

STRIKERS' MARCH A FAILURE.

ONLY 555 OF THE MCKEESPORT MEN TURNED OUT.

Went Over to Duquesne to Call Out the Carnegie Men—Marched "Up the Hill and Down Again" and Evoked No Response—The Miserable Showing Disheartened the Strikers—Authorities Permitted No Disorder and a Rain Dampened All Enthusiasm—Pity Tube Workers Returned to Work.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 30.—Another important break in the ranks of the striking tube workers took place to-day when about fifty of the men employed in the National Seamless Tube Works returned to work.

The rest of the force, which consists of about 250 men, are expected to return to their places Monday morning. This, with the break of the machinists at the tube works on Monday, has greatly disheartened the striking tube workers and they are showing still more plainly the evidence of the discontent they feel over the strike.

The break among the tube workers and the parade of the strikers to Duquesne to-day, in a vain effort to bring out the men of the Carnegie Steel Works at that place, were the features of the day. The parade was a failure, both as to size and results. It had been intended to march to Duquesne and hold a monster mass meeting in the Duquesne Turner Hall, but at the last minute the management of the hall returned the money which had been paid for the rent and refused to permit the use of the building for the meeting, giving as an excuse that it was unsafe to allow a large crowd in the building. This may or may not have been true.

The citizens of Duquesne, however, had a great deal to do with bringing the managers of the hall to this conclusion. The Duquesne people do not want a strike and did not want a meeting held for the purpose of disturbing the pleasant relations which now exist between employer and employed. The parade was the idea of Isaac G. Sharp, the local organizer of the Federation of Labor.

Sharp wanted to hold such a demonstration last week and consulted President Theodore Shaffer on the matter. Shaffer knew just how strong the labor unions are in McKeesport in comparison with the number of the men who are idle, as a result of this strike, and he did not consider it advisable to show their strength just at this critical time. For this reason he forbade the parade and Sharp was greatly disappointed. He wanted to argue the matter, but Shaffer did not budge, and insisted that no parade should be held.

This started dissatisfaction among the McKeesport strikers, and the head of the Amalgamated Association, they argued that if the McKeesport strikers would march to Duquesne and act as the Carnegie Steel Works would follow the lead of the Carnegie men.

The effort to organize the strikers at Duquesne proved a failure, and Sharp and his advisers were confident that music would have charmed where oratory had failed, and he argued that music would have charmed the strikers. Some of the strikers favored it, especially the leaders, who are doing everything they can to keep up the morale of the strikers. Sharp said that the strike everything was lagging in McKeesport and some lusty cheers from several hundred marchers and a few brass bands from a distance, much to encourage the week ones and to silence those who are strong enough to denounce the strike and advise the strikers to come out.

The parade started from Arrows Hall, where Sharp had a large band of music in the piping times of peace, when he wears the title of "reverend." Five minutes after the start the marching was over and by the time it reached Duquesne this figure had increased to 555. Just as the band which led the party reached Duquesne a tremendous shower of rain fell, and the parade was tramped over the muddy pavement through a blinding storm. It was a most peculiar picture. Strung along out Duquesne avenue, the men were wet to the skin. Across the railroad tracks the mills poured forth smoke and steam, which fell in rain much above the ground and the smoke seemed to make the hills, where the marchers hoped to make their great camp, look all the more forbidding.

Only a few of the workmen were to be seen. The marchers stopped to cheer at these, and called to them to come out and help with the struggle for their rights. The band had been drowned out early in the game. The rain fell so fast it filled the horns, and the marching was over. The band sounded like anything else than the inspiring instruments they are supposed to be. The strikers were dispirited. The parade was a failure, and many of them realize now, if never before, that the whole struggle has been a failure, and has simply resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages to them.

But the parade showed one thing. It developed the fact that the Bureau of Duquesne police is a force of men, and is official from Mayor Robert Jeremiah Black of McKeesport. He did not know of the proposed invasion of this borough until this morning, and he was kept up by telephone several of the reporters in McKeesport and asked for confirmation of the report. As soon as advised that it was true to order the Chief of Detectives Gray to come to McKeesport and communicate with the strike leaders. Chief Gray arrested on the next day, and immediately turned over to Sheriff Shaffer.

"I understand you are going to parade to our town to-day," he said.

"That is true," replied Sharp.

"Well, I wish to inform you that Duquesne does not want a strike and will not permit any disorder. If you bring any number of men over there I want to earn money and I will not permit any disorder in line and tend strictly to their own business. If they make any riotous demonstrations I will hold you and your men responsible, and will arrest you and send you to court on charges of riot. If you want to parade over there you will have to keep to the middle of the street, march quietly through the town and march out again without interfering with any workmen in the mills there, or with any citizens of the borough. If you bring these men over there you will be held strictly accountable for any disorder that may occur, and I desire to notify you before."

Chief Gray left Sharp and that individual was somewhat disturbed. Before the parade started this afternoon he gathered up the men who had been talked to them about what they were expected to do. The fact was impressed upon them that no riotous demonstration should be allowed and that they must keep in the middle of the road. The orders were obeyed to the letter.

forces were on duty. Chief Gray had charge of the police arrangements and had made an arrangement by which the Coal and Iron Police could be called upon in case of emergency.

The marchers tramped down through the town and past the big gate of the steel works. Here a head of the borough police were drawn up before the gate, which was closed and barred. The marchers mistook them for steel works police and started to force their way through. Chief Gray quickly stopped this demonstration and informed the leaders of the parade they would have to move through the town quietly and tend strictly to their own business. The advice was heeded and the element which wanted to head at the police was suppressed quickly. The strikers then marched through the town and then counter-marched back again, passing the mills a second time and cheering at the few workmen who were in sight.

So far as the moral effect on the Carnegie workmen is concerned the parade was a decided failure, but resulted in showing up the apparent strength of the union in the city. Shaffer and other leaders have been constantly proclaiming the additions of hundreds to their ranks. Scarcely a morning passes that Shaffer, with a deep, earnest, impassioned air, the result of a "Gospel Mission," does not announce the addition of several hundred souls to the numbers already within the fold. The best information obtainable shows that there are not 2,500 union men in the town out of the 12,000 or more who are supposed to be on strike.

"IMPEACH SHAFER" THE CRY.

"Labor World" Demands That He Be Ousted and the Amalgamated Sued.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30.—The Labor World, a trades-union journal, came out here to-day with its front page covered with an arraignment of Shaffer for the raid upon the United States Steel Corporation's business and securities, and called on the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to sacrifice Shaffer and save the organization which Shaffer was carrying down to ruin with him.

The impeachment of Shaffer was demanded and twenty-three grounds of action against the head of the Amalgamated were presented, in which the blunders and false moves of Shaffer were cited and his failures as a leader exhibited. This call, put out in "in the name of common sense and support of labor's best interests," closed with the cry:

"The Amalgamated must be saved and Shaffer must go; sacrifice Shaffer and save the Amalgamated."

Such a recognition that the steel strike was lost and such an arraignment of the man who had started and carried on the strike and refused to end it and spare the men who had followed him, were doubly and trebly welcome to the strike leaders, who stirred up a sensation in western Pennsylvania to-day that was little less than the stir that followed the revelation of the true inwardness of the strike when extracts from the report of the Amalgamated convention proceedings were published last week.

There can be no question that workers will recognize the right and authority of the Labor World to issue this appeal. It is the official organ of the International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association, the organization to which belong the tin house men who work in the American Tin Plate Company's mills and who were rendered idle by the strike of the Amalgamated tin workers. It is representative of other labor unions and it stoutly champions the cause of the American Federation of Labor.

Shaffer himself was one of the founders of the paper some five years since, and until he was expelled from the paper he was on the board of control. When the paper was started he wrote an ode for its opening number.

The Labor World's broadside, whose title, "Sacrifice Shaffer, Save the Amalgamated," is printed in flaring type across a page five lines long, says that Shaffer is a traitor against the Steel Trust, but no orders come from Amalgamated headquarters, where Shaffer covers, to speak of his name, or to call for his arrest. The British at Modder River were not flung more madly at the Boers than were the Amalgamated men ordered to the attack.

The objection of the British to the commands of blundering incapacity was not more gallant and heroic than has been the loyalty of the strikers and tin plate workers to the Amalgamated. They are being impeached because of Shaffer's pride, Shaffer's blind folly and Shaffer's faithlessness.

Shaffer organized labor, forbid it in the name of the cause you hold dear, but which is menaced as long as Shaffer's name is allowed to live. Forbid it in the name of your honor and honesty, which Shaffer's acts have impugned. Forbid it in the name of mercy to the devoted men who headed the union's all-arms effort to save the cause through a Shaffer's mouth. He will have no mercy on them. In his narrow and craven heart there is no courage to throw himself on the breach and defend the Amalgamated. If it is left to him to preserve the Amalgamated, it will go down in wreck with him.

Men of the Amalgamated, the right of your union to live is superior to the right of a Shaffer to imperil it. You have done all that brave men could do, and now it is up to you to save the union. The name of common sense and loyalty to labor's best interests, it is not worthy to cast out this selfish, tyrannical and self-seeking man. He has no right to the name of Shaffer. He has no right to the name of Shaffer. He has no right to the name of Shaffer. He has no right to the name of Shaffer.

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union than he had. Remember that he gave it out at headquarters that the second strike call was not imperative, that it was for the union's best interests to decide whether or not to obey it.

Impeach him for the blow he has given to organized labor, not only in teaching that union agreements are not to be respected, but also in showing that constitutional safeguards are no guarantee to a unionist when a Shaffer is at the head of things.

Impeach him for causing the manufacturers to say that labor unions would be incorporated, that the pledged word is of no value.

Impeach him for making it impossible, by his breaches of contract and repudiation of agreements, for organized labor to lend practical support to the men he called out. Most of the prominent labor leaders of the country are on record against breach of contract. Shaffer has made it necessary for them to state on the record their contrast in this strike.

Impeach him for issuing his second strike call without consulting any one but the steel trust. Shaffer and other leaders have been constantly proclaiming the additions of hundreds to their ranks. Scarcely a morning passes that Shaffer, with a deep, earnest, impassioned air, the result of a "Gospel Mission," does not announce the addition of several hundred souls to the numbers already within the fold. The best information obtainable shows that there are not 2,500 union men in the town out of the 12,000 or more who are supposed to be on strike.

Impeach him for getting the Federation of Labor to issue a call for a strike, and then to get up in the air because they forfeited all claim on the Amalgamated and the Federation for support when they struck without the approval of the Federation council.

Impeach him for arousing the Amalgamated men, who were working under contracts, to unity against their employers, by declaring that the Trust was hostile to the Amalgamated and meant to crush it out. He has done this by making those explanations and assurances were which Messrs. Morgan and Schwab gave to him and which led him to sign the New York agreement and the settlement of the strike on the terms offered them, at the end of July.

Impeach him for that light-headed and foolish talk of vacating and acting on the first strike. No man with the soul of a mouse would give the name "vacation" to a strike which might mean want and suffering in thousands of homes. It is a matter of grave doubt if after the trouble he has made the Trust, after all the perjury of his denials, he is not a traitor to the cause of the Amalgamated.

Impeach him for having no other weapon with which to fight the Trust than the effect he expected the strike to have on the Trust's stocks in Wall Street. Why should he have to have a cause which would arouse public opinion against the Trust?

Impeach him for looking out assurances that organized labor would support the strike when he had been informed by labor leaders that they could do little or nothing for the strike, which would ruin their own reputations and the good standing of their unions.

Impeach him, finally, for having, in view of the Amalgamated in its broken contracts and repudiated agreements which will work it long injury, and in view of the fact that he has no other way out of the difficulty than surrender to the Trust.

Impeach him for making a grave doubt if after the trouble he has made the Trust, after all the perjury of his denials, he is not a traitor to the cause of the Amalgamated. He has no right to the name of Shaffer. He has no right to the name of Shaffer. He has no right to the name of Shaffer. He has no right to the name of Shaffer.

in mill, but there is no telling what might be done in the labor trouble and the attendant excitement, and we don't want to take chances.

WILL GO BACK TO WORK.

Ray View Strikers Serve Notice on Shaffer—Want His Permission.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association continued to-day his interview with J. D. Hickey and J. P. Cooper, Milwaukee representatives of the Ray View Lodge of the association. Hickey and Cooper told Shaffer that the members of the Ray View lodge wanted to return to work, and that they would not be bound by the special scale in force for years was not continued. J. P. Cooper, who is here to-day, called on President Shaffer last year and secured the national office, that the men felt the company to be entitled to the special scale and that they would stand by their employees.

Nearly the same conditions, it is said, exist in Milwaukee to-day. The men at the plant say that their special scale was under contract with the Federal Steel Company. The men will probably vote to go to work, but if possible they desire to secure Shaffer's indorsement of their return to the special scale. After the men at the plant say that their special scale was under contract with the Federal Steel Company. The men will probably vote to go to work, but if possible they desire to secure Shaffer's indorsement of their return to the special scale.

Impeach him for going into this strike without funds or the prospect of funds to support it. He has not enough money to last three weeks if every striker gets his dinner.

Impeach him for not accepting the Hotel Lincoln propositions of the Trust which gave him four more Sheet plants than the Amalgamated had last year. Now the union stands to lose more every week that the strike lasts.

Impeach him for keeping up the strike at McKeesport, where the strike has been resumed operations. He said some time ago that he was standing out only for recognition of the union in these mills in addition to the mills of the year. Now many whitewashed scabs have gone back to work in them and have repudiated him and the organization which he has led.

Impeach him for getting the Federation of Labor to issue a call for a strike, and then to get up in the air because they forfeited all claim on the Amalgamated and the Federation for support when they struck without the approval of the Federation council.

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LABOR UNION ON A NEW PLAN.

NO STRIKES—SAYS OLD METHODS ENSLAVE WORKMEN.

PATERSON Silk Workers' Organization Has Received Many Applications for Membership—Begins by Begging Men Not to Sign Picketing Ordinance—Won't Confine Its Work to Silk Trade.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Independent Loomfixers and Twisters' Association of the United States is the newest idea in labor organization. The members are opposed to the prevailing methods of labor unions and to strikes generally. The idea originated among some of the loomfixers and twisters employed at the Paragon Silk Mill in this city, where there is a nominal strike at present, although the mill is running with a full complement of hands and the company is hardly aware that it is under the ban of the union.

The Secretary of the new organization is L. J. Wilcox of 228 East Third street. When asked to explain its objects he said: "The association had its origin among the loomfixers and twisters of the Paragon Silk Mill, but the news of the movement to start such an organization soon spread and applications were received from many non-union fixers and twisters in other mills in this and other cities."

"We are opposed to strikes for the reason that they deprive the individual of his right of opinion, his or her right of choice and action in the matter of whether he shall or shall not work for a person, firm or corporation. We are also opposed to the system of boycott as malicious. A boycott is a conspiracy to deprive another of his right of acquiring and possessing property," a right assured by the Constitution, and which all persons should respect.

"We believe that wages cannot be arbitrarily made and that organized labor has not kept the price of labor up, but we do believe that wages are regulated by the law of supply and demand and the efficiency of the workman. Therefore we leave it with every one to sell his labor to the highest bidder."

The new association purposes to secure a charter at once and thus enjoy all the privileges of an incorporated body. The work of the association will not be confined to this city or State, nor to the silk trade alone. Our constitution is broad enough to take in all loom fixers and twisters who feel that they are handicapped in their efforts to live, and we propose to stand ready to help them wherever the need is. For just such fellowship to counteract the over acts of some of the strike leaders, who, instead of lightening the burdens of the people, are reducing the people to conditions of slavery under the pretense of fuller liberty."

The petition also disapproves of the action taken by some of the Aldermen in the matter, saying: "We regard it as a breach of trust as well as of honor to toy with those things which affect the public safety, and pass city ordinances which conflict with State laws that have been passed upon by the Supreme Court." The time allowed to the Mayor to sign or veto the ordinance expired last night at midnight. The Mayor neither signed nor vetoed it, the amended ordinance becomes a local law without his signature.

The new organization was born last Friday, when about thirty loom fixers and twisters attended the first meeting at Oakley Hall in Market street. Many applications for membership have been received since then. The following officers have been elected: President, Thomas Coleman; Vice-President, Joseph M. Bentley; Secretary, L. J. Wilcox; Financial Secretary, John E. Jones; Treasurer, George Bannagan. The Board of Managers of the association is made up of the President, the Secretary and the Board of Managers.

The instruction consisted of daily lectures by Prof. Graves and Prof. Travers of Yale, and the forests were traversed far and wide for a practical knowledge of nature. The members of the association, who were composed of twenty young men and women, were taken to the State University school of forestry. The young men had two tents, besides a large dining and cooking tent on the hills back of Gray Towers, Milford, owned by James Pinchot of New York. The women boarded in Milford.

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Good Hands. Rough Hands. Itching. Burning. Pains. Painful. Finger Ends. With. Shapeless Nails. ONE NIGHT CURE. CUTICURA. AND OINTMENT.



CITIZENS' UNION SIX KNOWN.

COLERS NAME GOT ON THE LIST ON A MISUNDERSTANDING.

He Says He Never Promised Not to Run on the Tammany Ticket—Peabody, Low, Rivers, Warner and Goddard the Others Objected Raised to Low.

The six names for Mayor that the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union Conference Committee of 107 has decided to present to the full committee for a vote at the meeting on Tuesday evening are Seth Low, George L. Rivers, F. Norton Goddard, John De Witz Warner, George Foster Peabody and Bird S. Coler. The names of Mr. Low and Mr. Coler got on the list only after a fight, and the sentiment of the committee seemed to be that Mr. Peabody was the most available man of the six, although Capt. Goddard had friends and Mr. Warner was not opposed very vigorously.

It appears from what came out yesterday that Coler was fought off until it was announced by M. J. Flaherty that he had assured that the Comptroller would not be a candidate on the Tammany ticket under any circumstances.

Some of the members of the committee thought that to even consider nominating a man who was willing to take a nomination from Tammany would be a bad tactical blunder and that people would argue that if Coler was a good enough man for the Citizens' Union to consider he must be a good enough man for the office of Tammany put him up.

It came out yesterday that the conferees had been misled. At any rate Mr. Coler said he had not authorized any one to say that he would not accept a nomination on the Tammany or any other ticket, and that neither Flaherty nor any one else was in a position to hold him to any such promise. So there you are.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union is independent of the report adopted or rejected by the full committee as the latter pleases. There will be a debate about Coler in which some pretty hard things will be said, although any one who has followed the Citizens' Union Flaherty episode. There are men on the Executive Committee who know that Mr. Coler would take any nomination in sight and that he thinks that he could lead any ticket to victory.

There was opposition from several of the delegates to the nomination of Mr. Low, and there was some trouble in getting his name on the list, but it was not such a hard job as was getting Mr. Coler on. Mr. Peabody met with little opposition, and the same is true of Capt. Goddard. George L. Coler has been a candidate for the nomination since he was the chairman of the Charter Revision Commission, and he has been elected several times for the place. He is a Cleveland Democrat. Mr. Peabody is an Independent. Goddard and Low are Republicans. Mr. Warner is an Independent. The Citizens' Union is independent of the Tammany-Anti-Tammany bodies and help in the work all that it can, and it is building a new party on the principles for which it was organized. The club has not been invited to take a part in the big anti-Tammany conference, and it is not on the Greater New York Democracy's committee.

YORK SUPPORTS ACCUSED COP.

SAYS HE DIDN'T BREAK CAPT. O'BURKE'S JAW Despite Witnesses—York Accused.

Deputy Police Commissioner York dismissed yesterday the charges of assault made against Patrolman Callan of the Grand avenue station by Capt. Michael F. O'Rourke, chairman of the State Council of Administration of Spanish War Veterans of New York. Capt. O'Rourke lives at 100 Beuger street. He alleged that on the morning of March 12 the patrolman, without any provocation, struck him twice under the chin with his night club and then took him to the station, where he was locked up on a charge of intoxication. Subsequently Sergt. Gregory sent for an ambulance and Surgeon Daney removed Capt. O'Rourke to the Seney Hospital, where it was found that he had a compound fracture of the jaw.

Capt. O'Rourke remained in the hospital for seven weeks, and when he was discharged made a complaint against Callan. An investigation followed and Callan denied the assault. Two witnesses testified before Mr. York that they had seen the assault committed, but Callan alleged that the injuries were caused by O'Rourke falling on the pavement. Surgeon Daney said the injuries could not have been received from a fall. Deputy Commissioner York reserved decision.

Several months then elapsed and last week the Hamilton County coroner, William A. Veterans, adopted resolutions condemning Mr. York's delay, and accusing him of shielding the officer. Capt. O'Rourke visited Mr. York yesterday to ascertain what he intended to render a decision in the case. It was then that the announcement was made that the complaint had been dismissed. Capt. O'Rourke says he intends to have justice done and that the case is not ended.

YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

Close of Summer Recreation and Instruction at Milford, Pa.

FORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The summer school of forestry of Yale University, which has been in session for two months at Milford, Pa., under the direction of Prof. Graves, closed yesterday. The school was composed of twenty young men and women, who were taken to the State University school of forestry. The young men had two tents, besides a large dining and cooking tent on the hills back of Gray Towers, Milford, owned by James Pinchot of New York. The women boarded in Milford.

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