

GREAT STEEL STRIKE GROWS

THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK

New Strike Was Generally Obeyed Where Workers Were Organized—President Shaffer Speaks—Trust Is Removing Mills.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11.—The great steel strike, on the general order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, has become effective, and thousands of workers have left their places to return at some indefinite time in the future, either victorious over the iron masters or in humble defeat.

The order to strike was generally obeyed wherever the workers were organized and enrolled in the lodges of the Amalgamated Association.

The policy of the American Federation of Labor has not been fully disclosed yet, and that fact contributes another element of uncertainty to the situation. The action of the executive board of the mine workers at Indianapolis in resolving to support the strike cheered the Amalgamated men, and they are confident that the federation will aid them to the fullest extent.

The closing hours of labor lacked spectacular action. This city, which is the strike center, was calm and undisturbed. There was no violence. The police issued an order suspending for the time being the vacation system. They do not anticipate trouble, but want to have every man here ready for duty in case trouble comes. They say President Shaffer has counseled peaceful methods, and they hope the strikers and their sympathizers will heed his advice.

The strikers held a series of demonstrations in the outlying towns and President Shaffer said a final word of encouragement to his industrial troops. Great throngs of workers turned out to greet and cheer the leader and promised to maintain the contest upon which they have entered. A striking development of the day was an official announcement of the American Tin Plate company to the effect that certain plants crippled by the strike would be dismantled and removed to Monessen.

Almost at the same time it was officially announced there was a chance that the plant of the American Steel Hoop company at Warren, Ohio, would be torn down and removed to a vicinity more favorable to the corporation. The order directing that the Devese-Wood plant at McKeesport be dismantled was already being carried out and the announcement from the American Tin Plate company created a marked impression.

Representatives of the strikers insisted that the company was not acting in good faith in the announcement, and that even if it was it would not win with such methods. Opponents of the strikers counted the removal of the plant another victory, and declared the strike must fall in the face of such decisive action.

President Shaffer has begun his final tour among the strikers, and shortly before noon reached New Castle. Two thousand workmen paraded there before his arrival and were lined up around the station as he arrived. In the afternoon he spoke to 6000 people in the amphitheater at Cascade park and submitted an offer for the submission of the issues of the strike to arbitration. This was his formal tender for arbitration.

"Now, in our willingness to settle the matter we are ready to arbitrate. Let the Amalgamated Association select one man and the trust select one man, the two to select the third. We will abide by the decision of the three. I wish this to be generally known."

In his speech, President Shaffer said the strike was a matter of wages and labor conditions, notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition to prejudice the labor cause by allegations to the contrary.

He added: "The trust will not permit the extension of unionism, because it states the Amalgamated Association might become too strong. We can make our own deductions relative to the meaning of this expression."

President Shaffer stated that the newspapers had been criticizing him because he had not stated whether or not there would be an effort to call out the carpenters, railroad men and all other organizations in an effort to gain a favorable termination of the strike.

He added: "We don't want a revolution. This is merely a strike. I wish it to be understood that I stand for no violence. Our interest will not permit acts antagonistic to country and law. We will avoid them if the trust will permit us. It is often asked of me: 'Will you win out?' The Amalgamated Association will win out or it will cease to exist. We realize that wages are at stake and labor conditions are at issue. If our organization dies, I hope it will not have died in vain."

Gompers Not Loquacious.

Washington, Aug. 11.—President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor have returned from Pittsburg, where they were in conference with President Shaffer and others in the steel strike. Mr. Gompers declined to discuss the strike situation or plans at this time.

"I propose to act, not talk," he said. "I stand for industrial peace and will do everything within my power to

bring about an adjustment of the present conflict."

At Steel Trust Office.

New York, Aug. 10.—Officials of the United States Steel corporation answered that they had nothing to say, when asked about the strike developments today.

One of the partners of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that there was nothing new to report. He did not think that Mr. Morgan had received any request from Amalgamated leaders of the conference, and it was not expected that Mr. Gompers would attempt to interview the officers of the company with regard to the strike.

San Francisco Strike.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The local labor troubles appear no nearer a settlement than a week ago.

"There is nothing new," said Attorney Michael of the employers' association. This was taken as meaning that the employers are as firm as ever. The forces of organized labor are equally firm. The leaders say they are anxious for peace and that they are willing to make any reasonable concessions to bring about a settlement, but they are positive in the declaration that there can be no compromise that does not recognize trades unionism. But in spite of the difficulties in the way of reconciling the views of the parties to the controversy, many business men of the city are working hard to bring the employers and the employees together. A better feeling between the draymen's association and the locked out teamsters is apparent and there is some hope that an end may be speedily put to the strike.

All the wharves are heavily congested with freight. A few of the largest steamers are moving, but the fleet of idle vessels in the bay is continually being augmented by fresh arrivals, whose crews desert them as soon as the harbor is reached.

There was an improvement in the condition of the principal streets today. A force of 60 sweepers was at work and the city furnished eight wagons and one sprinkler. The executive committee of the labor council has passed a resolution calling on Mayor Phelan to remove Police Commissioner Newhall on the ground that the police are being used to subvert the interests of the employers' association.

The communication addressed to Mayor Phelan by the directors of the chamber of commerce was followed by another from the board of trade urging upon the mayor the issuance of a proclamation declaring that peace must be preserved and personal property rights be respected. Mayor Phelan holds that such a proclamation is unnecessary and would be gratuitous insult and a possible cause of violence rather than operating to allay it. The mayor so replied to the chamber of commerce and his position is not changed since the board of trade communication was drafted.

"The strike has not developed violence demanding the sort of measure suggested by the chamber of commerce," said the mayor tonight.

A Dastardly Crime.

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—What is regarded as an attempt of a Boer sympathizer to blow up a British transport occurred when a terrific explosion took place at the stock landing, where the Harrison steamer Mechanician is moored. The Mechanician is to carry mules to South Africa. Most of the crew of the ship were asleep, but the explosion brought them from their berths to the deck.

An examination showed that two plates at the water's edge had been sprung and considerable water was let into the ship. The pumps were immediately put to work, and when daylight came it was found that the vessel was in no danger of sinking and that the damage done was not serious. The crew of the vessel denied that there were any explosives aboard and there seems little doubt, according to the statements of those who examined the ship, that the explosion was from the outside and that some sort of bomb or torpedo had been used.

New Salmon Cannery Trust.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 11.—The work of consolidating about 30 salmon canneries on Puget Sound and in Alaska is completed, and the Pacific Packing & Navigation company has paid over about \$5,000,000 in cash and distributed stock to the various canneries who have come into the combination. The firms who constitute the new company follow: Pacific-American Fisheries company, Pacific Steam Whaling company, Ainsworth & Dunn, Fairhaven Cannery company, Quadra Packing company, Icy Straits Packing company, Taku Packing company, Chilkoote Packing company, Thlinket Packing company, Chatam Straits Packing company, Boston Fishing & Packing company.

E. E. Ainsworth, the manager of the company, said: "The pack of the company this year should be 1,500,000 cases. As far as this year is concerned, it would be poor management to attempt to revolutionize things and I am contented to have the canneries run along as they have been since the season opened."

Wheat Crop Is Short.

New York, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to the Journal of Commerce from Paris says: "Nothing is yet known regarding the wheat crop with any exactness which is not already plain to ordinary experts. For France even the first results of the threshings are not known. Taking France as an example, it is certain that the year's crop is heavily deficient. The only doubt concerns the approximate amount of wheat which will have to be imported to supply the needs of national consumption. The estimates range from 27,500,000 to 60,000,000 bushels."

Bitten by a Dog.

Touchet, Wash., Aug. 11.—The family greyhound bit Helen Hanson, the 4 year old daughter of Herbert Hanson, a Touchet farmer severely. The little girl was going to the barn for milk when the brute sprang at her throat. She threw up her hands and he seized her cheek, tearing it from eye to mouth. Blood poisoning is feared.

ROBBER'S GOLD WAS FOUND

JACK WINTERS CONFESSED.

He Guided the Party to Place Where It Was Put—He Tells of the Robbery—Will Receive Light Punishment, if Any.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Jack Winters, who was arrested for the Selby smelting works robbery, has confessed the crime, and so far \$130,000 worth of bullion has been recovered from the bay, where he had sunk it. For three days the detectives have tried all sorts of intimidation to make Winters confess, but their threats apparently had no effect upon him. Finally he asked to see Superintendent Ropp of the works, who, he said, was the only friend he had. In his conversation with Ropp Winters' manner indicated that he knew where the gold had been hidden. Ropp told him that they had a strong case against him and that he would be sent to prison for 30 years. He said:

"You will be an old man when you get out and it will do you no good to hide the gold. We know it is hidden in the water near the works and we will search every inch. You may be sure that the gold will be found before you get out of prison."

Winters finally weakened and told Ropp that he had taken the gold, and would take him to the spot where it was hidden. The criminal, in company with Superintendent Ropp and a force of detectives, left on a tug for Crockett. There they waited all night for the low tide. Winters pointed out the place at the end of the railroad wharf, behind the coal bunkers, at the beginning of the Vallejo slip. At that point at low tide the mud is about four feet deep, covered by a foot of water. When the tug first reached Crockett, Winters pointed out the spot in the water where he said he had thrown the gold. Superintendent Ropp marked the place on the wharf and the tug steamed away to wait for low tide. In the morning Winters himself got into the mud and water up to his neck and for an hour and a half groped for the missing bullion. Up to 10 o'clock \$110,000 worth had been recovered. This includes the four bars of fine gold. Winters had put some of the bars in bags. He said that one of the bags had broken and some small bars had dropped out. It is now only a question of careful search to find the rest of the \$250,000. Winters claims that he did the job all alone. He says that he made 14 trips from the vault to the wharf from which he dropped the gold. The smelter officials, however, are positive that he received assistance from someone. The detectives think that his story that he did it all himself is correct.

The tug with the detectives and the prisoner, Winters, on board has returned to the city. Winters, when he had made up his mind to tell all he knew about the crime, was exceedingly willing to give all the information that was necessary for the recovery of the bullion. He practically assumed charge of the operations and led Captain Seymour and Superintendent Ropp to the dock. He acted more like one of the detectives employed than as a prisoner. As soon as he arrived at the water's edge he called the superintendent to his side and said: "Now watch where I am going to show. Be careful that you get the locations right."

Stooping, he picked up three stones and pacing forward he tossed one of them into the water. It fell to the south of the spot at which the prisoner stood. Another stone fell to the east and the third was thrown directly in front of Winters. "That," said the prisoner, "will mark the water boundary of the place where your gold is hidden."

Stepping to the left, Winters drew a nail from his pocket and asked for a hammer. He then paced off a few yards to the right and drove another nail in the timber. "The gold," he continued, "will be between these two nails, somewhere in line with the stones I just tossed into the water."

A small boat was secured and into it Sheriff Veale, Detective Kimball of the Pinkerton agency and two laborers were loaded. Winters assisted in the search for the bricks. He talked glibly all the while. The deep mud finally put a stop to operations, and it was decided to build a cofferdam before trying to recover the rest of the treasure.

Winters told the officers that he planned the robbery long ago with minute detail. He had been two or three months on the work on his little tunnel.

It had taken two nights' labor to cut through the brick wall of the smelter. Most of the boring in the bottom of the vaults had been done on the night when the gold was taken. He carried the plunder, which was heavy, from the vault to the water and deposited it where the water was from three to six feet deep at low tide. The distance from the vault to this cache was about a quarter of a mile and he made 14 round trips. He was at work four hours on Monday night. Four small bars of refined gold he concealed among the stones of the breakwater, just at the further mouth of the railroad tunnel.

His purpose had been to use this gold for present needs.

Winters on his last trip had perceived that dawn was breaking. Not daring to complete the trip, he laid on

the shore the two bricks which were found at the point where the robber's boat was supposed to have landed. The trail of red pepper ending at that point had been a blind.

In view of the fact that promises of clemency were made Winters in consideration of his unearthing the gold, it is thought that his punishment will be light.

Detective Gibson is quoted as saying that it was promised Winters by President Ralston of the Selby Smelting works that he should not only be prosecuted, but should receive \$25,000.

"Winters can not be prosecuted," said Detective Gibson, "for there is no evidence against him. All that has been drawn from him was secured by the detectives under promise that it would not be used against him. Under such circumstances it would be extremely difficult to secure a conviction."

NEWS ITEMS.

At Victoria, B. C., Sergeant Edward G. Meades of the regular army here shot himself while on duty. The cause is unknown.

Forest fires are beginning in western Washington. Reports throughout the entire western section of the state say that the yearly conflagrations are breaking out.

The United States steamship Iowa has sailed from the Puget sound navy yard, for San Francisco, and it is thought from that point she will sail for Panama.

According to a dispatch from the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, in the recent conflagration at Witebsk 1000 houses were destroyed and 100 lives lost. The prison was burned and many prisoners perished.

Pernod's absinthe factory at Pontarlier, one of the largest in France, was struck by lightning and within a few moments all the buildings, as well as the immense reservoirs of spirits, were in flames. A stream of burning alcohol was soon pouring into the river causing the utmost alarm. The factory was completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at 8,000,000 francs.

Signor Francesco Crispi, who has at various times been designated the "Bismarck" and "Grand Old Man" of Italian politics, after a long and varied career, wound up his political life as prime minister of his country. Born on October 4, 1819, at Ribera, Sicily, he early entered political life. In 1843 Crispi was a journalist and for years attacked the monarchy.

The call of the national executive committee of the United Mine Workers on President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to convene a council of presidents and secretaries of the various national and international unions affiliated with the organization to devise plans for assisting the Amalgamated association in its struggle, will, if acted on, affect 84 national organizations, with a membership of 2,000,000 workmen.

It is stated as the result of a conference held at Chicago recently between Roswell Miller, Charles M. Hayes, E. L. Lomax and Senator Clark, officials respectively of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Salt Lake-Los Angeles road, Senator Clark will be given uninterrupted right of way for his road between Salt Lake and Los Angeles. The conference was held in Mr. Clark's rooms and lasted nearly all day.

At Naples Signor Crispi died recently. He was surrounded by the members of his family and several intimate friends. The news was immediately telegraphed to King Emmanuel and Queen Helen. The evening papers assert that the body will be conveyed by steamer to Palermo, where the municipality will arrange for a great public funeral. It is rumored that Signor Crispi's will authorize a prominent Italian politician to examine his papers and to publish his memoirs.

Eighteen miles south of Savannah, Ga., the charred trunk of the body of Joe Washington, the negro ravisher of Mrs. J. J. Clark, is all that remains to tell the story of the tragedy of last night. Washington had been positively identified by Mrs. Clark. The proof of guilt was conclusive, and includes circumstances that scarcely can be hinted at in print. A mob of 400 men clamored for his life, but the leaders of the mob, numbering less than a dozen, carried into execution the plans of vengeance they had formed. He was burned at the stake.

Sad Drowning in California.

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 11.—Elsie and Imogene Wallace, two sisters, aged respectively 16 and 18 years, and Cora Wallace, their cousin, aged 19, were drowned while bathing at Asbury Park, about a mile from Long Beach. Fred Wilkinson and Harry Smith of Los Angeles were in bathing also, Wilson was the only member of the party who could swim. A strong undertow was running and swept the party off their feet. The girls were carried beyond reach and drowned. Smith also had a narrow escape, but Wilkinson managed to bring him ashore in an unconscious condition. The drowned girls were all residents of Los Angeles.

Forest Fires in B. C.

Grand Forks, B. C., Aug. 11.—Bush fires started to clear the right of way on the proposed line of the Great Northern between here and Republic, spread and destroyed hundreds of acres of valuable timber land. The fire is still raging and unless rain falls thousands of additional acres will be overrun, causing enormous damage.

Wheat Burned in Oregon.

Adams, Ore., Aug. 11.—One hundred and fifty sacks of wheat piled for shipment beside the O. R. & N. caught fire from a passing locomotive.

THE SHAMROCK HAS ARRIVED

WILL NOW GO INTO DRYDOCK

Cup Challenger Had a Easy Trip—Tug Robert Hadden Towed Her in—Will Proceed to Erie Basin—Lipton Is Confident of Winning.

Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Shamrock II., Sir Thomas Lipton's second challenger for the America's cup, in tow of her consort, the big steam yacht Erin, has arrived off Sandy Hook lightship shortly after 11 o'clock and anchored for the night just inside the lightship half an hour later.

The newspaper tug, James A. Lawrence, with David Barrie, Sir Thomas' personal representative in this country, had been cruising off Sandy Hook for two days awaiting the appearance of the foreign cup hunter. When off the lightship the Erin burned her signals and the tug ran alongside. Greetings on both sides were exchanged.

Neither Captain Mathews of the Erin nor Captain Sycamore of the Shamrock would give details of the trip. That they regarded it as a fine performance was evident from Captain Mathews' ejaculation of surprise when informed that the tugs had been on the lookout for her for two days.

"Give her a chance!" he shouted. As a matter of fact, the Shamrock II's time is less than 14 days, counting her stop of one day at St. Michaels, Azores, a day better than the time of the old Shamrock, which was far and away better than that of any former challenger. Captain Mathews' first inquiry after the greeting was of the challenger's opponent, the Constitution, and when he learned that she had beaten Columbia on Saturday, he expressed his pleasure, and then regret when he was informed of Columbia's accident in the race.

The yachting sharps aboard the tugs had no opportunity tonight to size up the latest aspirant for the honor of lifting the cup. She lay simply a thin black smudge on the dark waters, looking strange with her stunted jury mast and queer sloop rig when jib and fore-stays were carried on board. She carried the jury mast of the old Shamrock, but her top mast is 15 feet shorter, so that the distance from deck to truch is probably not over 90 feet.

She will be towed in immediately by the tug Robert Hadden, the first tug to speak her, under instruction from Sir Thomas before she left to accept the first tow offered. After passing quarantine she will be towed to the man of war anchorage off Tomkinsville, and later to the Erie basin, where she will be stripped and her masts stepped preparatory to going into dry dock.

King Edward sent for Sir Thomas Lipton last week and made inquiries regarding the form of the Shamrock II. His majesty wished her good luck. Sir Thomas informed a representative of the associated press that the Shamrock II. is nine minutes faster than the Shamrock I. now and that the Shamrock I. is five to ten minutes faster than when she was in American waters. Sir Thomas has invited the Oxford-Cambridge athletic team which is to compete in Canada and the United States, to witness the races from on board the Erin. The Oxford and Cambridge athletes will sail Thursday on the steamer Commonwealth for Boston. They will stay a day in that city and will then go to Montreal.

Creamery at Pullman Burned.

Pullman, Wash., Aug. 11.—The creamery plant at the Washington Agricultural college was destroyed by fire Saturday. The plant is a total loss and 4000 pounds of butter, worth 20 cents per pound, are lost.

The plant was owned by the state and was worth from \$5000 to \$6000 and was not insured. It was leased by J. L. Harris, who operated it under the name of the Harris Creamery company. The plant was one of the best in the northwest, including a complete cheese making outfit. It can not be rebuilt until the legislature meets and passes an appropriation. A large number of farmers will be losers by the cutting off of a market for their milk, as the creamery was using the milk from many cows.

Constitution Beat Columbia.

Bateman's Point, Aug. 11.—Constitution, entirely refitted, decisively defeated Columbia over a 30 mile course in a 10 knot breeze. The race was the first of another series of three to be sailed off this point, and additional interest attached to the race because it was the first time since Constitution had received the alterations to her rig she had been given a new mast several feet longer than the old one, and other alterations designed to improve the boat had been made. The yavils Ailsa, Navahoe and Vigilant and the sloops Rainbow and Virginia also took part in the racing.

Admiral Evans Reprimanded.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The navy department has reprimanded Admiral Robley D. Evans, acting upon the complaint made by former Secretary of the Navy Chandler, for criticisms of the latter in his book, "A Sailor's Log." The letter of reprimand was sent to the rear admiral. It refers to his act as reprehensible and censures Admiral Evans "for this breach of the obligation imposed upon him as an officer of the navy of the United States."

Senator Chandler has been furnished a copy of the reprimand.

American Boat Won.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—The first of the five races for the international championship of the Great Lakes was sailed off Chicago by the Royal Canadian Yacht club's Invader and the Detroit Boat club's Cadillac, and was won by the American boat with something like nine minutes to spare.

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