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RUMORS OF STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Amalgamated Said to Know It Cannot Win, While the Steel Corporation Fears Loss of Skilled Men and Orders.

Painter Mills at Pittsburg Start, but the Strikers Score Heavily, Effecting Complete Tie-up at McKeesport.

Pittsburg, Aug. 14.—Rumors of a settlement of the steel strike are again being revived, but confirmation of them at any source is impossible.

It is related circumstantially that the Amalgamated knows it cannot win; that the United States Steel Corporation fears the loss of both skilled men and orders to the independent mills and that it is close to terms which will be satisfactory to both.

DAY'S SUMMARY

65,000 Men Idle—Gains of Both Sides.

Pittsburg, Aug. 14.—The strike situation to-day can be generally summarized as follows: In round numbers the last strike order by President Shaffer has been obeyed by 20,000 men and the total number of men who struck or were rendered idle by all three orders is now placed at 65,000 men. The manufacturers continue to hold their ground at Chicago, Joliet, Bayview, Youngstown, Columbus, the Kishiminetas valley and in all of the Carnegie plants except the Lower Union mill in Pittsburg. In the latter the strikers have made some gains, but the general result there is still in doubt. The steel managers also count the refusal of the furnacemen of the Mahoning and Shenanga valleys to strike as a victory. The steel corporation also scored to-day in re-opening two mills at the Painter plant in Pittsburg and in forcing the opening of the Crescent tin plate plant at Cleveland. The strikers scored heavily at McKeesport to-day, when nearly 3,000 men and boys employed by the National Tube company joined the forces of the strikers and tied the plant up. They claim to have further extended their organization among the men of the Carnegie mills in this city and say that before the end of the week they will have the works stopped. They also expect to completely close down everything in the Wheeling district and assert that the last man will go out, after the mass-meeting to be addressed to-day by President Shaffer. The strikers are also completely in control at Bellaire and Mingo Junction. Good order still rules.

Pittsburg, Aug. 14.—Both sides made material gains to-day in the great strike being waged between the United States Steel corporation and the Amalgamated association. The remaining force at the plant of the National Tube Works at McKeesport joined the strikers and that great plant is now practically silent. It is estimated that 18,000 men are now on strike at McKeesport. The strikers also made some gains among the men at the lower union mill of the Carnegie company in Pittsburg, but there is a direct conflict in the claims made by either side as to the exact condition of that plant. The strikers say that they will force it to close down, while the managers insist that they have not been hurt and that the plant will be kept moving.

What Manufacturers Gained.

The material gains of the manufacturers were at the Painters mill in this city and the Crescent mill of the American Tin Plate company in Cleveland. At the former a surprise was sprung on the strikers and two mills started, one with a crew of old employes, who struck on the first order, was going before it was known that any such move was contemplated. It is said that another crew will be put on shortly and the managers assert that many of their old men will come back. There was no disorder at the mill to-day and it is said the old employes will not do picket duty for fear of being blacklisted in the future. The American Tin Plate officials say that they have half the mills in the Crescent plant moving. They gave the following official statement to-day:

As the result of the attempt by the American Tin Plate company to start its Crescent works at Cleveland in twenty-four hours, half the mills were put in successful operation, manned largely by former workmen who have seceded from the Amalgamated association, stating their belief that the officers of the association had done wrong in violating their written agreement with the company. The start at Cleveland having succeeded, the company will in a short time make a similar move here.

Contributions to Strikers.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association left for Wheeling, where a large union demonstration was held at the state fair grounds at 9:30 this morning. His departure left the strike headquarters in charge of Secretary Williams, who is engaged in pushing the scheme for financial aid and said that the strikers are getting liberal contributions. No plan of individual relief for the men on strike has yet been announced. Apparently no action has been taken with respect to the western lodges that refused to go out.

May Revoke Charters.

A dispatch from Wheeling reports that President Shaffer has arrived there in company with Rev. Dr. Fitzwilliams, of Atlantic City. Shaffer is credited with saying that the charters of the western lodges which stayed in, will be revoked and their offers of money spurned, if Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe shall fail to win them over.

IMPORTING LABOR

Rumors From Ohio to Be Investigated by State Department.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Aug. 14.—By order of Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the treasury department, an inspector of immigration has been sent to Bellaire, Ohio, to look into reports that the proprietors of the steel mills are arranging to import European labor to take the place of strikers. Milton Smiley, who has charge of the district including Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, was wired last night to look into the matter.

Although he sent an inspector, Secretary Taylor says he has little belief in the truth of the reports. He said some telegrams had been received from representatives of the union, saying that the steel company there had engaged Belgians and Germans to come and work in the mills. He believes these reports are mere rumors without foundation, but he considered the best way to determine is to send an inspector. If evidence is found that the law against contract labor importation is being violated the department will not hesitate to stop the immigrants and send them back. The penal features of the law will also be enforced against violators.

—W. W. Jermane.

FIGHTING STRIKE ORDER

Bay View Men Backed by the Amalgamation Constitution.

Milwaukee, Aug. 14.—Michael Kelly, former corresponding secretary of the Bayview Lodge, Amalgamated association, has left this city for Pittsburg, where he will confer with President Shaffer. The Bay View men will base their fight against the strike order on Section 1 of Article 7 of their constitution, which reads as follows:

Every members shall interest himself individually and collectively in protecting his trade and the business of his employers who are under contract with the association. This, however, shall not be construed to mean that any member shall work for anything lower than the adopted schedule of prices.

IMPEACH ATTORNEY GENERAL

Program of the Men Moving Against the Trusts.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Aug. 14.—The latest program of the men who are planning to invoke the Sherman law against the United States Steel corporation, as stated by a well-known labor leader, August Schulteiss, is to bring proceedings before congress to secure the impeachment of Attorney General Knox on the ground that all of his personal and professional interests are centered in the affairs of the great trust. Mr. Schulteiss says the details of the assault upon Mr. Knox have not been wholly agreed upon, but that they are under consideration.

MORE DISMANTLING

Cambridge Will Lose a Mill If the Strikers Remain Out.

Cambridge, Ohio, Aug. 14.—District Manager Robinson of Wheeling, who was here to-day in the interest of the American Tin Plate company, has posted notices asking the employes to return by Friday or consider themselves discharged. He announced that the company proposes to start the works then or dismantle the mill and move it elsewhere.

Strife in Fall River Mills.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 14.—A labor strike over the cut-down in wages in the print cloth mills of Fall River is impending. Already the unions have voiced their intention to resist the cut-down proposed by the manufacturers, the mule spinners unanimously declaring that they will starve before they accept the new schedule.

Garment Makers Enjoined.

New York, Aug. 14.—In the supreme court, Justice O'Gorman has granted the application of Finkelstein & Magget, clothing manufacturers, for an injunction restraining the United Garment Workers of America; Henry White, their general secretary; the Pantsmakers' Union, the Jacket-makers' Union, their officers and all their members, from interfering, by intimidation or force, with the employes of the plaintiffs, or with persons desirous of getting work from them, or from picketing in like manner, or permitting their members to do so.

Non-Union Workers Reach Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Amid the hooting and jeering of a hundred or more union pickets stationed around the Frazer & Chalmers plant, twenty-nine non-union men were to-day safely landed inside the works of that company to take the places of the union strikers. The men were brought from the east. A report had been circulated early in the morning that a considerable number of non-union men were to arrive to-day, and a crowd quickly assembled around the plant. No serious demonstrations occurred, however, the union men contenting themselves with yelling at the newcomers.

ONLY A CRAZY MAN

Murder Sensation at Coon Rapids Peters Out.

The story of a possible murder which was reported from Anoka this morning resolves itself into a case where a crazy man has been roaming the neighborhood and frightening the inhabitants.

Louis Fred Moore, who works for R. Reynoldson, a farmer near Coon Rapids, was seen Sunday night by a farmer named Smith. Moore told Smith he was shot, and showed what was apaprently a jagged wound in his breast. Moore asked Smith for a drink, and while the latter was getting the water the crazy man disappeared. He was traced a short distance and his trail lost. The search was continued until to-day he was captured at the Planchett hotel, Anoka, by Reynoldson and William Cotton. He had been wandering around three days without food. Sheriff Megaarden was notified at noon and sent a deputy to bring Moore in.

RATES AGAINST US

A Flagrant Example of Discrimination in Favor of Chicago.

THE CEMENT TARIFFS TO FARGO

Minneapolis Must Pay Same as Chicago by Way of the Milwaukee Road.

Freight rate discrimination in favor of Chicago and against Minneapolis finds a very strong illustration in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rate on cement in carload lots to Fargo, N. D.

Fargo is distant from Minneapolis, as the Milwaukee road runs, 295 miles. The rate on cement in carloads is twenty cents per hundred pounds.

Fargo is distant from Chicago, by way of the Milwaukee road, 705 miles. The rate is exactly the same as from Minneapolis—twenty cents per hundred pounds.

The city of Fargo is one of the principal towns in Minneapolis territory reached by the Milwaukee, a Chicago road. In order to take trade that belongs to Minneapolis to Chicago the Milwaukee hauls a carload of cement 410 miles for nothing.

On a mileage basis, taking the Chicago rate into consideration, Minneapolis is entitled to a rate on cement to Fargo of at most ten cents, but is forced to pay twice that.

If a Minneapolis wholesaler is buying cement for the Fargo trade at Jeffersonville, Ind., he pays a rate of six cents from Jeffersonville to Chicago and ten cents from Chicago to Minneapolis making a total rate of sixteen cents. He must then figure the twenty cent rate from Minneapolis to Fargo.

The Long Haul Cheaper.

The Chicago wholesaler pays the six cent rate from Jeffersonville to Chicago, and then figure on a rate of twenty cents to Fargo giving him the advantage of ten cents per hundred, which, on a barrel of cement, amounts totwenty-six cents.

Milwaukee and Racine also have the same rate to Fargo as Minneapolis on cement although the distance is much greater. This is discrimination with a big "D".

If the dealer will wait long enough for his cement the Minneapolis wholesaler can order it shipped from Chicago direct to Fargo and be on the Chicago basis; but if the dealer wants his cement quick the Minneapolis wholesaler must bid against this freight discrimination or let the business go to Chicago.

Minneapolis, as the nearest point of supply, is entitled to all of the advantage on the "ship quick" business. Instead of that she works at a disadvantage.

HUNTING ROBBERS

Militia Surround Bank Burglars and a Battle Is Expected.

Millersburg, Ohio, Aug. 14.—An attempt was made to rob the James D. Adams bank here early to-day. The robbers are now surrounded by militiamen in a strip of woods fifteen miles west.

Dal Shoup, who lives next door to the bank, heard the burglars at work. Hastily summoning assistance, he prepared to give battle. A picket had noted the alarm and the bandits took flight in two carriages stolen from a farmer. They were located during the morning and a part of Company I, Eighth O. N. G., has gone to the scene to assist in their capture. They are now surrounded and a battle is possible.

WOULD OUST CROWNINSHIELD

President McKinley Is Called Upon to Act.

SUSPENSION DEMANDED

Crowninshield's Efforts to Injure Schley Are the Grounds.

CAPT. SIGSBEE AGAINST SCHLEY

Before the Court of Inquiry He Will Dispute the Word of the Rear Admiral.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—A Chronicle special from Washington says: President McKinley has been requested to remove Rear Admiral Crowninshield from his present post as chief of the bureau of navigation or, in any event to relieve him from active duty until the Schley court of inquiry has finished its work. The request is based upon the assumption that Crowninshield, as one of Admiral Schley's most venomous detractors, and at the same time Sampson's chief champion, will make use of the great power that is vested in him as chief of the bureau of navigation to injure Admiral Schley.

The president has been informed that Crowninshield has not hesitated to employ his power to punish officers whom he suspected of entertaining friendly feelings for Admiral Schley, and it is generally accepted by naval officers that he will use it hereafter to the detriment of every one of their number who will not attempt to do Schley injury at the coming inquiry.

Will Dispute Schley's Word.

The fact now develops that Captain Sigsbee will duspute Admiral Schley's word when the case comes up for trial, and that other witnesses for the Sampson side will cast doubt on the accuracy of department documents, and several of the ships' logs to bolster up that end of the controversy. This means that there will be a big collision between the two men's statements. Sigsbee will deny the one point on which Schley has most particularly relied to clear himself—namely, that he, Sigsbee, told Schley at Santiago that he did not believe the Spanish fleet was in the harbor.

When Schley reported to the senate committee he stated that he had met Sigsbee, who had made such a statement to him. Sigsbee further said, so the report goes, that his pilot, Nunez, one of the most competent Cuban navigators, was confident that the displacement of the Spanish ships rendered their access to the harbor impossible.

SCHLEY PRELIMINARIES

Assistant Secretary Hackett Tells What Has Been Done.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Acting Secretary Hackett of the navy department has given out a statement in regard to the winesses to be summoned before the Schley court of inquiry. It says:

The court will convene on the 12th of September. What witnesses will be brought before the court in behalf of Admiral Schley is for the admiral himself to say. No one can possibly know what witnesses the court is going to summon before them. The judge advocate of the court on the 29th of July addressed a letter to Admiral Schley requesting the admiral to communicate with him in regard to the witnesses, if any of them were located at a distance from Washington, whom he might wish to have appear before the court. This was done because it was taken for granted that most of them were officers of the navy. It was highly important that they should be within reach when wanted to testify.

Admiral Schley responded with a partial list of those whom he thought he would be likely to want present, stating that there would doubtless be others. He was told that he would have a right to call others as witnesses, and also informed that some of the persons named by him might possibly be called by the judge advocate. The whole thing is in the preliminary stage, to see to it that officers of the navy who are cognizant of the facts involved will be where they can be reached in season to attend as witnesses if needed.

Mr. Hackett declined to answer specific questions as to particular witnesses and say as to whether Admiral Sampson was on the list prepared by the judge advocate of the court.

INFERIOR CLOTH

Contractors Attempt to Bilk the Government on Clothing for Indians.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Indian Commissioner Jones has discovered that contractors who are furnishing clothing for Indians in the northwest and other sections of the country are attempting to foist inferior goods on the government. He received a report to this effect from the New York warehouse a month or more ago and went there to investigate.

He remained in New York for ten days and inspected all the clothing delivered up to that time. As a result he rejected about $12,000 worth and warned contractors that if any inferior goods were delivered thereafter they would be rejected and penalties provided in the contracts enforced. The warning was not effective, apparently, as the commissioner to-day received samples of cloths of which clothing for Indians was to be made that were far below the standard. He therefore notified the superintendent of the warehouse to hold all clothing pending his arrival. Commissioner Jones left for New York this afternoon.

A similar attempt to foist inferior goods on the Indian department was discovered and blocked by Commissioner Jones four years ago and no further trouble arose until this year. Mr. Jones refuses to give the names of the contractors involved, but says he will have good clothing or none at all.

—W. W. Jermane.

DRIFT FROM BRYAN

Pennsylvania and Virginia Following Pace Set by Ohio.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 14.—Indications are that to-morrow's democratic state convention will nominate Judge Harmon Yerkes of Doylestown for supreme court judge, and State Representative Andrew J. Palm of Meadville for state treasurer. The platform will be patterned after that adopted by the Ohio democracy and will be confined almost entirely to state issues.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 14.—The democratic state convention to nominate a state ticket met to-day. Indications were that Attorney General Montague's name would be the only one placed in nomination for governor. It is believed the platform will be brief. General opinion seemed to be that there should be no declaration of national principles and no reference to any particular national platform heretofore promulgated, either at Kansas City or elsewhere, but there may be an appreciative allusion to Bryan.

EMANCIPATION BARBECUE

Negroes of Iowa, S. D., and Nebraska Will Have One.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 14.—The colored people of northwestern Iowa, South Dakota and northeastern Nebraska have been invited to a great emancipation celebration which will be held a month ahead of schedule, Aug. 22. A. B. Cummins, nominee for governor, has been invited to speak. There will be the largest barbecue ever witnessed in this region, for an ox, sheep, hog, and dozens of chickens will be broiled on outdoor fires.

A BOOMERANG.
Uncle Sam—Never touched me.

WORKINGMEN INCINERATED

Waterworks Tunnel at Cleveland Burned and Some Workers Escape the Flames Only to Drown in the Lake.

Imprisoned Men Rescued With Great Difficulty—Total Number of Dead Unknown—Charred Bodies Found.

Cleveland, Aug. 14.—Fire early to-day destroyed a temporary waterworks crib, two miles out in the lake, resulting in the death of at least ten men, while two others probably were fatally injured. In addition to a large number of workmen who were in the crib, eleven others were at work in the tunnel leading thence, 200 feet below the bottom of the lake. As air which was pumped into the crib to supply the men working in the tunnel was cut off as a result of its destruction, it was at first supposed that these men had all perished.

Subsequently, however, nine of the men in the tunnel were rescued after sharp work upon the part of their fellow workmen.

At this writing it is said that two men are still in the tunnel, but those rescued state that one of these, Victor Kaufman, of Canton, is dead.

Following is a list of the dead and injured so far as now known:

John Martina, drowned.
Mike Snyder, drowned.
Arthur Hasty, drowned.
Victor Kauffman, Canton, suffocated.
Five men, names unknown, burned to death.
Injured:
John Lee, broken back; O. Braddock, frightfully burned.

Naked Men Falling Into Lake.

Fire and harbor tugs with rescuing parties on board reached the crib soon after the flames broke out, but when they arrived the structure was a seething mass of flames and all hope of saving it was abandoned. Men could be distinguished swimming and floating in the water shouting for help. Others were clinging to ropes which they had hitched or tied to the rafters, but the flames were burning the ropes away, while the men were stark naked and one by one they were falling into the lake.

The tugs circled around the burning crib, picking up men from the water and meantime playing heavy streams upon the flames.

After an hour's hard work, the flames were diminished enough so that the firemen could climb up the charred steps and fight the fire from the interior.

Then the horror of the calamity was first realized. Everything was a total wreck. While the firemen were pouring water on the flames there was a roaring furnace beneath which could not be reached. But the firemen clung to their places and fought every inch of the way until the fire was under control.

Five Charred Bodies.

After two hours of hard work five charred human bodies were found burned beyond recognition. Two were in the attitude of prayer. They must have been awakened by the fire but could not escape. They were caught like rats in a trap. One body was burned to almost nothing. All that could be found was a skull and some bones. The bodies of two other men lay close to those which were on their knees and it looked as if they never knew what happened to them. They must have been suffocated before the flames reached them. As soon as the five bodies were discovered the tug Kennedy returned to the harbor at once and notified the coroner of the discovery.

While this was going on ways and means were being devised to reach the men imprisoned in the tunnel, whose air supply had apparently been shut off entirely by the burning of the compressed air machinery. At times it was thought that voices could be heard down below and the life savers and the firemen peered down with ears intent, but the sounds ceased again. At the mouth of the shaft it was like a furnace and the iron work was red hot from the flames. The water that was thrown on it turned into steam at once.

Finally after a deluge of water had been thrown on the smoldering shaft entrance, a voice was heard from the bottom calling for help. A line was quickly dropped down the shaft and as it tightened a shout of joy went up from those about. Slowly the man was raised. It was William Curry of Canton. His pallid face, covered with slime, his staring eyes and heaving chest, told of the horror of the hours he had spent in the tunnel.

As soon as he could gasp Curry said:

"They are all at the bottom of the shaft, hurry up."

In quick succession seven others were brought up from the foul and stifling air of the tunnel. All were in a most pitiable condition. They reported that two other men were lying unconscious at the bottom of the shaft. A workman volunteered to rescue these men and he was quickly lowered into the shaft.

In a few moments the unconscious men were brought up more dead than alive.

Others Dead.

One or two men are supposed to be lying dead in the tunnel, too far away from the shaft to be reached. Tugs that hurried out to the scene as soon as the fire was discovered, succeeded in rescuing no less than twenty men, who were found clinging to the wreckage and ropes tied to the burning structure.

The tunnel, which has been under course of construction for several years, and is still far from complete, has been the cause, all told, of the loss of more than thirty lives. Four years ago an explosion in the shore section of the tunnel resulted in the suffocation of eighteen men. Two years ago in a similar accident several more men were killed near the scene of to-day's catastrophe which adds at least ten names to the death list. The fire to-day was due to an overheated boiler smoke stack. The boiler exploded soon after the flames broke out. The crib itself was of pine timber built up straight from the water's edge. The men, who were asleep in their bunks, sprang up to find themselves in the midst of the flames. Down in the shaft, under the lake, eleven men were digging away, unconscious of their danger until the air supply was cut off.

Superintendent Kingsley of the waterworks department, who is in charge of the rescue work at the crib, believes four men are still imprisoned under the lake. Every effort will be made to rescue them.

Weather Forecasts for Farmers

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Farmers who live along the lines of rural free delivery mail routes are to have the advantage of the United States weather bureau forecasts of weather. All they will have to do will be to watch the mail cart as it goes by. Arrangements are being made by the postoffice department and the weather bureau to have the mail carts equipped with signals which will be displayed on the sides. They will be as conspicuous as possible, so that they can be read at a considerable distance from the highways. Mail carriers will receive their weather predictions for the day before they start on their routes in the morning, and will put up the proper signals on both sides of their carts.

Married Against His Will

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 14.—In a suit for the annulment of his marriage, John Conway of Chicago, an employe of the Cudahy Packing company here, alleges that he was forced to marry Bridget Lawler of Chicago in jail through the connivance of Lieutenant John Banfield of the Chicago police force. He says he was arrested on an abandonment charge and accused of assault upon the Lawler woman's niece. He refused to marry the woman, but such pressure was brought to bear by Banfield that he consented, as he says, through fear, and the prospect of bringing his family, which is prominent, into disgrace. He left his wife and has never lived with her.

Early Peace Looked For in S. A.

New York Sun Special Service

London, Aug. 14.—The war news is meager, but it offers a better promise of peace than it has for a long period. Evidence is accumulating that the Boer commandoes have reached the bottom of their supplies of ammunition and are surrendering from sheer inability to defend themselves. Military men explain the desperate attacks upon small bodies of British troops by the necessity of obtaining fresh supplies of rifles and ammunition.

Russians Appropriate New-Chwang

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—The Russians at New-Chwang have proclaimed the czar's suzerainty over that district, have abrogated the Chinese laws and have prohibited the natives from referring their disputes to the arbitration of American or British merchants and missionaries. All disputes must be referred to the Russians for settlement.

Statue of Queen Victoria Disfigured

Valetta, Malta, Aug. 14.—The discontent here arising from the language question and other grievances is growing more acute. Sunday the union jack was torn to pieces in the streets by a large body of demonstrators. This was followed by the disfiguring of Queen Victoria's statue last night. The marble was deluged with damaging acid. The perpetrators of the outrage have not been discovered.

Don't Miss Last and Only Chance to Enjoy St. Croix River Trip and Visit Prison at Stillwater Saturday. Round Trip Only 95c. Get Tickets at Journal Counter.