

BIG RIVER STRIKE WAR OVER FISH

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE WITH TRUST REPRESENTATIVES... MEETING IS AT PITTSBURG

ARE TO MEET AGAIN TODAY

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—The great labor conference at the Hotel Lincoln today, failed to come to any agreement.

Another conference will be held tomorrow morning. The object of the conference was the settlement of the strike ordered by the Amalgamated association of iron, steel and tin workers in the mills of the American Sheet Steel company and the American Steel Hoop company.

The conference also had another purpose in view, the prevention of a general strike in all the mills controlled by the United States Steel corporation, the two concerns in whose mills the strike had been ordered being prominent companies of the great steel combine.

Two sessions of the conference were held today. The first convened shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning. At noon the meeting adjourned for dinner. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the second session was convened and was continued until 5 o'clock.

As a settlement within a reasonable time was seen to be out of the question, the conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Amalgamated association was represented at the conference by the general executive committee, the highest body in the association. It is composed of the national officers and the vice presidents of the various districts.

This was the second time in the history of the association that it had been called together.

THE CONFEREES. The members of the committee are: President T. C. Shaffer, Secretary-Treasurer John Williams, Business Manager Benjamin M. P. Tighe, Business Manager Benjamin M. P. Tighe, Business Manager Benjamin M. P. Tighe.

Trustees—John Pierce, Pittsburg; Elias Jenkins, Youngstown, Ohio; J. H. Moran, Cambridge, Ohio. Vice President—First district, David Reese, Pittsburg; second district, Walter Larkin, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; third district, Charles A. Davis, New York; fourth district, Clem Jarvis, Anderson, Ind.; fifth district, John F. Ward, Youngstown, Ohio; sixth district, Charles W. Williams, Birmingham, Ala.; eighth district, John Chappell, New Castle, Pa.; ninth district, John W. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; tenth district, W. C. Davis, of the fourth district, Chicago, was not present.

The steel interests at the conference were represented by John Warner, of New York, chief of the operating department of the Sheet Steel company; I. W. Jenks, of Pittsburg, manager of the American Sheet Hoop company; Verry E. Brown, of New York, late president of the American Sheet company; Warner Arms and W. M. Leeds, New York, vice president of the American Tin Plate company; and Charles W. E. Ray, of Pittsburg, chief engineer of the same company.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER'S PLEA. At the afternoon session President Shaffer, in behalf of the Amalgamated association, formally presented the case for the organized workers and the strikers. He laid stress upon the fact that until this year the union men made no effort directly to force a union in all the plants of the combine, for the reason that it was thought best to have that movement originate with the management among the workmen in the mills. Since last year, however, a new condition confronted the union men. The officials of various companies had plainly indicated, he said, that they were working on a policy for operating their non-union plants in preference to the union mills and only working the latter when it was absolutely necessary to them. He declared, he is forcing the union men to desert the organization in order to get work. The idle mills being union, and the union mills rendered poverty-stricken as a result of the strike.

The Amalgamated association is going to be disbanded soon, or else the non-union mills will have to be made union so that equal justice will be given to all.

It is a matter of life and death for the Amalgamated association that the non-union mills be made union, as Mr. Shaffer put the situation.

The alleged method adopted by the American Sheet Steel company of practically starving the employees by the non-union mills in Scotland in the old union agreement was elaborated on and the demand made by that company that the mill be left out of the scale entirely in the future was taken as an indication of what the general plan of the company is in dealing with the Amalgamated association. It meant, he said, slow starvation, or else complete surrender to the company and the giving up of all rights to organized unions in their plants.

EMPLOYERS REPLY. In reply to the statements of President Shaffer, the officials of the various companies present gave a general outline of their position. They denied any intention of working injustice to union workmen in their mills. The feeling for the Amalgamated association had always been friendly, they said, and they had no desire to force any trouble amongst them.

The plea on both sides were listened to with the closest attention by members of both sides. The tone was amicable and it was apparent the manufacturers were prepared to go a long way to gain a peaceful solution of the existing difficulty.

The members of the two conference committees began presenting arguments on their different positions in the trouble and this continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, by agreement, the meeting was adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Both sides said they had more arguments to present in support of their propositions before an issue is taken up for arbitration.

TO START FOR THE ARCTIC

Steamer Erik Will Search for Explorer Peary

NEW YORK, July 11.—Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic club, and head of the expedition to the north, by which it is hoped to discover the fate of Explorer R. E. Peary, his wife and little daughter, left at noon today for Sidney, C. B., which will be his starting point. Mr. Bridgman received a telegram today from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, at Sidney, in which the Erik had taken on her coal and supplies.

"That is good news," said Mr. Bridgman before leaving, "it means that we can sail on Saturday. My only start is of the greatest importance."



MAROONED.

ARE STILL IN PRISON THEY STAND IN LINE TWO MEN ARE SHOT

SOME TIME MAY ELAPSE BEFORE THE YOUNGERS ARE RELEASED

SEEK SUITABLE POSITIONS

Warden Wolfer Declines to Say When They Will Be Released or Where They Will Go

Although the Younger brothers, Cole and Jim, have been paroled from the Stillwater prison, it may be some time before they are released. That will depend upon suitable employment being found for them, and as far as could be ascertained yesterday, the question is no nearer solution now than on Wednesday afternoon when the parole was granted.

Numerous offers of employment have been made for one or the other or both of the men. Some of the propositions have obviously been made in good faith, and through a disinterested desire to help the prisoners to earn a living; but so far nothing has been offered that appeared to the state authorities to be suitable.

Neither of the men is now physically robust, and this fact must be taken into consideration in selecting occupations for them. A majority of the positions offered have in some way contemplated the use of the men as an attraction to draw trade, and as any such plan would not be approved, at least, some light employment will be secured for the Youngers either in the country or in some place as far from the larger cities as possible.

This plan appears to be the one which the ideas of both Warden Wolfer and State Agent Whittier, and will best fulfill the plans of the prison board and the board of pardons.

As soon as a suitable place of employment has been secured, they will be removed from the prison quietly and established under the supervision of State Agent Whittier. They, like all other paroled prisoners of the Stillwater prison, will be required to report every month to both Warden Wolfer and Mr. Whittier, whose office is at the state capitol. These monthly reports, which will be made in duplicate, will consist of replies to the following questions filed in on blanks furnished for the purpose:

By whom have you been employed the past month? What kind of work? How many days of work you worked? What has been your wages per day or month? How much of your earnings have you expended, and for what? How much money have you now on hand? If you have been idle during any portion of the month state why. Are you satisfied with your present employment? If not, why not? Where do you spend your evenings? Do you use tobacco? Have you used intoxicating liquor? State what books, papers or magazines you have read. Have you attended any public meeting, dance, picnic or other amusement during the month? If so, where and when? State in a general way your surroundings and prospects. Have you had any trouble or misunderstanding with anyone? If so, state full particulars. Frank A. Whittier, state agent for the prison, said yesterday, in conversation with the Globe:

HARD ROW TO HOE. "The Younger brothers are going to have a hard row to hoe after their release from the penitentiary, unless I am mistaken, they will frequently have cause to wish, for some time to come at least, that they were back there again. You see, they have been out of the world so long that they must have lost track of everything, and the commonest customs and occurrences of every-day life will be entirely new to them. That has been made the subject of humorous comment in the newspapers, but to them it will be a serious thing. Then, too, they are both old men, and finding them suitable work is not going to be so simple as it might appear. Neither of the men has any knowledge of any mechanical trade or calling, and neither is physically fit for ordinary manual labor."

When the Youngers are released from the prison Cole will get \$212.33 and Jim \$183.00. Under the old law providing for contract labor, they were allowed 12 cents a day for their work, and that law remained operative from the time they were committed until 1877. Their entire earnings up to that time amounted to about \$945 each, but, with the exception of the amounts named, their savings were sent to relatives. Under the new law they will each receive when released \$25 in cash, a new suit of clothes and a complete outfit of underclothing.

Telegrams of congratulation for the Youngers were received at the prison yesterday from both of their sisters and a nephew named Jones, all of whom live in St. Paul.

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INTENSELY HOT ABROAD

CROPS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA ARE REPORTED RUINED.

LONDON, July 12.—"There is no longer the slightest hope," says a dispatch to the Daily News from Odesa, "of saving even a moiety of the crops in the Volga governments of Amara, Saratoff and Kagan, as well as many districts of the neighboring governments. Over the whole region there has been protracted drought, with tropical heat. Nearly all the streams had dried up at the beginning of June."

"The crops in Southern Russia average about the usual yield."

BRUSSELS, July 11.—The thermometers registered 56 degrees in Brussels today and there were numerous prostrations.

PALERMO, July 11.—The heat in Palermo today was intense, a temperature of 102 was reported.

FROG ATE THE DYNAMITE. Then Froggie Met With an Accident and Exploded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—A special dispatch to the Times from Kansas says: An accident, in which three children, a pet frog and some dynamite figured, occurred here today. The victim was a two-year-old boy named Fred. The frog ate the dynamite, and the boy was killed. Another child and Mrs. McCurry, in the kitchen above, were seriously hurt and that part of the house was wrecked.

DEATH FOR TEN

IN COLLAPSE OF NICKEL PLATE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT SPRINGFIELD

CARS LOADED WITH STONE

Crash Through Structure Workmen and Laborers at Work in the Valley Below

ONE MAN ONLY UNINJURED

CONNEAUT, Ohio, July 11.—Just after five o'clock today three cars of the East End local freight went through the Nickel Plate bridge at Springfield, Pa. The train left Conneaut only a few minutes before the accident in charge of Engineer William Moore, of Buffalo, and Conductor Phil A. Moore, of Buffalo. The latter was killed outright. The bridge gang was at work on the bridge and the ten men injured are mostly working men. All were being made at the bridge and about twenty-five workmen were about the structure. The Conneaut wreck train with local officials and doctors left for the scene at 11 o'clock.

The horrible affair occurred just after passenger train No. 3 had pulled through. The local, after the passing of the passenger train, pushed three cars heavily laden out on the structure to work on the bridge for the masons working beneath on the large stone abutments. The unloading had hardly begun when without any warning the whole structure and cars fell with an awful crash and only one man, a mason named George Smith, had a chance to leap in time to save himself from injury.

TEN ARE DEAD. The list of dead includes: CONDUCTOR PHIL A. MOORE, Conneaut; J. ZABOSS, workman, Cleveland; HOMER BECKWITH, foreman, Conneaut; FRED TALANE, mason as yet unknown; RANDALL WEST, Springfield. The men, as the train fell, had all leaped as far as possible, so that only two or three were buried beneath the wreckage. These were carried to the bottom of the ravine. These were carried to the bottom of the ravine and placed on the lawn awaiting the arrival of medical assistance, which came promptly. Soon as the news of the accident reached Conneaut, the workmen and a hurriedly constructed ambulance train were dispatched to the scene. The wounded were attended to, the dead were placed in cots, and all were brought to Conneaut with the exception of men named Randall, Beckwith and Swartz, who were taken charge of by parents at Conneaut. The living were conveyed to a hospital. The remains of the dead were transferred to the morgue to await identification.

SCENE OF THE WRECK. The place where the horror occurred was at Crooked Creek, directly north of East Springfield, Pa. For many years the creek has been spanned by a heavy structural steel bridge. On May 1 the work of filling up the valley was commenced.

Down in the ravine, fifty-five feet below, masons were at work building a large stone abutment. The scene presented a horrible appearance. The steel was wrenched and distorted into one huge mass. The three cars carried stone were broken to bits, and the railway track obliterated in the pile.

Beside the physicians who were present, Master Mechanic F. A. Miller, Superintendent of the Nickel Plate, and Rev. Father Gorham, of Cleveland, and Rev. Father Murphy were on the ground assisting in the removal of the bodies. The accident stopped all traffic on the line. The cause of the wreck can be laid only to accident. For a long time all trains have been required to reduce their speed to four miles an hour in passing over the bridge. The railroad men regard it as little less than miraculous that it withstood the strain of the heavily loaded passenger train No. 8, while moving slowly over it, and five minutes later fell upon the weight of three uncoupled cars was upon it.

MANY CATHOLICS SLAIN

SERIOUS TROUBLE REPORTED FROM KOREAN ISLAND

Collision Between Native Population on the One Hand and Missionaries of Rome and Their Pupils on the Other.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Seoul, Korea, dated July 6, saying that bloody conflicts extending over a period of ten days have occurred on the island of Quelparte between Roman Catholic missionaries and their pupils and the population of the island. Fifteen of the natives and about 300 of the mission pupils are reported to have been killed during the encounters.

The governor of Quelparte, according to the dispatch, says the trouble was the fault of the pupils and arose from their support of the tax collectors in levying illegal taxes upon the natives. Upon hearing that two French missionaries had been killed in the conflict a French warship proceeded to Quelparte and upon finding the missionaries in question alive the warship returned.

The Korean government has commissioned Huan Kian and an American court official to investigate the matter and to send a company of Korean infantry with them.

Quelparte is in the Yellow sea, fifty miles south of Korea, and which country is a subservient. It is a penal settlement.

CLAIM OF A YANKEE PEER. Selson of Maryland Family is a Scotch Baron.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily Mail says that Albert Kirby Fairfax, through his solicitor, Mr. Carey, is about to present his formal claim to the title of Baron of Fairfax. Mr. Carey is now in London preparing the necessary documents in the case.

Albert Kirby Fairfax is an American resident in New York. Upon the death of his father, John Coates Fairfax, who died in Maryland, Sept. 29, 1860, Albert Kirby Fairfax became an heir and the title of baron was inherited by him. Kirby Fairfax received his right to the title upon the death of his brother, Charles, in 1889, in the United States. Neither Charles nor also a sister, a nun in the Catholic convent at Frontenac.

LA CROSSE CLIMBER'S FATAL FALL. Mayor Boeschler received word today that William H. Lavalls, a painter and steeple climber of this city, fell from a church spire at Calmar, Iowa, yesterday and was killed. Deceased has a brother at Kendall, Wis., and one at Portage, Wis., and also a sister, a nun in the Catholic convent at Frontenac.

UNION WORKMEN IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT IN IRON MOLDERS' STRIKE.

YORK, Pa., July 11.—In the county court today Judge Stewart rendered his opinion in the contempt cases growing out of the iron molders' strike here, in which George W. Test, corresponding representative of the Iron Molders' union of North America, John P. Frey, of Worcester, Mass., fourth vice president of the union, and Howard Wilmer, of the local union, were adjudged guilty of contempt of court in violating the court's injunction, restraining them from picketing and otherwise interfering with the York Manufacturing company. Test and Frey, the leaders of the strike, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and costs and undergo imprisonment for thirty days. Wilmer was fined \$5, which he paid and was released. Test and Frey, being unable to pay, were sent to jail.

Judge Stewart, in concluding his opinion, said: "The York Manufacturing company is entitled to employ whom it chooses upon such terms as they and it may see fit to agree upon. Workmen have the right to contract with and work for whom they please upon such terms and conditions and for such pay as they may be willing to accept. These are rights which cannot be questioned or denied. They exist in the very nature of things and are written in the constitution of the state, and any person who undertakes by force, menaces, threats, direct or indirect, though cloaked in the softest language, to violate or interrupt them, is guilty of a wrong, and such conduct will be and must be restrained by the courts."

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