

GREAT STRIKE ORDERED AND THE BATTLE IS ON AGAINST THE STEEL TRUST

Probability That Nearly Two Hundred Thousand Men Will Leave the Several Plants Owned by the Billion-Dollar Corporation

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Aside from the faith that is being pinned to J. Pierpont Morgan's probable state of mind when he steps from the Deutschland to-morrow, there is no sign that the joint strike involving most of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation will be avoided. The strike that has begun was until to-day practically no strike at all.

The men are not working for two reasons: First, many mills at this time shut down anyway for repairs; second, the men left work owing to the failure of the representatives of the union and of the manufacturers to sign the scale, but no strike was ordered until notice was sent out by President Shaffer to-night. The expiration on June 30 of the scale which has not been renewed was a signal for work to be abandoned and the men, like a trained army, quit without the formality of a notice and will remain idle until the scale is signed.

A far more serious phase will be developed in two weeks. If at that time, when the repairs are completed and the men have had their rest, the scale be not signed then will come the great conflict. There is ground for the belief that the great chain of plants of the United States Steel Corporation, with the exception of the Carnegie Works, will be tied up and between 150,000 and 200,000 men will voluntarily become idle.

Causes of the Big Strike.

This view would not be taken were it not for the attitude of two men. One of them is Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation. The other is Percival F. Smith, head of the American Sheet Steel Company. Schwab, as the right hand man of Andrew Carnegie, has crushed out union labor in the Carnegie Works. He is one of the most emphatic anti-unionists in the country and believes that labor unions retard

progress. He said before the Industrial Commission at Washington on May 11 that labor organizations were not fair to bright workmen because they put them on the same plane with poorer ones, and he thought such organizations were a great mistake and a great injury to labor.

Smith, the other man who is contributing to the seriousness of the situation, has been in frequent conferences lately with officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers who refused on Sunday to sign the sheet iron scale. Smith, it is generally believed, is seeking a labor conflict regardless of consequences. He represents a branch of the trade that is a part of the business of the United States Steel Corporation. That corporation controls his company.

Conditions of Machinists' Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists, said to-day that he regarded the machinists' strike as practically won.

"Even if an order should be issued at this time directing all men out to return to work on the old basis," he said, "the nine-hour day would be won."

"The movement has been attended with every success and in many respects is the most remarkable struggle on record. There are now only 8000 men out and agreements are being signed every day, reducing this number. It has not been a strike. It simply has been a cessation of work. A strike, to the mind of the public, means riot and bloodshed. The machinists have had none of these. It is true, there have been one or two cases of assault, but these are liable to occur at any time and cannot be chargeable to the machinists."

The great financial aid to be received by the machinists since their strike began was accepted to-day by President O'Connell in the form of a check for \$5000 from the American Federation of Labor.

TWO OLD WOMEN MAY HAVE PERISHED IN THE FLAMES

Early Morning Fire Destroys Three Tenement Houses, Together With All Their Contents, in the Latin Quarter on Telegraph Hill.

Two aged women are thought to have perished in a fire that broke out in the Latin quarter at 2:45 o'clock this morning, destroying three tenement houses at 315 and 317 Vallejo street and 3 Prescott place, together with all the contents.

The three tenement houses were occupied by Italian fishermen and their families. The tenement at 317 Vallejo street was a four-story structure, and was conducted by C. Demartri, who also conducted the house at 3 Prescott place, which was a three-story building. The house at 315 Vallejo street was a three-story tenement, conducted by M. Scheelin. It was in the Scheelin building that the flames were first discovered. How the fire originated is not known, but as soon as the flames were seen an alarm was turned in, and this was quickly followed by a second and then a third call for the fire fighters.

The scene as the frightened inmates rushed half-naked into the streets, uttering shrill cries and imprecations, beggars description. As the flames rapidly spread from the central structure to the adjoining buildings the pandemonium increased.

Half-clad women, shrieking hysterically, attempted to dash back into the blazing buildings, crying out that some of their children or their kin were perishing in the flames, and it took the united efforts of the police and the firemen to

restrain these frantic creatures from sacrificing their lives.

The firemen got the fire under control at 3:30 o'clock, though at that hour the old buildings were still blazing fiercely. Between seventy-five and eighty people were rendered homeless, losing all their worldly effects.

There were many rumors of loss of life, some placing the number of victims as high as five, but closer inquiry brought the number down to two. One of these victims is supposed to be Mrs. Tarantini, an aged cripple, who resided in the tenement at 317 Vallejo street. Several persons stated that they saw her trying to get out, but that she fell back into the flames.

Other persons also stated that another old woman in the same building had perished in the flames.

At 3:30 it had been impossible to verify these rumors of deaths, and it may be possible that the women may have been rescued by friends and found shelter in some of the nearby houses.

The burned tenements were situated on the side of Telegraph Hill, and the flames were therefore clearly visible throughout the city, leading to the general impression that the conflagration was greater than it really was.

While the financial loss is not heavy, the destruction of the chattels in the old buildings is a serious loss to the poor Italians inhabiting the place.

DEADLOCK OF POWERS ON POINTS OF CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, July 2.—The deadlock on two important points of the indemnity question is the result of almost four months' discussion by the powers of this feature of the Chinese negotiations. These two points are: The method of payment China shall adopt and the means China shall adopt for raising the indemnity demanded.

The powers are divided on both of these points. Regarding the method of payment, the United States has insisted from the start that China shall give to each power bonds to the amount of its claims and that a power receiving them shall dispose of them as it sees fit.

The United States was willing that these bonds should bear 3 per cent interest, but finding itself alone on this point agreed as a compromise to accept 4 per cent. Great Britain and, it is believed, Germany were willing to accept the bond proposal.

Russia, Japan and France at first desired an international loan, but it is clear

that this proposal would not be adopted, and then in order that the bonds they would receive might be floated at par the suggestion was made that the rates of interest be advanced either to 5 per cent or that in order that they might receive in full the moneys claimed for expenditures or damages an additional amount of bonds be issued in their favor. Both of these suggestions were unacceptable to the United States.

Regarding the means China shall adopt for raising funds with which to meet the indemnity there is a division between exporting nations and nations not so deeply interested in export trade. The United States, Great Britain, Japan, and it is thought Germany, are in favor of an increase in the customs duty of China to 5 per cent effective. This would require that the other revenues of China be drawn upon to assist in the settlement of the indemnity. Russia and France support the customs tax of 10 per cent effective, believing that the indemnity can be settled more promptly by such an increase in customs.

TORNADO CAUSES GREAT TERROR IN THE SING SING PENITENTIARY

NEW YORK, July 2.—A tornado struck the shores of the Hudson River near Ossining, N. Y., this afternoon, cutting a path two miles or more long and several hundred feet wide. All along its course trees were uprooted, buildings unroofed and windows blown in. No houses were blown down as far as reported, neither were there any fatalities as far as can be learned.

The tornado embraced practically the whole village, and the Sing Sing Prison was in the very center of the storm's path. There was great excitement and much damage. Almost every window on the water side of the prison was blown in, and the rain and yellow mud, scooped

CAMBRIDGE'S TRINITY HALL CREW WINS THE PRELIMINARY HEAT IN THAMES CHALLENGE CUP CONTEST

Champion Oarsmen From Noted Colleges and Amateur Rowing Clubs Are in Fine Form for the Sensational Events at the Henley-on-Thames Regatta—Pennsylvanians Are Confident of Victory



won the Ladies' Challenge Plate, beating college eights from Oxford and Cambridge.

The course at Henley is one mile 550 yards, from Regatta Island to the Red Lion Hotel, which is near the bridge; the crews row against the stream, but this is made as little of a hindrance as possible by closing the locks above and below on the days of the regatta.



THE BRIDGE CHURCH AND RED LION HOTEL FINISHING POINT OF THE RACES

HENLEY, England, July 2.—Owing to the large number of entries for the Thames challenge cup at the Henley regatta, which commences to-morrow, three heats in the contest for that trophy were rowed this afternoon. The results were as follows:

First heat—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat the Vesta Rowing Club. The Cambridge men led throughout and paddled home six lengths ahead in 7:35.

Second heat—The School of Mines won by a length and three-quarters. Time, 7:33.

Third heat—Kington beat the Thames Rowing Club by two lengths. Time, 7:57.

The heats were rowed under depressing conditions, with heavy clouds and occasional rain. The weather prospects for the formal opening of the regatta to-morrow are not promising.

Americans Are Confident.

The oarsmen of the Pennsylvania University did only routine work this morning. The Belgian crew's rowing was the feature of the morning's work. They created such a favorable impression that many of the spectators thought it quite possible that they would beat Leander in the trial heat, in which case the Americans and Belgians would in all probability meet in the Grand Challenge cup final. The American crew will have its first race over the Henley course to-morrow.

The members of the crew themselves are very confident, not only of the result of the race with the London Club, but they are also confident of winning the final on Friday. The general opinion of rowing men here to-night, however, is that Leander is sure to win in the final, and from more than one quarter the correspondent hears the opinion expressed that at least two of the Pennsylvanians are over-trained. There was little evidence of this when the American oarsmen came in from their paddle this afternoon. They all looked fit. Coach Ward, who stood by and noted his men with approving glances as they carried their boat to the boat-house, said:

"I am perfectly satisfied with their work and their condition. In every respect the boys are as good as ever they were in their lives. I have great hopes. Of course it is always difficult to predict the result of any boat race, but all I ask is that all the men be in as good condition Friday as they are to-night."

Coach Ward is undisturbed by the fact that during Leander's trial over the full course the latter made several seconds better time than the Pennsylvanians.

"The conditions were entirely different," said Ward, "and I am well satisfied with the outlook."

The Pennsylvanians concluded their

training this evening by a final pull over the course, finishing with three minutes' brisk stroke, at a splendid gain, which elicited the applause of the spectators.

HISTORY OF THE REGATTA.

Events at Henley in Which Crack Oarsmen Participate.

BY ARTHUR INKERSLEY.

The regatta at Henley on the-Thames, England, was instituted in 1839 and began with only one prize—the Grand Challenge Cup which is still the blue ribbon of amateur oarsmanship. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge used to compete at Henley, but have long ago ceased to do so, as it is found impossible to get the eight best men at each university together twice in a year. So the two great English universities reserve their best efforts for the annual race from Putney to Mortlake. Good college eights go to Henley each year from Oxford and Cambridge and though these crews are picked from colleges comprising only 150 to 250 men, they have hitherto been found quite able to dispose of crews from all other parts of the world.

Henley regatta is managed by a board of stewards, most of whom are old Oxford or Cambridge oarsmen. The Grand Challenge Cup is for eight oars with coxswain, and the contestants must be members of a university or public school (such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester, etc.), officers of the army or navy, or members of an amateur club established at least one year before the day of entry. The other principal prizes are the Ladies' Challenge Plate and the Thames Challenge Cup, both for eight oars, the Stewards' Visitors' and Wyfold Challenge Cups for four oars, the Silver Goblets for pair oars and the Diamond Sculls. The eight-oared crew of Eton schoolboys has several times

The only American colleges which have sent crews to Henley regattas are Columbia, in 1885, Cornell and Yale. This year the crew of the University of Pennsylvania is at Henley. In 1887 E. H. Ten Eyck won the Diamond Sculls, but was not allowed to compete in 1898 because he was suspected of professionalism, being the son of a professional and an intimate of professionals. He shortly afterward justified the suspicion by openly entering the professional ranks.

The Henley course was somewhat changed in 1896 with the intention of rendering matters more equal for the contestants on the Bucks and Berks stations. The famous Leander Rowing Club, which is made up of old Oxford and Cambridge "blues," has won the Grand Challenge Cup eight times and holds it now. Henley is distant about forty miles from London, or one hour's ride by rail. Its hotels and cottages are crowded during regatta week. Ordinarily the station near the Berkshire bank of the river is the more advantageous, but when a strong westerly or south-westerly wind is blowing, the shelter afforded by the bushes on the Buckinghamshire bank is worth a good deal. As the race is a short one it has to be rowed at top speed, and here the narrow blades and the tremendous reach and body swing, combined with a hard catch at the beginning of the stroke, give English crews a great advantage. Then there are no conflicting theories of the style in vogue at Eton, Radley and the forty-odd colleges of Oxford and Cambridge being precisely the same. A considerable proportion of the best oarsmen in England comes from Eton, where every "house" has its eight oar, and the headmaster of which was in his day one of the best oarsmen in the country. The Oxford University eight usually visits Eton for some days in each year to get the benefit of his coaching.

HOT WAVE STILL CLAIMS HUNDREDS OF VICTIMS IN CITIES OF THE EAST

Torrid Rays of Old Sol Cause a Heavy Casualty List and in Several States There Is No Immediate Prospect of Relief

ONE DAY'S RECORD OF INTENSE HEAT.

CITIES.	Temperature.	Prostrations.	Deaths.
New York	98	210	148
Brooklyn	98	150	60
Philadelphia	102	200	25
St. Louis	96	7	4
Pittsburg	94	50
Cincinnati	96	16	2
Washington	100	12	5
Toledo	93	3
Cleveland	92	18	5
Baltimore	103	49	23

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Reports received at the Weather Bureau in this city from throughout the entire area affected by the intense heat show a continuation of very high temperatures, save in a few favored localities, where more moderate weather resulted in consequence of thunder-storms or other local atmospheric disturbances. No immediate relief of a substantial character is in sight. The rainfall reports show that there has been precipitation throughout the affected area varying from less than a hundredth of an inch in many places to almost an inch. Generally speaking, the thunder-storms which have come have been what is known as "dry storms," so that very little rain has accompanied them.

The indications for the next twenty-four hours for a large portion of the heated area point to cloudy weather, with showers, which, however, because of their local character, will bring only partial relief from the heat. The prediction of the officials here is that the temperatures for the next forty-eight hours will show a fall of probably four or five degrees, but that they will still climb above the 90-degree mark in most places. The Atlantic coast will get some relief from a West Indian disturbance which is now moving northward.

Phoenix the Hottest Place.

Phoenix, Ariz., had the highest temperature to-day, the thermometer registering 106, while at Philadelphia it was again 102, at Atlantic City 98, Boston 94; Chicago, where over half an inch of rain fell, 86; Cincinnati, 96; Davenport, Iowa 92, Des Moines 94, Indianapolis 94, Kansas City 100, Little Rock, Ark., 95, Fitchburg 97, Pittsburg 94, Salt Lake 96, Springfield, Ill., 96, St. Louis 96, Vicksburg 94.

At Washington the maximum was 100, but during a gust in the afternoon the thermometer fell 15 degrees in as many minutes. Numerous prostrations and deaths are reported from the heat, and in many places industrial plants were forced to suspend operations.

FIFTY DEATHS AT PITTSBURG.

Prostrations Too Numerous for an Accurate Record.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 2.—While the maximum temperature to-day did not reach yesterday's figures, the effects of the long continued torrid weather were more disastrous than on any day since the hot spell began. Up to 11 p. m. fifty deaths had been reported in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburbs, with many prostrations. The only out of town death victim was Charles Henney of Lexington, Ky. He was a prominent Elk, and was here on business. He was found unconscious in a closet in the Pittsburgh Bank of Savings and died shortly after reaching the hospital. All of the fatalities are probably known to the authorities, but the prostrations have been so numerous that it is hardly possible to keep track of them. Beginning at 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 83 degrees and at no time during the day did it get below that point. At 4:30 p. m. it stood at 94, the maximum, and gradually receded until 11 p. m., when it registered 85. These are the Government figures and hardly approach the marks on reliable instruments on the street level. In one mill at the Homestead plant fifty-two men were prostrated and finishing mills No. 23 and 32 and open hearth mill No. 3 had to close down. The workmen were as busy carrying out and caring for their comrades who were prostrated as they were in performing their legitimate labors. Innumerable children throughout the city are heat victims, and the mortality among them is unprecedented. So many horses have succumbed to the heat that deliveries of all kinds are badly crippled. Particularly in this case with the deliveries of ice, and for a time almost an ice famine was threatened, even though the ice companies had an abundance at their plants. One ice company lost fifty-six horses, while other companies suffered in proportion.

HIGH TEMPERATURE RECORDED

Deaths Reported in Various Eastern Cities.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Thunderstorms in this vicinity closed a decidedly hot spell late in the afternoon. The thermometer, which had reached almost a hundred degrees at noon, fell steadily throughout the afternoon and evening, so that at 9 o'clock to-night the record at the Weather Bureau showed only 78 degrees. No promises are held out of a continuance of the comfortable weather. There were a dozen heat prostrations and five deaths up to 6 o'clock to-night.

CLEVELAND, O., July 2.—The highest temperature reached here to-day was 92. To-night a good breeze is blowing. Five deaths and eighteen prostrations were reported to-day.

TOLEDO, O., July 2.—Three deaths occurred here to-day from the excessive heat. All were laborers. The official figures show that the maximum temperature in Toledo was 92 degrees.

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—Four deaths were reported to-day.

SUFFERING IS UNPRECEDENTED

Vehicles Kept Busy Gathering In Unfortunates at New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The heat which has worked such havoc in this city since last Sunday was somewhat mitigated late this afternoon by a succession of thunder-storms, which cleared the atmosphere and sent the mercury tumbling down 10 degrees between the hours of 4:30 and 8 p. m. Never did a downpour of rain receive such an enthusiastic reception as did this one. The thunder and lightning were heavy, and many houses were struck, causing fires, but so far as known no person was killed or injured. During the last downpour hail fell in quantities.

It was after the hottest July 2 in the history of the local Weather Bureau, and a day that almost reached the city's record of September 7, 1881, that this scant relief came. The morning opened with the temperature at 83 at 6 o'clock. In an hour it had gone to 87, and in another hour had climbed a point higher, jumping all the way to 93 by 9 o'clock. The wind was scarcely perceptible, and the humidity, which was 59 per cent, aggravated the conditions. Then the mercury kept on climbing, registering 95 at 10 o'clock and going up a point an hour until it reached 98 in the hour between 12 and 1, and stayed there until after 3 o'clock. The humidity, however, had fallen to 41 per cent.

The suffering caused by the heat was unprecedented. All the ambulances in the

city, as well as the patrol wagons and many other vehicles, were kept busy answering calls. At the rate of about one a minute the calls came in over the police wires throughout the day, breaking all records of demands upon the ambulance service, and providing patients enough to crowd all the hospitals of the city as they have never been before crowded.

While the official temperature in the lofty tower of the Weather Bureau remained at 98, the temperatures on the street level ranged all the way from 100 to 106.

The terribly fatal nature of the heat was shown in the large percentage of deaths among those prostrated. Of the 210 cases of prostration reported up to 11:30 o'clock to-night, 148 resulted fatally.

Among the more prominent victims were Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, an Episcopal clergyman and lecturer; Jacob S. Rogers, the former locomotive builder, and L. E. Adams of Chicago, editor of *Equity*.

Between the hours of 2 a. m. yesterday (Tuesday) and 12:45 a. m. to-day (Wednesday), there were in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx 158 deaths and 173 prostrations.

The same weather conditions which prevailed in this city were experienced in Brooklyn. It was estimated by the police at midnight that during Tuesday there had been sixty deaths and 150 prostrations by heat in Brooklyn.

In Greater New York.

The total number of deaths in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx between the hours of 2 a. m. yesterday (Tuesday) and 2 a. m. Wednesday morning were 155. The prostrations during the same period were 175. The total for Greater New York was: Deaths, 225; prostrations, 575.

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