

# STRIKERS APPEAL FOR HELP

## NO SYMPATHIC STRIKE NOW

Steel Workers Have Issued a Call to the Members and Friends of Organized Labor to Assist Them Financially.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 13.—President Shaffer, Secretary Williams and Vice President Tighe, National Trustee John Pierce and John Shaffer refused to see any callers. Secretary Williams said: "We are in the fight until an honorable settlement can be reached. We are issuing a call to the general public for financial aid."

Williams gave out copies of the call, which reads as follows:

"To the Members of Organized Labor—Brethren: As you are undoubtedly aware, the United States Steel corporation is now waging a war against organized labor by making the Amalgamated association the subject upon which to begin operations. At our last convention it was unanimously decided to ask the United States Steel corporation when settling their annual scale with the Amalgamated association that they sign or recognize the scale of the Amalgamated association in all their mills. When the matter was broached the matter was peremptorily refused. After the holding of several conferences the demand of our organization was modified so as to take in only the mills of three of their constituent companies, viz., the American Sheet Steel company, the American Tinsmith company, and the American Steel Hoop company, and where local lodges had been formed, and where the men were very desirous of being union men, and we are now out on a strike for recognition."

"In the conferences which were held by the representatives of the United States Steel corporation and the Amalgamated association the representatives of the United States Steel corporation's only arguments were that they did not desire the Amalgamated association to become too powerful, and that they should hold the balance of power. Later conferences were held with the heads of the steel company, which submitted a proposition that they sign only for the mills that signed last year, with the exception of the sheet mills in Saltburg and Scottdale, which were signed for the year previously. Their proposition was rejected, as it meant that the Amalgamated association would merely have to remain in a quiescent state, while they were expanding and adding to their nonunion possessions."

"They are waging a fight for the extermination of the Amalgamated association and of workmen to combine—a principle which they have demonstrated to the people of the United States and desire themselves, but persistently refuse to grant us. This blow is not alone directed at the Amalgamated association, but at organized labor in general, and should they succeed in defeating the Amalgamated association it will affect every organized body in the United States."

"To succeed in this struggle it will be necessary to seek the aid of every organized body, as well as the general public, whose sympathies we know are with us in the present struggle. To this end we ask that you give us your moral and financial aid. A liberal response financially will materially assist us in conducting a victorious campaign for a principle which is the inalienable right of every free man."

"If you desire to aid the Amalgamated association in the present struggle financially, all the money should be forwarded to John Williams, secretary-treasurer, Bissell block, Pittsburg, Pa. Fraternalty yours, T. J. SHAFER, "President."

"JOHN WILLIAMS, "Secretary-Treasurer." "M. T. TIGHE, "Assistant Treasurer." "B. I. DAVIS, "Journal Manager."

### Brief Statement.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 13.—President Shaffer made a brief statement. He said: "We have no official information about the situation in the west. I do not believe Vice President Davis of Chicago has accepted a superintendency from the trust as reported. My only regret is that the men working in the slave pens of the trust had not spirit enough to come out and join the strikers. I will not take any part in calling out the American Federation of Labor. Its action must be voluntary. The Amalgamated has not lost anything, but has made gains."

Gains at McKeesport. Pittsburg, Aug. 13.—The strikers made gains at McKeesport and Belaire and regard the situation more favorable to them.

### Later.

Washington, August 13.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor says that his organization would use every possible means in its power to assist the Amalgamated Association in its strike. Personally he hoped that an amicable adjustment of the trouble might be arranged, and expressed his willingness to co-operate in any effort to bring about a settlement of the conflict.

Cheikh Bey, the new Turkish minister to this country, is a keen going sportsman and extensive breeder of thoroughbred horses, in which he takes a great interest.

### 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 disfranchisement 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 September 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 inhuman, 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, proposals and menaces.

### 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 yawls Ailesa, Navahoe and Vigilant and the sloops Rainbow and Virginia also took part in the racing.

### 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 30,000,000 bushels."

### Forest Fires in B. C.

Grand Forks, B. C., Aug. 11.—Bush first 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.

### 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.

### Funeral of Von Ketteler.

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

### Big Fire at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.—Two large buildings owned by the Hafner-Loth manufacturing company, consisting of planing mill and sash and door factory, were burned this afternoon, entailing a loss estimated at \$150,000.

Wisdom is often nearer when we stoop than when we soar.

### 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, 82.3; 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 24.5 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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."

### Von Walderssee at Homburg.

Homburg, Aug. 11.—Field Marshal Count von Walderssee has arrived here. He was met at the railroad station by Emperor and William, Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick and Count von Buelow.

His majesty's greeting of the field marshal and the officers accompanying him was most cordial. He kissed Von Walderssee on both cheeks. The emperor and the field marshal drove together to the castle amid the plaudits of the crowd. There the empress welcomed the field marshal.

### Violent Storms in Arizona.

Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 11.—Rainstorms continue to rage in southeastern Arizona and northern Sonora. The road from Guaymas is badly washed out, stopping trains. A hurricane rainstorm visited Tucson totally destroying the gas works. Several large smokestacks and buildings were blown down and a large number of trees were destroyed. The destruction is considerable.

### 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 specialist doesn't care to use his X-rays on a patient who can't raise an X.

### SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

From the window of the chapel softly sounds an organ's note, Through the peaceful Sabbath gloaming drifting shreds of music float, And the quiet and the firelight and the sweetly solemn tunes Bear me dreaming back to boyhood and its Sunday afternoons;

When we gathered in the parlor, in the parlor stiff and grand, Where the haircloth chairs and sofas stood arrayed, a gloomy band, Where each queer oil portrait watched us with a countenance of wood, And the shells upon the whatnot in a dustless splendor stood.

Then the quaint old parlor organ, with the quaver in its tongue, Seemed to tremble in its fervor as the sacred songs were sung, As we sang the homely anthem, sang the glad revival hymns Of the glory of the story and the light no sorrow dims.

While the dusk grew even deeper and the evening settled down, And the lamp-lit windows twinkled in the drowsy little town, Old and young we sang the chorus and the echoes told it o'er In the dear, familiar voices, hushed or scattered evermore.

From the windows of the chapel faint and low the music dies, And the picture in the firelight fades before my tear-dimmed eyes, But my wistful fancy, listening, hears the night wind hum the tunes That we sang there in the parlor on those Sunday afternoons.

### TAKING HIS ADVICE

MR. SHELDON was the principal merchant in the important manufacturing town of Torment. He was proud of his wealth, but he was still more proud of the fact that he had made it all himself, and his pride was greatest because he had made it by never allowing anybody to get ahead of him.

"That's the secret of success in life, Harry," he said, one day, to his favorite clerk. "Sharp's the motto, if you wish to rise. I don't mean you should cheat; that, of course, is both wrong and ungentlemanly." (Mr. Sheldon prided himself, also, on being what he called "a gentleman," and above all little meannesses.) "But always be wide-awake, and never let anybody cheat you. I've noticed, by the bye, that you've seemed rather downhearted lately. It's because you've your fortune yet to make, don't despair; but follow my advice. An opening will come at some time for something better than a clerkship, and though I shall be sorry to lose you, yet I'll give you up, if it's for your interest."

"Thank you," said Harry, apparently not a bit cheered up by this cool way of being told he had nothing to expect from Mr. Sheldon; "but it's not exactly from Mr. Sheldon, but it's not exactly from me. I suppose I shall get along somehow."

"What is it, my dear boy, then? I really take an interest in you, as you know"—and he did, so far as words were concerned. "Perhaps I can give you some advice."

"Well," said Harry, with some hesitation, "I'm in love, and—"

"In love!" exclaimed the rich merchant. "In love, and with only a clerk's salary to marry on. It will never do, Harry. Marriage for one like you is fastening a millstone round your neck, unless, indeed, and he stopped, as if a bright thought had struck him—"unless, indeed, the girl is rich."

"She is rich, or will be, I suppose," answered Harry, "for her father is a wealthy man. But that's just the difficulty. Her father would never let her marry a poor man, and she won't marry without his consent."

"What a miserable tyrant!" said Mr. Sheldon. "If I was the lover, Harry, I'd run off with her. I'd checkmate the old curmudgeon in that way," and he chuckled at the imaginary triumph he would achieve. "Pon my soul, I would! I never, as I told you, let anybody take a rise out of me."

"But would that be honorable?" "Honorable? Isn't everything fair in love and war? I thought you had some pluck, Harry. How I should like to see the stinky old hulk rave and stomp about on his gouty toes—for he must be gouty—when he heard of your elopement!"

And he laughed till his portly sides shook at the picture he had conjured up.

"He'd probably never forgive me," said Harry, dejectedly. "And then what could I do, with a wife brought up to every luxury, and only a poor clerk's salary to support her on?"

"Never forgive you? Trash and nonsense! They always do forgive. They can't help it. Besides," with a confidential wink, "I think I know your man. It's that skinflint Meadows. I've heard of your being sweet on his daughter. She's a pretty minx, though she is his child. Oh, you needn't deny it. I saw how you hung about her at our party the other night; and when I joked about it with my daughter the

next morning she as good as admitted that it was true, saying it would be a good match for you. Now, I owe old Meadows a grudge. He tried to do me in those railway shares last winter, and I mean to pay him for it, somehow. I tell you what I'll do. I mustn't ask, mind you, who the girl is. Mum must be the word. I mustn't, of course, be known in the affair; but I'll give you a leave of absence for a month and a check for £50 to pay for your wedding trip if you'll make a runaway match. Is it agreed? Well, there's my hand on it. Here's the check, Egad! Won't the old rascal howl when he hears how we've done him!"

Harry seemed to hesitate, however, and it was not till Mr. Sheldon, eager to see his old commercial rival put at a disadvantage, had urged him again and again, and promised to stand by him, that he finally consented, and took the check which his employer persisted in forcing upon him.

The next morning Mr. Sheldon came down to breakfast in high glee, for a note had reached him just as he was shaving, which ran as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have, with much difficulty, persuaded her to elope. It was not, however, till I showed her your check that she would consent to do so. She said that she was sure you would not recommend anything that was wrong; that you would advise her as if you were her own father, and she hopes you will stand by us. We shall be married to-morrow, before Mr. Meadows is up. Very thankfully, "HARRY CONRAD."

The old gentleman brought the note with him to the table, opened it out before him, adjusted his spectacles and read it over and over again.

"I'd give a £10 note," he said chuckling, "to see the old fellow's face when he hears how Harry has done him."

It was the custom of Mr. Sheldon to read his newspaper at breakfast, while waiting for his only child and daughter, who, a little spoiled by overindulgence, was generally late.

But this morning Matty was later than ever. The banker had read all the foreign, as well as the home news, and even reperused Harry's note, and still she had not made her appearance.

"The lazy puss!" he said at last. Then he looked up at the clock. "Half an hour late! Now, this is really too bad. John!" he cried, addressing the manservant at the sideboard, "send and see why Miss Sheldon doesn't come down. Tell her, with a severe air, 'I'm tired of waiting.'"

John came back in about five minutes, looking very much flustered.

"If you please, sir," he stammered, "Miss Sheldon's not in her room, and the maid says that the bed looks as if it hadn't been slept in all night."

The rich merchant's jaw fell. He started up, with a cry of agony, to go and see. But he was prevented by the footman appearing at the door with a telegram.

"A telegram!" cried the merchant, unfolding it with his trembling hands. "What can it mean? Has she been found dead anywhere?"

This was the telegram: "Dear Father—Harry and I were married at 8 o'clock this morning. I would not consent to an elopement till Harry assured me you had advised it, and had shown me your check as proof. He says you promised to stand by us, and I know you pride yourself on never breaking a promise. We wait for your blessing. MATTY."

"Well, I never!" ejaculated Mr. Sheldon, when he had recovered breath. "The impudent, disobedient—"

But here he stopped—stopped, and mopped his bald head, which, in his excitement, had broken out into great drops of perspiration. He remembered that he had himself advised Harry to elope, and that, if the story got wind, he would be the laughing stock of the town, including—hardest cut of all—Mr. Meadows. He remembered, too, that he had but one child, and that she was all in all to him.

So he accepted the inevitable and telegraphed back: "You may come home, and the sooner the better, so as to keep the £50 for pin money. Tell Harry he's too sharp to remain a clerk, and that I take him today into partnership. Only he must remember that partners never tell tales out of school. God bless you! "H. SHELDON."

The runaways returned by the next train. The marriage proved, too, an eminently happy one. The story never got out. We only tell it now in confidence.—Woman's Life.

### Mayor's Hara.

The soundings of the Mayor's horn at Ripo is one of the most ancient customs in the kingdom. It formerly announced the setting of the watch; but it has now lapsed into the formality of three blasts given at 9 o'clock every evening at the Mayor's residence by his official horn-blower and 7 see more at the market cross.

### Free Libraries Not Wanted.

Free libraries are not wanted in some parts of London. The three adjoining parishes of Islington, St. Pancras and Marylebone have refused to establish them even where the books were offered as a gift.

### SULTAN AND HIS HOME LIFE.

Fears Assassination by Poison and by the Knife.

One of the most striking illustrations of this phenomenon of a light veneer of Western habit overlaying a core of things totally Oriental is the personal life of Abdul Hamid. Tireless as his activity is, and careful as he is of each moment of time, very little of his energy is directed toward national affairs, and public business is nowhere more delayed and neglected than under this busy ruler.

The elaborate ceremony of precaution with which his meals are prepared engages the attention of the highest and most trusted of his officials. The cooking is done in a separate and strongly guarded chamber, and the chef does everything beneath the eye of the Sultan's confidential servant. A solemn procession conveys the food and water to the salle a manger, the carafe being sealed and the dishes covered with cloths which are also sealed upon them. These precautions against poison by no means satisfy the Sultan. At any moment he may command the official who overlooks the cookery to taste a dish, and a number of pet animals are kept to which the first morsels are given by the royal hand.

In the taste for tobacco, on the other hand, he practices no moderation; this is a craving stronger than any taste for food, and the cigarette that is between his lips from morning till night can do little to improve a nervous system already shattered by anxieties. In the matter of liquor the Sultan is no strict Mussulman, and pleads his health as an excuse for the indulgence in an occasional glass of champagne.

The pitiable state of his nerves makes the night a recurring terror to him. He fears darkness like a child, and the whole of the apartments occupied by him, with the surrounding gardens, are brilliantly lit up from the moment the light falls. Silence, too, is terrible to him, and he can only sleep with the noise of his guard tramping before the palace in his ears. From his sleep he will start up to summon an interpreter for a dream, or to go out and sweep the horizon with strong glasses. Usually he is sent with difficulty to sleep by the reading aloud of his brother or a favorite servant. Next to the reports of his spies, the literature that appeals most strongly to his taste is that of the sensational novel, and the more horror there is to stimulate a morbid taste the better he is pleased. It is characteristic of him that the only sport in which he excels is rifle and pistol practice; at this he could show the way to most men.—London News.

### Street-Paving Machine.

One large factor in the cost of laying concrete pavements is the labor and time required to thoroughly mix the ingredients and place them in position for tamping into the street. Below is an apparatus recently designed by Chester T. Drake, of Chicago, for performing this part of the work mechanically. The machine not only thoroughly mixes the cement and crushed stone with the water, but also deposits the



CONCRETE PAVEMENT MIXER AND PLACER.

material so prepared at any portion of the roadbed, ready for placing in its final position. The power for operating the plant is obtained from any suitable motor or engine, which also propels the machine along the road when desired. The mixing box is provided with blades mounted on a central rotary shaft, which gradually feeds the mass toward the spout at the end, where it falls on the conveyor and is carried out to the proper position. This conveyor is of considerable length and swings freely around a semi-circle, being easily guided by the attendant. An engineer, a man to feed the material into the mixer and an attendant at the carrier are the only helpers required to do the work, and the machine does away with the general litter of mixing platforms, wheelbarrows, shovels and hoes.

### The Child Wives of India.

The latest government census in India showed 6,016,750 girls between 5 and 9 years of age who were already married, of whom 170,000 had become widows.

Some people pay too much attention to the talk of the insane.