

## SENATE MUST YIELD.

Hill Tells It the House Will Never Give In.

That the Senate Bill is Every-thing Disapproved.

## OBSTINACY WON'T DO.

The House Bill Has the Sym-phony of Everybody.

The Press, Democratic Masses and President Back It.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Every seat in the galleries was again filled today when the senate met. Resumption of the heavy firing against the executive was anticipated. The strain and excitement was almost as intense as when the senate conveyed yesterday. The senators themselves were slow in arriving, most of them remaining in the cloak rooms until the morning business was completed.

Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, who was expected to defend the president against some of the aspersions cast upon him yesterday, was, however, on hand early, and so was Senator Hill of New York, who was also called for a speech.

When at 12:28, Mr. Harris, the floor manager of the tariff bill, called up the conference report almost every seat on the floor was filled. Mr. Hill was on his feet and was at once recognized for a speech. It was agreed, he said, at the out- set, with Mr. Gorman that the Democratic party was in the midst of a great crisis.

The Democratic party after such a long struggle in the minority, had at last been intrusted with power. It had gone to work to redeem the pledges it had made. The greatest of these was that of tariff reform. The house had passed a tariff bill which, aside from the income tax feature, seemed would meet with general satisfaction and approval. As it passed the senate, however, after long and weary months of debate, it was not satisfactory and violated the pledges of the party. It went to conference. The house conferees were confronted with the fact that the senate had made the bill inconsistent; had made it unworthy of Democratic support.

They rejected the duty on coal and iron ore. They refused to yield and there was no hope that they would yield. If they insisted upon their attitude and the senate was obstinate, all prospect of tariff legislation was at end. His (Hill's) motion that the senate recede from the coal and iron duties, was in the line of an agreement. It would do no good to ob- stinately adhere to the position taken when the bill was passed.

"Do You See Signs of Yielding?" "Yes, you see signs of yielding on the part of the house," he asked, addressing his Democratic colleagues.

"Backed by the public press of the country, by the Democratic masses, and the president of the United States, who is undoubtedly in the house will not yield. Why not yield on these two points and see whether it does not lead to an agreement?"

He was not, he said, talking about Mr. Vilas' motion to recede from the differ- ential in favor of the sugar trust. But concessions must and should be made if the bill was to become a law.

Mr. Hill said he sympathized with the president's letter to Chairman Wilson. His sentiments were his. The president violated no clause of the constitution when he sent the letter. He had the right to do it. It was a private communication. The question as to making it public was one to be decided by its sender and receiver. It was not one for the senators to do. No Democrat on this floor could controvert the position taken by Mr. Cleveland in that letter.

He saw that to place a duty on coal and iron would be to violate the platform declarations of the party and would place the party, whose success he desired, in a false and indefensible position. The Democrats of the country were in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland. Democratic clubs and Democratic conventions all over the country had in- dorsed the Wilson tariff in respect to free- raw materials. On the other hand the senate bill had been received everywhere with signs of disapproval.

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## WHO THE RIOTERS ARE.

The Idle and Victorious From Europe, Says Fred Hirsch.

Chicago, July 24.—Fred Hirsch of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, has been in Chicago several days and has been a witness of many of the strike episodes, at which he has much marvel- ed. Next to the Krupp works, Mr. Hirsch represents the largest steel works and arms manufacturers in the world, employing as he said, "no less than 12,000 mechanics and other workmen."

"I am," said he, "amazed at the discom- tent manifested among the working peo- ple of this country, and especially at that phase of it that has manifested itself in riots and acts of violence. In my country, Belgium, where the people are the least governed in the world, such rioting as has occurred day after day in this great city, would not have been tolerated, or rather endured. There would have been somebody hurt, the mob speedily dispersed and the rioters arrested and swiftly punished."

"As I have said, we employ 12,000 men and they are industrious, contented and trustworthy men; and I want to say that I have observed in this country men of my own country who were never able to earn more than sixty-five cents a day in your money, receiving \$1.25 and \$1.50 and more per day, yet they are disas- tressed, and I am sorry to say that they are among the most riotous and lawless, especially as I am informed, in the coal regions. I can in part account for this. They were the most un- desirable of our population, little inclin- ed to work, preferring idleness when they did work they were not able to earn much. It is this class that emigrated to this country, and they have been assisted away from home because they were a burden upon the industrious and provident people of our country. There un- desirable, here they have become a menace."

"It seems strange to me that your rioters are not dealt with promptly and pos- itively."

"The labor conditions have adjusted themselves largely in Europe. The law ordains the settlement of difficulties between employer and employe. But when the difficulty is settled by law neither employer nor employe dare dispute it."

## LOSS TO STOCK YARDS.

A Little Charge Which Has Lost the Yards 100,000 Cattle.

CHICAGO, July 24.—As soon as the present strike at the stock yards is over, the officials of the stock yard company may turn their attention to a new fight they have started for the present, the \$2 terminal charges on stock received at the yards. The rule levying a \$2 tax has been in vogue only since June 1 of the present year and it has caused among shippers to the market as much trouble as the strike has caused the stock yards officials. Conservative com- mitteemen assert that it has already driven stock from the Chicago market to other markets, in cattle alone fully 100,000 head. The committeemen are an- gry over it, and their patrons, the farmers, feel worse. The plan is a new one and the committee say it was created with only one idea, to make money at the expense of the farmer for the people who have \$23,000,000 invested in the property.

May 14 the stock yards companies notified the railroad that they would make the same truckage charge on live stock cars, both loaded and empty, passing over the company's tracks, and that the charge was fixed at about \$1.20. The railway people replied by notifying their agents to place a "terminal charge" of \$2 on each car.

## IT LOOKS LIKE POLITICS.

Governor McKinley; ex-Governor Alger and Others Meet at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, ex-Governor William R. Merriam, of Minnesota, and ex-Governor Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, are all guests at the present time in the home of Mr. Hanna's residence. There is more or less gossip in circulation to the effect that the gentlemen have met here in conference, and that the meeting has considerable political significance, or in other words that Governor McKinley's presidential possibilities are under consideration.

To an Associated Press representative who called at Mr. Hanna's residence, however, the latter declared that the presence of the three gentlemen named had no special significance.

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## TO UNITE ALL LABOR.

A Monster Labor Union is Started in Chicago.

To Include All Workmen in the Country, Except Railroaders.

## IT IS CALLED THE A. L. U.

It Will Probably Work With the A. R. U.

And Seeks to Supersede Every Other Labor Order.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A new labor union to be called the American Labor Union, has been launched forth on the troubled seas of the labor world, which, its leaders say, will gather under one banner, the whole army of the toiling masses. At a meeting of the board of directors of the new order it has been decided to admit militiamen as members of the new organization, which the directors claim will take the place of the Knights of Labor.

"The declaration of principles," say the directors, "have in consideration many obstacles that will be encountered. First will be the characters of the prime movers by the so-called labor leaders, caused by the fear of our dis- rupting older organization and these leaders pull with politicians, corporations and shysters of every description. Second will be the arduous task of convincing the masses that it is necessary to their welfare; that the so-called labor leaders are too numerous and are thriving upon hard earned wages of the toiling masses, and that the time has arrived when only one organization of labor is sufficient."

"There should be one general head shorn of all power to precipitate the order into any conflict or strike; the grievance of any one member will be the concern of the whole organization. Trades and classes have frequently been fighting single handed to be overwhelm- ingly defeated in nearly every instance. The A. L. U. protects its members to its full strength, sacrificing every member to get the combined capital with com- bined labor under one grand brother- hood of man. Its motto is: 'The cause of one is the cause of all.'"

"The late struggle of labor has clearly convinced the most skeptical that united action must be used, and this action shall be left to the power of the rank and file. We have for years liberally contributed a share of our hard earned wages in support of so-called labor leaders, whose aspirations have been in many cases to become politicians. The time has arrived for an honest labor organization, with each and every member a leader."

Temporary headquarters will be at McCoy's hotel. There will be chosen two directors from New York, one from Philadelphia, one from Buffalo, one from Kansas City, two from St. Louis, two from the Pacific coast, and one each from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The officers of the union are: W. C. Walsh, president; W. H. Overton, vice president; M. A. Cogley, secretary and treasurer. The Chicago directors are C. A. Keiler, W. E. Kerr, Col. F. Hamilton, P. J. Grimes, F. M. Donnelly, H. E. Huntington, John Costello, Owen McShane, William Russell, Peter Kennedy, S. Frothington, and J. Dahl.

The officers of the new organization say organizers will put in the field immedi- ately and the union extend throughout the country.

Resolutions were adopted pledging financial support to E. V. Debs and pledging cooperation with the A. R. U.

J. S. McFadden, a personal friend of Debs, stated that Debs and his co-work- ers are behind the American Labor Union. It is the intention to include in this organization all labor of whatever kind not merged under the head of rail- roading. It will be affiliated with the American Railway Union, and doubtless be controlled by the same officials.

## FRICK A WITNESS.

He Claims the Stories About Armor Plates is a Money Making Scheme.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Chairman Frick, of the Carnegie Steel company, was the witness before the naval commit- tee in the armor plate investigation to- day.

The armor plate business was a comparatively unimportant branch of the works and he had left the details entirely to Superintendent Hunsticker, he said. Mr. Frick regarded the penalty levied by the navy department as exorbitant and appealed to the president, as he was permitted to do under the law.

He did not regard the information to the government as conspiracy on the part of former strikers for revenge but rather as a money making scheme.

"If the government inspectors had done their duty there would have been no trouble," said he. "I knew they were there to see that the work was properly done and depended on them. You gentlemen will see how that was when you come to the works." Mr. Frick could not see how it benefited his men to slight their work as it was of no financial advantage to them.

## WILL AID THE POPULISTS.

Knights of Labor Resolve to Work For Them in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., July 24.—The session of the executive board of the Knights of Labor today was devoted to the situation in Nebraska. State Master Workman D'Almond was called in consultation and after hearing his statement, it was resolved to lead the influence of the order in the impending campaign to the Populists.

It was decided to send organizers over the state in conjunction with the Popu- list state committee to thoroughly or- ganize the wage workers and the farmers for the struggle at the polls in November.

## SOLDIERS' LAWLESS ACTS.

The Mayor of End Makes Sensational Charges Against Them.

SOUTH END, Ok., July 24.—John C. Moore, mayor, has created a sensation by issuing a public statement over his own signature and, as he states, after a thorough investigation regarding the shoot- ing at End of Corporal Gieves. Mayor Moore states that the soldier was shot during a quarrel with a comrade, and that to protect themselves the soldiers told their officers they were attacked by citizens of End.

Captain Mackay, who is in command of the troops, is charged by Mayor Moore, took a squad of men to Charles L. Shearer's house, pulled him out of bed, accused him of complicity in the shooting and after placing a rope about his neck, threatened to hang him if he did not tell them who fired the shot.

Next the soldiers went to A. R. Elliott's home, awoke him and with their guns aimed at him, demanded to know who had burned the bridges, threatening to shoot and hang him if he did not give them the desired information. Elliott's wife hiding the soldiers, as she thought about to murder her husband, rushed into the streets in her night clothes, call- ing on the citizens to come to her rescue, and her screams alarmed the soldiers so much that they left Elliott's house, and taking Shearer with them, went to North End, whence they sent their prisoner to jail in Guthrie.

The secretary of war has been informed by wire of these occurrences, and Mayor Moore has forwarded to him charges in accordance with this state- ment against Captain Mackay.

## END PEOPLE DEMAND PROTECTION.

Gov. Renfrow Called Upon to Protect Their Homes.

GERRE, Ok., July 24.—At a late hour last night, Governor Renfrow received the following telegram from End:

"United States deputy marshals are violating the organic act of the territory by arresting our citizens and denying preliminary hearings in the jurisdiction of officers. We are being taken away while an unlawful organization at North- town threatens to burn our city in our absence. United States troops invade our homes in the night, take our citizens out in their night clothes and threaten to hang them in the presence of their wives and spirit them away beyond the jurisdiction of the court without prefer- ring criminal charges or warrants. They are replacing the city guards under arrest and when we return home it will be to find our city in ashes. We demand protection at once."

Governor Renfrow, Secretary Lowe and Secretary Brooks left for the scene this morning to put a stop to any outrage, and if possible to restore peace.

## THE TRIAL OF DEBS.

Attorney Milchrist Says Argument of the Defense Falls.

CHICAGO, July 24.—During the pro- ceedings in the trial of President Debs and his associates for contempt today, District Attorney Milchrist called the attention of the court to the act of 1890, known as the anti-trust law. He read some of its provisions stating that if two or more persons conspire to obstruct interstate commerce they shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the govern- ment, and shall be proceeded against in the United States circuit court.

The district attorney said that under this law the argument of the defense that the bill under which the injunction was issued is void falls to the ground. There is no doubt, Mr. Milchrist said, that the government has such a pecuniary interest in interstate commerce that it has a right to such a bill. The govern- ment maintains itself in part by the revenue derived from the postal service.

The greater part of today's session was taken up with the argument of Attorney Irwin for the defense. Mr. Irwin was frequently interrupted by Judge Woods who questioned the attorney closely. Judge Woods was particularly inquisi- tive regarding the advisory character of the A. R. U. officers' duties.

"If the officers could not order a strike but could advise the organization's mem- bers," asked the judge, "why could not the former advise the men to desist after the strike was in force?"

Attorney Irwin replied that the gov- ernment's complaint contained nothing regarding advice, but simply charged the defendants with ordering strikes.

"If the government meant advice in- stead of order," said the attorney, "it should have said so. Our answer fully covers the case as stated by the prosecution."

## PACIFIC RAILROADS BILL.

A Minority Report to Which Congress- man Harris Will Contribute.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The minority of the house committee on Pacific rail- roads, who voted against the Kelly bill for adjusting the debts of the Central and Union Pacific, are drawing up a report on the subject, which will be presented to the house this week.

Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, is drawing that part of the document which is in- tended to point out the defects of the railroad bill from the standpoint of the opposition, while Mr. Harris of Kansas, and perhaps others will contribute sup- plementary views.

"They will hold it is inadvisable for the government to grant any extension of time for the railroads to settle their debts; that the plan, if it becomes enacted into law will have the legal effect of qua- hing the suit brought by Attorney General Olney against the Stanford estate; that the bill reported does not afford any security to the government that the com- panies will carry out its provisions."

## To Prevent Opium Smuggling.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senator Power of Montana has introduced a bill to transfer the custom revenue along the northern border of the country to the war department. His object is to have the border better patrolled that at present so as to prevent the smuggling of opium and Chinese.

## Vigilant Wins Again.

ROCHES POINT, SOUTHAMPTON, July 24.—The American yacht Vigilant won today in her twelfth 5½ mile race with the bow yacht Britannia.

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## IS WELLMAN LOST?

Arctic Explorer's Ship Believed to Be Crushed by Ice.

Grave Fears as to the Safety of the Party.

## MAY ALL BE DEAD.

One of the Party Left Behind to Die Alone.

Prof. Oyen Found With Only a Dog for Companion.

LONDON, July 24.—Carl Siewwers writes to the Standard that he is in receipt of advices from Norway that leave little doubt that the Walter Wellman arctic expedition is lost.

Experienced skippers just returned from the Spitzbergen seas, express the same opinion and Col. Fielding, who accompanied Capt. Narez' expedition in 1885, shares this belief.

The Fall Mail Gazette is in receipt of similar advices from Tromsø, all confirm- ing the general belief in the fate of the expedition.

The following reply to an inquiry has been received:

CHICAGO, July 24.

To the General Manager of the Associated Press:—The fact that there was so much float- ing ice this year led Mr. Wellman to believe that his vessel, the Rainvald-Jarle could get further north than any ship had ever reached before. This informa- tion was corroborated by a great many navigators whom he saw just before he left. Reports that come about the loss of the expedition arise from the fact that floating and other vessels have not seen the Rainvald-Jarle, which they would have done in ordinary seasons.

Private cablegrams to the Herald from Tromsø say that even if the vessel is lost there is no reason for anxiety for the crew, which is undoubtedly upon the ice somewhere making its way toward the pole. When Mr. Wellman left Tromsø it was with the understanding that the vessel should come back and bring reports of the expedition up to the time that he could send messengers back from the interior and undoubted the ves- sel is waiting at some point for such communication. He arranged that the vessels should return some time between July 15 and August 1, but possibly the vessel might be still later. It was to return to Norway to coal up and to prepare for the return trip to bring Mr. Wellman back, which would require it to leave about August 15, consequently there is no occasion for alarm until after that time.

[Signed] JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher Chicago Herald.

Believed to Be Crushed By Ice.

Arctic skippers report that the flow of pack-ice and its density this summer would prove irresistible to any vessel, however strong.

They believe that the Rainvald- Jarle has been crushed in the ice and ex- press the belief that there is a remote chance that the men of the Wellman expedition have been saved or managed to get upon an ice-raft, in which case they believe that the explorers are in a most dangerous position.

Should the forebodings of the arctic skippers prove true, and if the Rain- vald-Jarle was crushed without warning, it is probable that the members of the expedition were unable to take any large quantities of supplies with them upon the ice floe, even supposing they suc- ceeded in escaping there.

When questioned regarding the effect- iveness of the aluminum boats in such an emergency, the arctic captains ex- pressed the belief that they would be of no use in such pack-ice.

The last heard from the expedition it was at Dane's island off the northwest coast of Spitzbergen where Prof. Oyen remained along with a dog to guard the provision depot established there.

Mr. Fielden, the owner of the yacht Salde, has received news of Prof. Oyen's distress from Captain Johansen, of the sloop Anna.

Mr. Fielden instantly ordered the Salde to Dane's island, and she reached that spot the next day, but only to be welcomed by the professor's dog. Oyen was found in his bed in an almost dying condition. He had given up all hope of ever seeing the face of a human being again.

Professor Oyen Bitter.

Upon a table in the professor's quar- ters was found a letter containing bitter reproaches against Wellman, whom he accused of having left him in the lurch. Wellman, according to Prof. Oyen, promised that a man should stay with him and share his frightful solitude. But it appears that a man could not be spared, and so the professor had to be content with the company of his dog.

The Salde also reported that Prof. Oyen was so badly provisioned when he was found that his early death appeared inevitable. But in spite of his sufferings and the thought that death was hovering over him, the professor refused to be taken off Dane's island, insisting upon remaining there, faithful to his trust, even though death was the result of his continuing at his post of arctic solitude.

The Salde, however, left a quantity of provisions, and also presented the pro- fessor with some medicines of which he stood in great need.

Thus was Professor Oyen left in com- pany with his brute friend, probably to die on Dane's island, another victim ad- ded to the long list of persons who have given their lives to the Arctic explo- ration.

Well known to the readers of the STATE JOURNAL as the correspondent who fur- nished such valuable letters from Wash- ington. The expedition left Philadelphia about five months ago.

## MUST SIGN CONTRACTS.

Santa Fe Employees Required to Renounce Allegiance to Labor Unions.

A new feature has appeared on the face of the Santa Fe company's plan, published in the STATE JOURNAL last evening, to annul the contracts now in force between it and the engineers, con- ductors and firemen. The new feature shows that it affects not only those three but the brakemen as well.

An individual contract has been drawn up and sever al thousands of them point- ed which the new men are expected to sign on going into the employ of the company.

The old men, an official says, will be compelled to sign it also, as soon as the thirty days are up that it requires to notify them of the proposed nullification of the contracts now existing.