Heinze and the Johnstown Mining company to recover possession of the Minnie Healey mine, valued at \$10,000,000, and it was in favor of Heinze and the company. The decision makes it necessary for the defendants to pay Finlen \$54,000 to recompense him for the money expended in the development of the property prior to the time Heinze took hold of it and also give him \$5,000 paid by him to Caroline V. Kelly at the time he secured the lease

and bond on her part of the property. Interest goes with the latter sum.

The decision covers twenty-two pages of typewritten material. In it the various phases of the case are set forth. It is stated that Finlen held the lease and bond for three-fourths of the property, and after working the mine a while turned it over to Heinze on condition that he would reimburse him for the amount of money expended. It is further stated that Finlen agreed to sign a deed of transfer when he returned from the east, his alleged language in this respect being quoted as follows: "I turn over all my rights to you. You can have the suit (against the B. & M.) brought in my name and you can go into possession of the claim whenever you desire and do the work as you may wish. The matter is all understood between us. I have not time to sign the written transfer agreement now, but you go on and I will do that when I return from the east. My word is as good as my bond."

The conclusions of law are as follows: First, That F. Augustus Heinze is now and was at the time this action was commenced the owner in fee, in possession and entitled to the possession of all five-eighths of the Minnie Healey claim, and the owner in equity of all the title and rights which Caroline V. Kelly had therein at any time after the giving of the leases and agreements referred to in the complaint, and of all rights conveyed by her to the plaintiff by the deed introduced in evidence, and that the Johnstown Mining company is now and was at the time this action was commenced the owner of an eighth of the Minnie Healey.

Second, That the plaintiff holds all the title acquired by him by virtue of the deed from Caroline V. Kelly, or which he may hereafter be entitled to thereunder in trust for F. A. Heinze, and should be decreed to convey it to him upon the payment of \$5,000 and interest at the rate of 8 per cent from the time the plaintiff paid the money to Caroline V. Kelly.

Third, That the plaintiff and all persons and corporations claiming or to claim through or under him are estopped from claiming any interest, right or title in or to the Minnie Healey as against the defendants, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to any judgment or relief sought for in his complaint.

Fourth, That F. A. Heinze is entitled to a decree in effect compelling the plaintiff to convey all and every right, claim or title which he has or may assert in and to the Minnie Healey under and by virtue of the leases and agreements mentioned in the complaint, and that said decree upon its entry have such effect, which decree the entry shall be conditional upon the payment of \$54,000 to Heinze by the plaintiff.

Fifth, That the defendants, F. A. Heinze and the Johnstown company, are entitled to a decree forever quieting their title to the Minnie Healey against all and every claim of the plaintiff save a right to a vendor's lien thereon, for \$54,000 and interest that may hereafter accrue, and for the further sum of \$5,000 and interest paid by the plaintiff to Caroline V. Kelly, and forever enjoining and restraining the plaintiff and all those claiming through and under him from attempting to have any conveyance of any right, title or interest in or to the Minnie Healey from Caroline V. Kelly, John Devlin, Marion M. Devlin or Mary E. Reilly, or either of them, and from commencing or prosecuting any suit or action against them or the defendants.

Sixth, That the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment for \$54,000 and \$5,000 paid to Caroline V. Kelly, with interest on the latter from the date of judgment.

Seventh, That the value of the supplies used by Heinze in the Minnie Healey and belonging to the plaintiff, and the money paid for supplies, labor and pay roll by the plaintiff on account of the Minnie Healey after November 21, 1898, is only an indebtedness and does not form any part of a consideration for the transfer from the plaintiff to the defendant of the leases and agreements mentioned in the complaint.

Eighth, That the defendants recover their costs and disbursements.

Although the suit was brought by Finlen, the matter was aired on the cross complaint of Heinze about six weeks ago and the decision reversed by the court.

It is said that operations are to be resumed at once on that portion of the property not covered by the injunction order in the suit between Heinze and the Boston & Montana to determine title to the veins of the claim.

Receiver Who Has Worked Property for Two Years Places a High Valuation on It---Rich Ore Bodies Within Five Feet of Workings Abandoned by Finlen---The Law Points.

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F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

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SCORPIONS' DEATH HELD THE SHIP

(By Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, June 18.—The Times says that the trans-Atlantic steamer Crown Point, from Philadelphia, which was wrecked in the German bank Planet, the decks of which were swarming with scorpions, the captain and crew of which were sick with scurvy, the chief officer dead and the second officer too ill to take any part in the navigation of the vessel.

This was May 14, in latitude 40:35, longitude 13:30.

Second Officer Bryant of the Crown Point was put in charge of the stricken bark and worked her into Queenstown harbor on May 28.

Captain Buskenneth of the Planet was stricken May 12 with scurvy. He was unconscious when the Crown Point fell in with the bark. He never regained consciousness, and died before the bark reached Queenstown. The second officer died May 24.

MAY EXPEL A CHICAGO LABOR PARTY

CHICAGO FEDERATION IS IN TROUBLE WITH PARENT BODY.

Drastic Action Likely to Be Taken by Members of the National Executive Committee at a Meeting to Be Held in Toronto Next Month.

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, June 18.—Thomas I. Kidd, one of the members of the American federation would, it is said, be the leading local assembly, last night sent to President Gompers at Washington, a report recommending the revocation of the Chicago federation's charter.

If the recommendation is accepted, drastic action will probably be taken by the executive board at a meeting to be held in Toronto early next month.

A formidable rival to the Chicago realized in local labor circles that the inevitable sequel to the act of revocation and forthwith a factional war would ensue between the rival labor assemblies.

Although for a long time it has been realized in local labor circles that the relations between the Chicago federation and the parent bodies were being strained, almost to the snapping point, yet it had been supposed the crisis had been tided over during the session of the national officers at the Briggs house two weeks ago.

It had been charged that the Chicago federation was guilty of insubordination to the national body and of violating the national rules of the organization.

Among the labor men of prominence the announcement as to the action of Mr. Kidd, who is a Chicago man and national secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers union, was decidedly sensational news.

CZARINA OF RUSSIA HAS A NEW DAUGHTER

(By Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, June 18.—The Czarina today gave birth to a daughter. The child will be named Anastasia. The other children of the Czar and Czarina are: The Grand Duchess Olga, born Nov. 15, 1895 (new style); the Grand Duchess Tatiana, born June 10, 1897; the grand duchess Maria born June 26, 1899.

MRS. M'KINLEY NOW SAFE

Wife of the President May Be Able to Accompany Her Husband to Canton July 1.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 18.—Mrs. Johnston and Rixey held a consultation at the White House this forenoon, at the conclusion of which Dr. Johnston pronounced Mrs. McKinley out of danger and convalescing.

He said there may, of course, be a recurrence of her trouble, but for the present the danger is past.

It is expected the president and Mrs. McKinley will be able to leave for Canton by July 1.

MACHINISTS TO RESUME WORK

Owners of Five Chicago Plants Concede the Demands Made by the Workmen.

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, June 18.—Settlements with striking machinists were effected yesterday at five plants of local manufacturers, making a total of over seventy Chicago plants in which the strikers have won the fight begun through the general strike three weeks ago.

Under the terms of settlement the strikers returned to work today, having been granted the nine-hour work day without a cut in the rate of wages paid for ten hours.

All of the firms that settled have membership in the Chicago Machinists association an organization of employers in the foundry trades.

Only 1,600 men are now out on strike.

MINE WORKERS MEETING

Every Member of the Body Present, and an Effort Will Be Made to Accomplish Something Before Adjourning.

(By Associated Press.)

Pueblo, Colo., June 18.—The second annual convention of district No. 2, United Mine Workers, embracing Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, is in session here.

Thus far there are only about 50 delegates present, but more will probably arrive. John L. Gehr of Coal Creek is president.

The meeting yesterday was confined to hearing addresses by local labor leaders and work will begin this afternoon.

CITY OF GREENVILLE, S. C., SWEEPED AWAY BY FIRE

(By Associated Press.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 18.—A large portion of the city of Greenville, S. C., has been swept away by fire. The manager of the telegraph office there advised Atlanta early today that a big fire was burning on both sides of him and that his office would be destroyed. After that communication was lost.

ABSORBED BY STEEL COMPANY

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Falls Into Hands of the United States Corporation.

New York, June 18.—At a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, negotiations were brought to a close which will result in the absorption of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company by the United States Steel corporation.

Those who attended the meeting were John J. Mitchell, James C. Hutchins, John Hutchins, Isaac Elwood, representing the Colorado concern, and representatives of J. Pierpont Morgan for the steel combine.

The meeting lasted several hours, and at its close no one of the conferees was willing to speak concerning the transaction.

From other sources it was learned, however, that the deal was practically closed and that the offer of the steel combine to buy in Colorado Fuel and Iron company at a price not far from 170 was accepted.

The culmination of the transaction is regarded with satisfaction by John W. Gates and his associates, who have been largely instrumental in the deal.

Neath Near to Mr. Pingree.

London, June 18.—H. M. Pingree former governor of Michigan is sinking fast. Dr. Mills says the end is only a question of a few hours.

HARD SLAP AT AMERICA BY RUSSIA

DUTIES ON A NUMBER OF UNITED STATES GOODS ARE INCREASED.

Order of This Government, Made Some Time Ago, Stirs the Bears to Action, and They Put in Force a Prohibitory Tariff Rate.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 18.—The Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, has communicated to the state department that in consequence of the American government, through a treasury order of March 9 last, applying tariff restrictions against Russian petroleum imported to this country, the Russian minister of finance, M. Dewitte, has issued an order, dated June 7, imposing the highest tariff rate of the Russian schedule on American white resin or calafin, calapol and white resin, under article 82 of the Russian tariff law, and increasing the rate on American bicycles under article 137 of the Russian laws.

This action is entirely apart from that taken in connection with Russian sugar, and is a new development in the discriminatory duties imposed by this government and the retaliatory duties imposed by Russia.

The order of the Russian minister is to take effect next Friday, or two weeks from the date of its issuance.

CRAIG-Y-NOS HAS BEEN SOLD

Residence in Wales of Adeline Patti, Noted Singer, Is Disposed of at Auction.

London, June 18.—Craig-Y-Nos Castle, the residence in Wales of Adeline Patti (Baroness Rolf Cederstrom), was put up at auction this afternoon at the Mart, this city.

It was bought in for £45,000 after a dramatic scene caused by a false bid of £50,000 which was reserve price.

Mme. Patti's reason for wishing to dispose of one of the most beautiful country seats in the United Kingdom are said by agents to be two fold.

In the first place, she desires to spend a good part of each year in Sweden with her husband's relatives, and in the second place she finds the Welsh climate does not agree with her.

Her life in the future will be spent in the country of her husband's birth.

STRIKE OF INTERNATIONAL MACHINISTS AND WHAT IT MEANS TO MANUFACTURERS AND EMPLOYEES

The Entire Membership of the American Federation of Labor May Be Involved in the Controversy, Which Would Mean 1,500,000 Men Would Quit Work.

The strike of the International Association of Machinists which is now gradually spreading over the country bids fare to involve the American Federation of Labor and all allied unions, the aggregate membership being 1,500,000.

Four hundred machinery manufacturers, members of the National Metal Traders' Association have declared war upon the International Association of Machinists, and according to the statement of leaders on both sides, the struggle will be the most desperate and disastrous controversy in the history of the country.

Officers of the association also declare that several hundred other manufacturers will join in the crusade against the union machinists, and with such a beginning they are confident they can disrupt the International Association of Machinists and all other trades that may come to their assistance.

While the declaration of war is against the machinists alone, labor men assert that the manufacturers will have to fight all labor, as the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor will come to the assistance of the machinists.

The trouble began over a question of wages. A year ago the manufacturers of the United States, Canada and Mex-



SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

STRENGTH OF LABOR, 1,500,000 MEN.

Additional machinists involved by the war	50,000
Allied trades that will be affected	150,000
Membership of National Metal Traders' Association	600
Membership of American Fed. of Labor	1,500,000
Membership railroad brotherhoods	200,000

Five Hundred Machinery Manufacturers Are Arrayed Against the Employees—A General Labor War May Follow—Crusade Against Union Workmen.

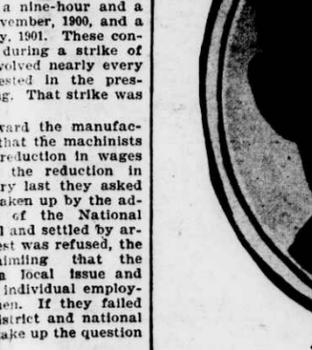
ico agreed to grant a nine-hour and a half work day in November, 1900, and a nine-hour day in May, 1901. These concessions were made during a strike of machinists which involved nearly every manufacturer interested in the present New York meeting. That strike was then declared off.

Immediately afterward the manufacturers were notified that the machinists would not permit a reduction in wages to correspond with the reduction in hours, and in January last they asked that the question be taken up by the administrative council of the National Metal Traders' Council and settled by arbitration. This request was refused, the manufacturers claiming that the wage question was a local issue and should be settled by individual employers and their workmen. If they failed to agree, then the district and national organizations would take up the question and make a decision.

This was unsatisfactory to the machinists and May 12 President O'Connell issued an order to strike in every shop where ten hours' pay for nine hours' work was refused. This resulted in 60,000 machinists striking May 20. Of these about 30,000 have since been granted their demands. One of the features of the machinists' strike is that nonunion men have joined it in large numbers.

May 28 the Administrative Council met in Chicago and adopted a declaration of principles which declared that thereafter the employer would conduct his business to suit himself and that un-

Machinists Want a Nine Hour Work-day Which the Employers Are Not Willing to Allow Ten Hours Pay for—Trouble Began Over One Year Ago.



JAMES O'CONNELL, President International Association of Machinists.

CAPITAL TIED UP, \$125,000,000.

Capital tied up in United States	\$125,000,000
Capital tied up in Chicago	10,000,000
Machinists on strike in United States	30,000
Machinists on strike in Chicago	1,800
Machinists in United States	150,000

der no circumstances would the International Association of Machinists be recognized again. It also declared null and void the national arbitration agreement between the manufacturers and machinists. This action was indorsed at the New York meeting and \$500,000 raised to carry on the war against union machinists.

This war will extend into every nook and corner of the country, and will not end, it is declared, until one side or the other is completely beaten. It will be as bitterly fought throughout the nation as was the struggle in the building trades of last year in Chicago, and it is freely admitted that business will suffer so much the greater in proportion to the district involved.

The manufacturers assert that in the struggle against union labor they will have the support of all combinations of capital that come in contact with organized labor. They also declare that the railroad companies of the country fear a gigantic strike of machinists will take place on their lines some day, and for that reason they will aid the manufacturers. This, it is said, would involve the railroad employes' brotherhoods.

Several other trades are endeavoring to receive higher wages from the manufacturers. There are the molders, patternmakers, blacksmiths and metal workers. None of these trades, it is said, will permit the manufacturers to use it as a club to crush the machinists union and it is admitted that they will undoubtedly be dragged into the struggle.