



NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS. LONDON.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH A GALE AFTER OPPRESSIVE CALM.

SENSE OF RELIEF IN HIS LEADERSHIP—THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES—THE BISHOP OF LONDON WARNS EXTREMISTS.

London, Aug. 3.—Whatever may be said about the moralities of reprisals on ruffianism, there is a sense of relief in having a strong man at the front with the courage required for speaking plainly. British politics has reached a stage of fogginess where the functions of the opposition are paralyzed by faction feuds and intrigues, and the Ministers lack the energy needed for pulling themselves together and winding up the session with dignity and strength. Puerilities have engrossed public attention—such as the significance of Lord Salisbury's nodding of the head when an inclusive question was asked about the accession declaration bill or the unspoken word trembling on the lips of the keeper of the King's conscience when the Lord Chancellor was irritated by Lord Rosebery's noisy gesticulation, or Mr. Balfour's feeble expostulations for inveigling the House into passing two or three little bills before adjournment for grouse shooting and golfing. Suddenly there is leadership by a statesman who takes a serious view of a war employing more than two hundred thousand British soldiers for two years, and who knows his own mind. Mr. Chamberlain's speech last night came like a strong gale after a stagnant calm. It created a great uproar among the Irish members and intense excitement in the House, and when the last word was spoken it was known that the government had decided upon a policy of reprisals in answer to Commandant Kritzinger's challenge. It would not be an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth, but all Boers shooting wounded soldiers or killing native scouts in the service of the British would be tried by court martial and sentenced to death. Mr. Chamberlain did not flinch from the start to the finish. He declared that houses which sheltered those concerned in the outrages ought to be burned; that the policy of devastating the enemy's country was a natural operation of war; that concentration camps had been humanely designed and administered, in spite of terrible mortality; that the guerilla war had degenerated into a campaign of brigandage and outrage; that mistaken leniency was the policy of the past, and that atrocities and crimes against the laws of civilized warfare would be severely dealt with. Mr. Chamberlain was terribly in earnest, and represented the common sense of the middle classes of England, now as always the real stronghold of political power, when he contended that the time for illusions and sentiment had passed, and that a war with irresponsible brigands and marauders must be brought to an end in a businesslike way.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman enacted the part of a captain facing both ways for the Liberal faction, and Sir Edward Grey was rewarded for the courage of his convictions by flouts and insults from the irreconcilable on the Nationalist side. Commandant Kritzinger has confounded the pro-Boer partisans here, just as Mr. Kruger succeeded in doing two years ago when he issued his ultimatum. Whether the British were right or wrong in ordering the punishment of notorious Cape rebels, the slaughter of wounded soldiers and captured blacks was not a policy which the most infatuated Radical could condone. There cannot be clemency to murderers even in time of war.

The accounts of the sham warfare conducted by the fleets are confused, and long dispatches describing complex manoeuvres are dull reading. Possibly Mr. Kipling, who is afloat, may succeed finally in exciting enthusiasm for this costly naval practice. At present the main thing proved seems to be that luck is more important than naval strategy in determining the fortunes of war. The fleet standing for home defence was prevented by fog from detecting the hostile fleet on its way to the Scilly Islands, and it has been baffled by fortune at every turn. It had the worst of the cruiser action, yet was able to raise the blockade of Alderney. It is difficult to strike a balance between the performances of the admirals and decide which has proved the smarter tactician, and this seems to be the chief object of naval manoeuvres. There are a good many sceptics who question the utility of sham battles at sea, and class them with the Alderney reviews as poor training for actual war. Comment is often heard that the Americans, when the war with Spain came on, profited by their constant target practice, and knew how to handle the big guns, and that the same kind of expert training in shooting to hit would be more valuable than tactical manoeuvres, which can never be on the same level as in war. The battle of Colenso was lost at Alderney; the croakers suggest that a future Trafalgar cannot be won by manoeuvres under imaginary conditions.

A singular proof of the bloodless nature of all modern warfare at sea, when battleships have not been tested under fire, has been offered at the session of the British Medical Association. No warship afloat has an operating room for surgeons, and owing to structural changes the wounded cannot be carried down to the cockpit, as in Nelson's time, but, according to a naval expert, must be allowed to lie where they happen to fall until the battle is over and there is time to send around ambulances.

The Bishop of London promises to fulfil the prophecies made when he was appointed. He has been warning the extremists in his diocese that they must abandon the practice of the reservation of the sacrament and remove the tabernacles from ritualistic churches. No general order has been issued, and some compromise may yet be effected, but the Bishop is now credited with a firm determination to forbid certain ritualistic practices which the Archbishops have declared to be illegal. The Bishop was known to be in sympathy with the ritualists when appointed, but the best informed churchmen were convinced that this would be a strong resource in regulating the excesses of the extremists and enforcing compliance with the Archbishops' advice.

While there has been an unbroken spell of good weather for Goodwood, London has been oppressed with sultry heat. Straw hats are worn everywhere in the West End, and black neck coats are dropped at clubs. Another innovation brought about by the inclement heat is the use of sandals for men and women. Railway traffic for the seaside is tremendous every week end, and is exceptionally heavy to-day.

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STEYN'S COUSIN KILLED.

SLAIN WHILE FIGHTING IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Bloemfontein, Aug. 3.—Commandant Haermsman Steyn, a cousin of President Steyn, was killed August 1 while fighting at Ficksburg. Boers and rebels are re-entering the Barkly West district of Cape Colony.

Barkly West is situated about twenty-one miles northwest of Kimberley.

KRUEGER ON PEACE TERMS.

WILLING TO GIVE MONEY, BUT NOTHING ELSE TO END HOSTILITIES.

Paris, Aug. 3.—In the course of the interview with Mr. Krueger published in the "Figaro" today the ex-President of the Transvaal said:

We have already once proposed peace directly to Great Britain, and we will not renew the propositions. All we are willing to give for peace is money. If Great Britain asks it, and no price is too dear to obtain independence and the right to live as a free nation.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, who is here on what he describes as "private business," says there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Krueger is coming to St. Petersburg.

BUILDING ARSENALS IN CHINA.

TRADE IMPROVING, BUT THE PEOPLE ARE SULLEN AND DEFIANT.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 3.—The Governor of Shan-Tung, Yuan Shi Kai, is constructing arsenals in that province for the manufacture of arms and smokeless powder. He is engaging experts who were formerly employed in the arsenals here. The Chinese are also manufacturing arms and ammunition near Pao-Ting.

Trade is improving, but the attitude of the Chinese is sullen and defiant.

PROTECTION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The State Department has received through Mr. Squiers, Secretary of Legation at Peking, a note from Li Hung Chang describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching-Ting and Pao-Ting-Fu. Mr. Squiers says this is the first step on the part of the Chinese authorities toward the protection of foreigners travelling through the disturbed districts of the provinces of Shan-Se and Pe-Chi-Li. The regulations are quaintly expressed, but in substance they provide for the establishment of military posts at nine stations on the road, the commanders of which are to furnish escorts for travellers. The escort is to keep within twelve feet of the traveller, whose pace must set theirs. It is to disperse those who gather about the traveller and are boisterous, and its members are not to accept any pay from a traveller, under pain of dismissal. A post will be forwarded every two days.

CHINESE MAGISTRATES' POWERS.

PROCLAMATION ENJOINING THEM TO MAKE MISSIONARIES CONFORM TO LAWS.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The State Department has received a copy of a remarkable proclamation issued by Governor Yuan of Shan-Tung on June 7, defining the relation that must exist between the magistrates and the Christian natives. The proclamation deals with the subject in language so energetic as to make it evident that the Chinese magistrates will not allow the missionaries to exercise the same influence as heretofore in local affairs or in any other than religious matters in the future.

Governor Yuan states that he has received many reports from Chinese officials stating that "unworthy members of the church were practicing their religion simply for the protection it afforded to them, and were lightly setting aside the law of the land, and seeking occasions for quarrels, and that such affairs were daily increasing in numbers."

In reply to appeals to have the foreign consuls and missionaries devise a method for checking the trouble, Governor Yuan demands to know why his sub-officials have not obeyed his previous instructions requiring them to administer exact justice without regard to whether offenders are Christians or not. He points out that "the missionaries are merely teachers of religion. They have no authority whatever to interfere in the affairs of the Chinese people, nor any power to exercise official functions, as everybody ought to know." Therefore, the Governor enjoins his magistrates to make no distinction between Church and people, and to let no one else presume to exercise his authority for controlling the people. He says: "The most important matter is that justice should be done to both sides. It makes no difference whether the people annoy the Christians or the Christians annoy the people; let there be a clear distinction made between the crooked and the straight, and it will then be impossible that any occasion for interference should arise."

He concludes that should people insult the Christians because they practise their religion the officials must rigorously suppress the disturbance, while, on the other hand, should a member of the Church "drag in his religion when his suit is one that has nothing to do with Church matters, and the missionary force himself into the case of interference, then the magistrate should not hesitate to controvert and reprove, as the facts of the case may justify, and deal with the case according to reason."

LENNOX REACHES SAN FRANCISCO.

TOWED IN BY STEAMER IAQUA—NO SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The disabled transport Lennox was towed to port this morning by the steamer Iaqua, which picked her up Thursday night nine miles west of Piedras Blancas. At that time the Lennox was still drifting toward the coast and met the Iaqua, as the latter vessel was on her way up from San Diego to Eureka. From the time she broke down and picked up by the Iaqua the Lennox drifted and sailed under a jury rig over one hundred miles. Nothing was reported of the transport tug Slocum, which went out Thursday afternoon to the rescue of the transport. The passengers on the Lennox were:

Captain William Yates, 14th Infantry; Lieutenant B. H. Dorcey, 14th Cavalry; Surgeon C. G. Scaparoni, Lieutenant Samuel Riggs, late 47th Infantry; Lieutenant E. E. Philbrook, late 46th Infantry; thirteen clerks of the quartermaster's and commissary departments, four privates of the Hospital Corps, seven discharged teamsters and blacksmiths and nine stowaways from Nagasaki.

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THE DYING EMPRESS.

BELIEF THAT HER DEATH IS NOT MANY DAYS AWAY.

A DRAMATIC OPPORTUNITY LOST TO THE KAISER—CURRENT COMMENT.

IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1901, By The New-York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Aug. 4, 1 a. m.—Empress Frederick's condition is evidently precarious and her end cannot be deferred many days. The German Emperor would not have charged the Crown Prince with the duty of representing him at the festivities in Hamburg on the arrival of Count von Waldersee if there had not been an alarming change in his mother's condition. The reception to Von Waldersee would have offered to the monarch, who understands the art of stage management, a remarkable opportunity for commanding the attention of Europe, and nothing short of compulsion would have deprived him of the advantage of a dramatic situation. These inferences are confirmed by information from those in touch with the court here that the Empress, like her mother before her, has wished to have her condition pass as far as possible without observation, and that she has steadily been losing strength with the progress of her terrible malady. The bad news has been kept back from week to week, as was done when Queen Victoria was at Osborne after her first stroke of paralysis, and public announcement is made when the situation has become serious. Queen Victoria's last days were darkened by the knowledge that the Empress's malady had been pronounced cancerous, and she insisted upon having detailed reports of the medical examination, and was unable to dismiss the subject from her mind.

The King and Queen may be summoned any day to Constance. The King's recent exclamation that scientific experts ought to discover some method of curing cancer is explained by his grief over his sister's struggle for life and his brother-in-law's death from the same disease. There have been rumors that the King himself was in dread of an attack of the same malady and had appointed a German specialist to keep watch over his throat, but these may be dismissed as morbid fancies of court attendants. The King has a German physician, but his health is better than it has been for a long period.

The mystery respecting the passage of a Boer commando into Portuguese territory is not fully cleared up. The section where the Boers are now making a desperate stand is a large quadrilateral of mountainous country, stretching from De Aar to Stormberg and from Beaufort west to Queenstown. They are divided into small roving detachments, which are alternately massed and dispersed. The section of Cape Colony exposed to the raids of these bands of Cape rebels and Boers is equal to about half the area of the Orange River Colony. In the clearance of these mountains General French is finding an undertaking of exceptional difficulty, when the rebels are aided by their former neighbors and know every foot of the ground.

The attendance of American visitors is so large that the Spanish exhibition at the Guildhall will be kept open a greater part of August. Mr. Abbey's series of Graft panels for the Boston Public Library will be exhibited at the Guildhall during October.

House agents are receiving instructions from many West End tenants to advertise their houses in America for the coronation season.

EMPRESS DOWAGER NEAR DEATH.

BAD NEWS FROM CROBERG CAUSES THE EMPEROR TO CHANGE HIS PLANS.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" says the death of Empress Dowager Frederick is expected at any moment. Professor Renvers, who was suddenly called, has arrived at Friedrichshof.

Cronberg, Aug. 3.—Emperor William's resolve to hasten here is due to the fact that the Empress Dowager Frederick had a serious failure of strength yesterday evening. The condition of the Empress Dowager, however, has since improved, and there is no disposition to anticipate immediate danger. Professor Renvers, the specialist, is to arrive at the palace to-morrow. All Emperor William's children and other members of the royal family, except Prince Henry of Prussia, who is with the German fleet at Cadix, are expected here.

Hamburg, Aug. 3.—Emperor William has telegraphed from Bergen, Norway, to the Senate here, announcing the abandonment of his proposed visit to Hamburg, on account of the news regarding his mother's condition, adding that he has charged the Crown Prince to represent him at the reception to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee on his return from China, and thanking Hamburg for the extensive preparations made by the city, which has always been foremost in demonstrating German patriotism.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Waterbury, N. Y., Aug. 3.—At Burke, N. Y., fire has destroyed Everett Brothers' store and David Everett's dwelling house. Loss, \$30,000.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Ninety per cent of the horses in Chicago are now suffering from influenza. The disease is spreading in from three to five cases out of every hundred.

Jenn Yan, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Guy Finch, aged thirty-two, an employee of a clothing store, here, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. No reason for the act is known.

Waterbury, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A dispatch from the United States Marine Corps states that the body of Captain E. C. Joiner, of Henderson, N. Y., who was drowned by the sinking of the Sagamore a few days ago, has been recovered.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 3.—Private Louis Haggerty, 10th United States Artillery, killed his wife and then blew out his own brains in his quarters at the government barracks, on Sullivan Island, today. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy. Haggerty enlisted from West Virginia.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Fire broke out last night in the top of the Grand Trunk Railway's elevator, at Fifty-first and Central-ave. Damage estimated at \$75,000 was caused before the flames were brought under control. The occupants of a frame hotel close to the elevators were driven out and the building was partly destroyed.

Mexico City, Aug. 3.—The Mexican Lloyd Trading and Transport Company has obtained a concession from the Federal Government to run a line of steamers from Baltimore and other American ports to Mexican Gulf ports, making two complete monthly round trips. The steamers are permitted to do both foreign and coasting trade.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The next Eucharist Congress, composed of every parish priest in the United States, has been called to assemble in St. Louis on October 15. Cardinals Martinielli and Gibbons, Monsignor Sharratt, Paris, Delaware to Canada, together with many of the leading archbishops and bishops of the country, have announced their intention to be present. The coming congress will be the fifth of the kind in the United States.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Colonel John F. Finery, president of the United Irish Society, has gone to New-York to meet the Grand Trunk Railway's elevator, at Fifty-first and Central-ave. Damage estimated at \$75,000 was caused before the flames were brought under control. The occupants of a frame hotel close to the elevators were driven out and the building was partly destroyed.

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CHECK ON IMMIGRATION.

CANADA LIKELY TO INTRODUCE NEW RESTRICTIONS.

PLAN BY WHICH UNDESIRABLE NEW-COMERS MAY BE KEPT OUT OF THIS COUNTRY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Aug. 3.—The United States has made an important proposition to Canada designed to secure the cordial co-operation of Dominion officials in the inspection of immigrants arriving at Canadian ports, and who, in many instances, subsequently enter the United States. Assistant Secretary Taylor said to-day that he believed a satisfactory agreement would be soon reached not only with the Canadian officials, but also with the transportation companies having terminals in Canada.

This project for improving the United States inspection service along the border line has been delayed for some time because certain railroads were not inclined to encourage contract labor. The American prohibition of this class will therefore be omitted from the new Canadian regulations, but in all other respects it is expected the immigrant laws of the two countries will be made nearly identical. As a result of continuous efforts exerted by Secretary Gage the transportation-companies, it is now believed, will acquiesce in the Treasury's demand to deport at their own expense any immigrants brought by them to Canada as well as to the United States who may be excluded under the law.

By securing this co-operation Treasury officials hope to be able to check the enormous amount of smuggling across the Canadian border line which annually adds thousands of undesirable immigrants to this country's population. Field inspectors have recently reported that a large percentage of the foreigners arriving at Canadian ports are really destined to points in the United States. Once landed at Quebec, they depart for Montreal and other interior cities to wait for opportunities to slip across the border into the "Paradise of the oppressed."

All other expedients to check the flood of prohibited immigrants have failed. When Mr. Taylor was asked if trains would be stopped for inspection just before crossing the line, he said that they probably would, but it would not delay trains to any practical extent.

THE SPLIT IN THE WIGWAM.

TWO FACTIONS CLAMORING FOR CROKER'S RECOGNITION—TAMMANY ANXIETY OVER THE BOSS'S RETURN.

The probable return of Richard Croker to this city is filling the rank and file of Tammany Hall, as well as the leaders, with anxiety. What every one in the organization wants to know is whether Croker intends to take the advice of the Carroll-Van Wyck-Sexton-Devery clique and desert the old line leaders, or whether he will listen to John Whalen, "Larry" Delmour, Patrick Keenan and men allied with them. Tammany Hall is split in twain. The two factions are struggling for control of Richard Croker, and his decision is certain to cause bitterness and jealousy.

Carroll's return from Europe Lewis Nelson, John W. Keller, Dr. Cosby, "Larry" Delmour, John Whalen, Maurice Featherston, Peter F. Meyer, Andrew Freedman and others have kept away from him. Only those known to be in the Carroll clique have visited Tammany Hall. Carroll has had little to say since his arrival. He declares that Mr. Croker's only message was for each leader to work like a Trojan to build up strength in his district, keep his hands off every other district and wait for the real boss of Tammany to get home.

Andrew Freedman will sail for Europe next Thursday, to return with Mr. Croker. Freedman's peculiar relations with Croker have been revealed, to a certain extent. "Freedman makes money for Croker," said a Tammany leader yesterday, "and Croker is the friend of any one that makes him money." Freedman's visit to Croker's is not looked upon by Tammany men as of any importance, as they say Croker regards him as a "food taster" and a messenger boy more than anything else. Freedman, they add, likes to shine in reflected glory, and so hangs around Croker. His visit, Wigwamites say, will have no bearing on the political situation in the city, as Croker pays no attention to what he says.

EX-MAYOR'S BROTHER ASSAULTED.

GEORGE HOWELL BADLY BEATEN AFTER A QUARREL IN A BROOKLYN SALOON.

George Howell, a clerk, brother of the late ex-Mayor James Howell, is in a precarious condition at his home, No. 40 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, as the result of an assault committed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in St. Felix-st., near Fulton-st. Howell's mouth was split at both sides, his face was badly cut and the end of his tongue was bitten off, causing a great loss of blood. He is also suffering from a nervous shock and was delirious last night.

Howell spent a part of yesterday afternoon in the saloon of Harry Krah, No. 629 Fulton-st., at St. Felix-st., Charles Kirk, a silversmith, who recently came from Rochester and is boarding at No. 50 Hanson Place, was also in the place at the time. The two got into a quarrel, and Howell was taken out of the side door, but came back again and renewed the quarrel. For the second time Howell was put out of the place. While walking toward the corner he received a violent blow in the back and fell flat on his face. The bleeding was so profuse that Howell's friends became alarmed and called Dr. W. E. Thomson of No. 18 Hanson Place. The doctor found that the end of Howell's tongue had been bitten off, and he was weak from the loss of blood. His mouth was split on both sides. As he refused to go to the hospital, he was taken home and shortly afterward he became delirious.

Mrs. Ella Penton, of No. 65 St. Felix-st., was a witness of the assault, and identified Kirk as the man who struck the blow. He was arrested at his home and locked up in the Classon-ave. station.

CATARH OF THE STOMACH—DOCTORS REPORT—MAN-A-CEA Water cures when all Medicines fail; one, one, his wife, many. Then why experiment? Get Man-a-acea, the Wonderful Manganese Spring Water. Druggists, or Ben K. Curtis, 13 Stone St.—Adv.

STEEL STRIKE MUST GO ON.

THE CONFERENCE IN MR. SCHWAB'S OFFICE ENDS IN A DISAGREEMENT.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH NOW, STRIKERS SAY.

Negotiations for the settlement of the steel strike came to an end in this city yesterday when leaders of the strike refused to accept the terms offered by J. Pierpont Morgan.

President Shaffer and fourteen other members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association met Mr. Morgan and other representatives of the United States Steel Corporation in the office of C. M. Schwab at No. 71 Broadway about noon. The conference ended abruptly in an hour.

The steel men at Pittsburg are expected to make every effort to break the strike, and they will stand at no expense to break the power of the Amalgamated Association.

On the other hand, the Amalgamated officials will at once extend the strike and call out fully fifty thousand more men. They also expect the active co-operation of the American Federation of Labor.

TO EXTEND THE STRIKE. CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

STEEL MEN WILL ALSO START UP ALL THE MILLS THEY CAN—AMALGAMATED MEN EXPECT AID.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—Resulting from the failure of the Amalgamated executive board and the heads of the United States Steel Corporation to come to terms in New-York to-day, the Amalgamated men will at once—perhaps to-morrow—extend the strike to all the organized mills of the United States Steel Corporation.

At the same time the operating officials of the constituent concerns of the combination, who have been passive, although planning much in anticipation of failure of the peace negotiations, will actively launch their scheme for starting mills. The Amalgamated men will not be able to hold the recently organized men of the Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, Clark and Monessen mills of the American Steel Hoop Company, nor will they be able to hold the men of the Wellsville, Ohio, plant when an active start is made to put new men in these plants, as proposed.

Strikers in these plants, who have recently joined the organization, have already been brought to realize the futility of the strike effort. They see that with the entire lack of a wage consideration in the combat sentiment cannot long be with them. At the same time, the Amalgamated leaders argue that, while the strike is for a principle and the rights of the organization to unionize the men in the plants, that in the plants heretofore non-union it is a fight for wages, it being asserted that in most of the works the wages are from 10 to 25 per cent below those of the union plants. Non-union mill managers contest this statement.

EXPECTED TO DESERT STRIKERS.

The managers of the non-union mills recently drawn into the strike and the big McKeesport sheet mills have the assurance from large numbers of their men, who have joined the strike under a mistaken impression, that they are ready to desert the Amalgamated cause as soon as the management is ready to start its fires in the works. It is authoritatively stated that these mills can be "rattled" in two weeks after the management makes its first move to start them.

This is now being done at Wellsville, where the union lodge is a new one, and the force of the union there has already been seriously crippled. While the prospective desertion from the Amalgamated ranks will put back to work some ten thousand men who have thus far been thrown idle by the strike, the extension of the conflict to the organized plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, the Federal Steel and the National Steel Company will add fifty thousand men to the strike army.

Some of the men of the men of the American Steel and Wire Company, most of whose men are unorganized, will also be drawn into the conflict. The organization has unionized the large plant of the Wire company at Joliet, Ill., and some others, although no announcement has been made at any of them.

Two years ago, when the rod rollers' organization was disrupted through the intervention of the Amalgamated Association, the Amalgamated Association began at once to gather in the men of this organization. Years ago they belonged to the Amalgamated Association, leaving it to take up the battle for labor independently.

MEN TO BE CALLED OUT.

The officials of the Amalgamated Association claim an airtight organization in the plants of the Federal Steel Company and the National Steel Company. These will be called into the strike, according to plans made before the Amalgamated board started for New-York on Friday night, on what was then believed to be a futile mission. The conservative members hoped for no better terms from Morgan, and could see nothing ahead but a continuation and aggressive enlargement of the strike.

In addition to the plants specified the Amalgamated has organized some of the men of the Homestead and Duquesne and the upper and lower end of the Carnegie Company. These will be called into the conflict, although it is not believed that the organization is strong enough to cripple Carnegie Company operations. In the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, recently organized, and the Frankstown and Republic plant in Pittsburg will be practically closed by the strike.

More than fifty per cent of the operations of the United States Steel Corporation, the Amalgamated Association claims, will be active support of the American Federation of Labor, being affiliated with it. Through moral and financial support the federation, with its two million members, will exercise a vast influence. Boycott methods, it is understood, will largely characterize this support.

PLANS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION TO MEET TO-DAY.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—It is learned to-night that no time will be lost by the Amalgamated Association in completing its plan for a continuation of the strike. A meeting of the executive board will be held at headquarters to-morrow for this purpose. It is considered probable by all interested in the strike order will become general, calling out the union men in the National Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company and the National Tube Company. Nothing definite, however, can be known until after the meeting to-morrow. All the workers seen to-night are confident that the order will be issued at once, and expect the response to be general and hearty. The following mills will be affected:

American Sheet Steel Company—Union mills; Cambridge works, Cambridge, Ohio; Canton works, Canton, Ohio; Charters works, Carnegie, Penn.; Corning works, Hammond, Ind.; Dennison works, Dennison, Ohio; Dresden works, Dresden, Ohio; Falls works, Niles, Ohio; Hyde Park works, Hyde Park, Penn.; Lauffman works, Lauffman, Ohio; Falls works, Muncie, Ohio; Piqua works, Piqua, Ohio; Reeves works, Canal Dover, Ohio; Scordales works, Scordale, Penn.; Struthers works, Struthers, Ohio.

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STRIKE LEADERS ANNOUNCE THEIR INTENTION TO KEEP UP THE STRUGGLE.

All negotiations are off, and the strike from now on is to be a fight to the finish.

The steel strike situation was summed up in the foregoing terse and significant statement early yesterday afternoon by one of the leaders of the strike who had taken part in a final conference with J. P. Morgan and other representatives of the steel companies in this city. A later statement, prepared by Theodore J. Shaffer and his associates in the executive board of the Amalgamated Association, was less expressive of the situation, although it purported to give the reasons for breaking off negotiations to end the strike.

President Shaffer and fourteen other members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association came to this city from Pittsburg to meet Mr. Morgan and try to get his assent to a modification of the terms of settlement which he offered to Mr. Shaffer at their meeting on Saturday, July 27. The meeting took place shortly before noon yesterday in the office of C. M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, at No. 71 Broadway. At the expiration of an hour Mr. Morgan went away. He appeared to be angry, and he refused to say a word about the conference. Mr. Shaffer and his associates went to the Stevens House, at No. 23 Broadway, where they had a long secret consultation.

SHAFER'S STATEMENT.

Late in the afternoon they gave out the following statement:

We, the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, considering it incumbent upon us to enlighten the public, through the press, with reference to the present relation between our association and the United States Steel Corporation, present the following statement:

The officials of the United States Steel Corporation, in the negotiation of the settlement which they were suspended at the conferences held on July 11, 12 and 13, have withdrawn the propositions made at that time and are now offering terms less than they agreed to sign for. The following is the proposition which the United States Steel Corporation gave as an ultimatum.

It will be observed that the preamble states simply that the United States Steel Corporation officials will advise settlement by the underlying companies:

PREAMBLE.

"Conditions under which we are willing to advise a settlement of the labor difficulties: "Tin Plate Company—Should proceed under the conditions of the settlement of the Amalgamated Association of July 1, 1901.

"American Steel Hoop Company—Committee should sign the scale for all the mills owned by the American Steel Hoop Company that were signed for last year.

"American Sheet Steel Company—Should sign the scale for all the mills of this company that were signed for last year, except the Old Meadow mill and the Salsburg mills."

THE STRIKERS' PROPOSITION.

We desire to preface our proposition by directing attention to the fact that it is a modification of that which was offered originally. At the last conference, as at those preceding it, we required the signature of the scales for all the mills owned and operated by the United States Steel Corporation, while in the proposition given before we ask that the scales be signed for non-union mills which are organized, and where the men ceasing to work have signified their desire to be connected with the Amalgamated Association. This modification has been made because the trust officials declared that we wished to force men into the organization against their will and desire. We therefore asked that the scales be signed for those men who desire it.

Now comes the proposition of the Amalgamated Association:

"We, the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association, hereby present the following proposition as a reply to that received from the United States Steel Corporation:

"Sheet Mills—All mills signed for last year, with the exception of Salsburg and Scordale, and with the addition of McKeesport and Wellsville.

"Hoop Mills—All mills now known to be organized, namely, Youngstown, Girard, Green-ville, Pomeroy, Warren, Lindsay, McCutcheon, Clark, Bar Mill, Monessen, Mingo, 12-inch and 9-inch and hoop mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company.