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 counselled 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 unofficially 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 Dewees-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 fail 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.

New Policy in Africa.

New York, Aug. 11.—Commenting on the new policy in South Africa, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

The new policy of reprisals in South Africa is the chief theme of the leader writers and of political gossip at Westminster. Opinions vary according to the temper and prejudice of those discussing it, but there is little confidence that General Kitchener's proclamation will shorten the campaign. The penalties imposed are not considered practical by the best informed men. The menace of permanent banishment and distraints on property will not be likely to frighten the fighting Boers, who have lost all they own except their rifles and the powder carried by them.

Practical men are asking how this question can be brought under the eyes of obstinate burghers in the field before Septemer 15 and what induces the ministers to believe that it will have any other effect than to prolong the conflict. There can be no effective method of compelling the men in arms to pay for the keep of their families after that date, nor for enforcing exile when the war is over.

The new policy is not criticized on the ground that it is essentially inhumane, but because it lacks common sense. The whole policy of collecting the Boer families in concentration camps has been open to criticism as a measure for relieving the combatants from the necessity for feeding and taking care of their families and thereby for prolonging the war. Now that the general result is perceived it is a sign of weakness for the government to imagine that the system can be abandoned and board money collected from the obstinate burghers.

Military men do not hold General Kitchener responsible for the proclamation, but assert that the terms have been dictated from the colonial office. They ridicule the idea that the campaign can be brought to an end by manifestos, proposes and menaces.

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 cannery men 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, Chilkoot 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

Bitten by a Dog.

Touchet, Wash., Aug. 11.—The family greyhound bit Helen Hansom, the 4 year old daughter of Herbert Hansom, 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.

Armstrong, B. C., Burned.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 11.—A large part of the business section of Armstrong, B. C., is burned out. The total loss is $90,000 and the insurance $23,000. The origin of the fire was incendiary, a half-witted man named Eagles having started the blaze with the aid of coal oil. Eagles confessed his guilt, was arrested and is now in jail.

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 tne 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 and 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 $280,000. 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 some one. 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 not 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."

TRADE REPORT.

Bradstreet's report of trade for last week says:

Despite some irregularity due to the recurrence of corn damage, news in the majority reports from the eastern surplus producing states and the formal launching of the much heralded general steel strike, the aggregate business the country over seems to be good, and in most sections in unprecedented volume for this season of the year. All available measures of supply, demand and movement point to the business done in July as having exceed anything transacted in any similar midsummer month. This, too, despite the exceptionally hot weather, drouth, strike talk and similar conditions unfavorable to business extension.

The main strength of wheat, however, lies in the continued heavy export business, the clearances for the week being enormous and far in excess of any previous week on record and the rather smaller volume of receipts of winter wheat.

New features are scarce in the iron and steel trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade for last week says:

There is no complaint from any part of the country over the volume of current distribution of merchandise and what hesitation is observed in general trade is chiefly due to the nucertainty as to the duration of the labor troubles in th esteel manufacture. Collections continue good. Better weather has helped the agricultural community, money is easy and stocks of merchandise carried are not above the average for this season of the year, particularly in the west and southwest. Relief is felt in all departments of the iron and steel industry, now that uncertainty is ended and the position of the contestants is made clear. Now the issue may be determined permanently, and a settled condition will greatly facilitate operations. Having no further ammunition in heat and drouth reports for hoisting prices, speculators have turned suddenly to the other extreme and demonstrate that early frosts threaten all late planted corn.

Eastern shoe manufacturers find conditions as favorable as last week, while reports from the west are more encouraging. Prospects continue to improve in the market for woolen goods. Little change is seen in actual sales, but there is a growing disposition to hold for the better terms that many in the trade consider inevitable.

Failures for the week were 173 in the United States against 177 last year and 31 in Canada against 23 last year.

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 in 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.

Three Hundred Persons Killed.

Washington, Aug. 11.—TThe state department has received detailed mail advices concerning the revolt on the island of Quelpart, near Korea, some time ago. The advices show that about 300 persons were killed, mostly Christians. The other details did not differ from those received from other sources.

Funeral of Von Ketteler.

Muster, Westphalia, Aug. 11.—The remains of Baron von Ketteler, German minister to China, who was murdered at Pekin at the outbreak of the Chinese troubles, were buried here with imposing ceremonies.

THE SHAMROCK HAS ARRIVED

WILL NOW GO INTO DRYDOCK.

Cup Challenger Had an 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'clack 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 Mathewes 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 Matthews' 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 Matthews' 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 forestays 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 majecty 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.

August Agricultural Report.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The August report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the following averages of the conditions on August 1: Corn, 54.0; spring wheat, 80.3; oats, 73.6; barley, 86.9; spring rye, 83.6; buckwheat, 9.1; potatoes, 62.3; timothy, 85.1.

The average condition of spring wheat declined 15.3 points during July, but on August 1 it was 23.9 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and only 3.3 points lower than on August 1, 1899, and 1.2 points below the mean of the August averages for the last 10 years. The conditions in the principal states follow: Minnesota, 83; North Dakota, 93; South Dakota, 68; Nebraska, 50; Iowa, 85.

The average condition of oats declined 10.1 points during July, and on August 1 it was 11.4 points lower than at the corresponding period last year; 17.2 points lower than on August 1, 1899, and 10.2 points below the mean of the August averages for the last 10 years.

The average condition of potatoes declined 25.1 points during July, and on August 1 it was 25.9 points lower than at the corresponding date last year; 30.7 points lower than on August 1, 1899, and 24.8 points below the mean of the August averages for the last 10 years.

Preliminary returns indicate a reduction of 2.6 per cent in the hay average. The condition of timothy hay was 4.2 points higher than the corresponding date last year; 2.6 points lower than on August 1, 1899, and 1.7 points below the mean of the August averages for the last nine years.

The spider has no wings, yet he often takes a fly.