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AID FOR STRIKERS

Support of the Federation of Labor Is Pledged.

IMPORTANT MOVE BY THE TRUST

The Five-Million-Dollar Steel Plant at McKeesport Will Be Dismantled and Removed to the Kiskiminetas Valley.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—There were gravely important developments in the strikers' situation today. The United States Steel Corporation moved decisively in its strike campaign, with a peremptory order directing that the Dewees-Wood plant, at McKeesport, be dismantled and removed to Kiskiminetas Valley. President Shaffer, of the American Federation of Labor, after a two days' conference with President Shaffer and his associates, issued a formal statement tonight, specifically holding the Federation to the moral and financial support of the Amalgamated. His written review of the train of events leading up to the industrial quarrel sustains the course of the Amalgamated Association and declares that nothing remains for labor but to battle for the cause of unionism.

The official announcement of the order to dismantle the Dewees-Wood plant came this afternoon toward the close of an otherwise uneventful day, and its importance was such that it claimed the serious consideration of either side of the great industrial conflict now being waged here. President P. Smith, district manager of the American Sheet Steel Company, made the formal announcement in the following statement:

"I have orders from President McMurtre, of the American Sheet Steel Company, to at once tear down the Dewees-Wood plant at McKeesport and remove the same to Kiskiminetas Valley. This I shall proceed to do immediately. The publication of the order was a great surprise and McKeesport received it at first with doubt. Actual preparations were made later in the day for the dismantling of the plant and there is little doubt but that it will be torn down. The strikers heard the order in a spirit of defiance. They simply said that it showed the company's sympathy of citizens and it could not reopen the plant in the face of the opposition of the Amalgamated Association. Strike leaders here said that the order was a bluff that had been worked unsuccessfully before, and declined to take it seriously. President Shaffer refused to discuss the matter.

The steel officials declined to give any reason for the order, but it is stated here that the proposition to dismantle the plant and city officials at McKeesport with the strikers is responsible for it. It is also said that the plant of the National Tube Company, at McKeesport, will be abandoned and the old Carnegie plant of a tube plant at Connell, O., revived. The Dewees-Wood plant was founded about 40 years ago and is one of the best-known plants in Pennsylvania. Its yards and mills cover between 12 and 14 acres. It has employed 120 men at its busiest times and its cost is placed at \$5,000,000 by officials of the steel corporation.

Gompers Pleads Support.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was at strike headquarters again this afternoon with Secretary Morrison and was closeted with the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association for more than three hours. This evening he gave out the following statement:

"Since the arrival of Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, and myself, we have been in almost continual conference with the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. We made a thorough investigation of the great strike of the causes which led to the strike, the present situation of the country, and we unhesitatingly declare our judgment that the position of the Amalgamated Association is absolutely justified and essential to its continuance and effectiveness as a union of the workers in the trade, as well as the protection of the rights and interests of its members.

"It is true that the Amalgamated Association in the first conference asked that the United States Steel Corporation sign the union scale of wages for all the mills operated, owned and controlled by the company, but it is also true that the request was withdrawn and one substituted so that the union scale should apply to those mills only in which the members of the Amalgamated Association were employed; in other words, which are well-known to be union mills. This the United States Steel Corporation refused to concede, insisting that the scale should apply only to those mills which were union last year, even refusing to allow two mills to be included which by a species of hedging and systematic opposition of the company had become nonunion during the year. It appeared that the company took the position with an avowal that it would not allow the extension of the union to nonunionists. Such a position and avowal are tantamount to declaring that, notwithstanding the growth of the craft, the organization had reached a status beyond which it could not extend.

"Organized labor advances or recedes, never stands still. It, therefore, follows that if the trust, by its great wealth, can prevent the extension and growth of the Amalgamated Association, it encompasses its disintegration and destruction. The only powers then standing between the trust and the workers as a protector are for home, justice, right and humanity. Against such a calamity the sense of justice and humanity revolt, and against it we solemnly protest.

"We shall stand by the Amalgamated Association in the present conflict to the full extent of our power, both morally and financially; we shall aid in every lawful way the men on strike or who may come out on strike to maintain the workers in their right to organize and the extension of their organization so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement is the growth of the organization. When the overbearing rich combine for avarice, power and tyranny, it is not the duty of the workers to unite for home, justice, right and humanity? "If the trust should succeed in its purpose to crush the Amalgamated Association, the victory would be dearly bought. The fight of the brave Boers may end in their undoing, but the spirit of justice, the love of freedom and right suddenly looms up in another part of our world; these principles find judgment in the hearts of other men, who will carry on the battle until they are enthroned in the conscience and everyday life of all peoples; so with the Amalgamated Association, an organization may be defeated in a contest, but

It will not be conquered. The Amalgamated Association will not be crushed; she will not be conquered, she must not even be defeated.

President Gompers would not say just what the Federation of Labor proposed to do, or in fact, anything beyond what was contained in the written statement issued by him. It is presumed, however, that all of the Federation men engaged in the iron and steel trades will be called out with the Amalgamated Association. Mr. Gompers and Secretary Morrison left for Washington at 9:30 o'clock over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The issuance of their statement cheered the strikers, who welcomed it as a victory that meant much to them.

Effect of Strike Order.

Less than 24 hours must elapse before the general strike order of President Shaffer becomes effective, but in well-informed quarters there is still doubt as to the men and properties that will be affected by the order. The mill managers insist that the final showing Saturday and Sunday will be far under the claims that are being made by the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer would not talk figures today, but his associates were positive that the first claims were correct. The final appeals to the men will be at a series of meetings which will be held tomorrow at which President Shaffer and the other leaders will be the speakers. The strike managers are claiming tonight that they will be the greatest series of labor demonstrations ever held in this country. One estimate prepared here says that 45,000 men are now idle under the first strike call, and the general call will increase the number to 135,000. Continuing, the estimate says:

"The plants which will be affected are the American Tinplate Company, American Sheet Steel Company, American Sheet Steel Company, American Steel & Wire Mills, Federal Steel Company's plants and National Tube Company. Ohio will have 25,000 idle men, Pennsylvania 17,000, Indiana 30,000, Illinois 30,000, making a total of 82,000, while New York, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Iowa and other states will have 45,000 idle men. It is impossible to estimate how many men will be indirectly affected."

Concerning the dismantling of the Dewees-Wood mill, the following telegram was received from McKeesport tonight:

"The passage of the old Dewees-Wood mill at McKeesport begins tomorrow morning, when the orders issued today by President McMurtre, of the American Sheet Steel Company, will be carried out. It is a blow struck at the vitals of the Amalgamated Association, and the consternation and dismay carried into the hearts of the striking employees that the mill was visible all over the city tonight. The business men say the loss will be something which cannot be replaced. Many of the company officials here are inclined to blame Mayor Black's attitude for the move made by the head of the combine. The Mayor's proclamation, they say, while it did not in itself indicate hostility to the trust, was so twisted and construed throughout the country that it has done the town an almost irreparable injury in the eyes of capitalists who do not know the actual conditions. Mayor Black, who was not in the city when the news first came out, returned this evening and said: 'I positively refuse to discuss the order until tomorrow, when I have seen the work of dismantling the plant actually begun.'"

Clark Mill Crippled.

Secretary Morrison was the first of the Amalgamated officials to report at the headquarters this morning. He declared that the meeting at Lawrenceville last night had crippled the Clark mill again. He said:

"Our meeting last night was a great success, for, as a result of it, there is but one mill in operation at the Clark plant. That is the 'break-down 30-inch' mill, and it has been going ever since the strike occurred. If the steel corporation had 400 men at work at the Clark mill, they have taken 300 of them away from them."

F. M. Shaffer, brother of President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, was also at headquarters, and he, too, asserted that the Clark plant is a large plant, and as a result of the meeting which he and his brother addressed last night.

The local steel officials gave absolute denial to the statement that the Clark plant is again crippled. They admit that one roller was won from them by the efforts of the strikers last night, but assert that the Clark plant is ready to take his place, and that four of the five mills of the plant are running again today.

The farm mill, at the Lindsay & McCrete Works, was in operation again today. Yesterday, according to the managers of the mill, it went within 70 per cent of a full run. Manager Jenks says the old

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Domestic.

The Federation of Labor will support the steel strikers. Page 1.
The steel trust will dismantle its plant at McKeesport. Page 1.
Tiltman discussed "Commercial Democracy" at Boston. Page 3.
President McEllen says the Clearwater war is over. Page 3.

Foreign.

A Colombian force invaded Venezuelan territory. Page 1.
Kitchener's proclamation threatens banishment of Boer officers engaged in war. Page 2.
The British naval maneuvers showed glaring deficiencies. Page 2.

Sport.

Kramer leads the bicycle championship list. Page 3.
Neva Simmons won the Electric City stakes at Burns. Page 3.
National and American League scores. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Noyes denies all charges made against him as District Judge at Nome. Page 4.
Eben L. Royce, the Tacoma murderer, was hanged yesterday morning. Page 5.
People in Wallawa County complain of annual drunken incursions of reservation Indians. Page 4.

Attorney-General has filed suit against Penoyer, McBride and Metcalf to recover the Davis \$30,000 shortage. Page 4.
Steamship Columbia, for Portland, and collier Mattawash, for Tacoma, left Friday yesterday. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine.

Trade reviews show a satisfactory midsummer business. Page 1.
Today's crop report affected both wheat and stock markets. Page 11.
German bark Bertha chartered for January loading. Page 10.
Strathgile will carry over 3,000,000 feet of lumber. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

James McDonald, a waiter, confessed that he held up the Western Lumber Company in Portland last December. Page 2.
Recent soundings show the channels below Portland to be in good condition. Page 10.
Limited allowance for deputy hire daints aspirants for nomination for County Clerkship next year. Page 8.
Five East Side Boards of Trade will hold a conference tonight. Page 8.
Prohibitory liquor clause in Forest Grove deals legally declared an innumeration. Page 10.
Money will be paid today by salmon combine to cannery owners. Page 8.
Theodore Burns crushed to death under a tailing elevator. Page 7.

OWNSUPTOROBBERY

London Waiter Says He Held Up a Portland Mill.

GOT AWAY WITH OVER \$4700

Police Take No Stock in the Story and Say the Thief Has Confessed in Order to Be Sent Back to the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At the Mansion House Privy Council, James McDonald, a waiter, was remanded on his own confession, on the charge of holding up the Western Lumber Company, of Portland,

PRESIDENT OF THE SALMON COMBINE.



Charles Counselman, who will be president of the salmon trust, which will be officially known as the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, is a member of the firm of Counselman & Day, which has made on the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. He lives in Chicago, and is owner of the Counselman Building. His connection with the salmon industry of the Pacific Coast began when he was elected treasurer of the Pacific American Fisheries Company, of Fairhaven, Wash. He is president of the Rock Island Elevator Company, and of a company which is operating a line of steamers from Chicago down the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to Liverpool.

Or, in December, 1900, and stealing \$200. He says he spent his share of the proceeds in Chicago and Germany, and is now anxious to be repatriated. "Why did he confess now?" they asked each other. Since the guilty never confess, according to the police theory, except under sweating or great pressure, the cause he wants to get back here. He has read of the robbery and has confessed to it. When he gets back, he will say: "Yes, I confessed, but I did not know what I was doing. I was not in my right mind. What can you do then?" That poser was also answered by the voice of a detective, expressing great disgust: "Naw—that's a good one."

When Chief of Police McLaughlin expressed his opinion it was much the same. Had the views of the Chief already percolated through the rank and file? He said: "I wouldn't give 5 cents for his story in London. In the first place we do not know that he is the man. We might spend a great sum of money extraditing him from England, and then find that he has gone back on his confession simply to get a free ride out to Oregon. In the second place, we must know a whole lot more about the extent of his confession before we shall be warranted in taking steps to bring him here. As far as I am concerned, I have received no official information on the subject."

"Who would go to England to bring him back?" some one asked.

"I would," said the chief, "and with me would go Judge Cameron. He is the only man we have that can speak the Scotch language."

The hold-up of the Western Lumber Company, on the night of December 5, was one of the most daring robberies that has ever occurred in Portland. The daring with which it was executed was startling. The ease with which the robbers escaped was unparalleled. The robbery occurred shortly before 8 o'clock. It was pay day. The men on the night crew had been nearly all paid off. In a few minutes the rush of the day workers for envelopes containing their month's pay in coin would have begun. Seven thousand dollars had been drawn out of the bank in the morning by the treasurer of the mill. Of this, all had been paid out except \$4728. In a flash the masked men entered the main office of the lumber company, at the foot of Seventeenth street, compelled all the employees to hold up their hands, dumped the till containing the money on the floor, and in a twinkling, vanished in the darkness and murky fog that safely covered their retreat.

IS THIS THE MAN?



At the Police Station a search was made through the rogues' gallery to see, on a bit-and-miss proposition, whether a man of the name of James McDonald had ever been held in confinement in the City Jail. No. 403 was found to be James McDonald, alias Dakota Slim. He was arrested November 25, 1898, by Detectives Cody and Holaspe. He was charged with highway robbery, and convicted in the Municipal Court, and bound over to the grand jury under \$1500 bonds. He was discharged February 5, 1897.

deal of money and a great deal of red tape would have to be gone through. We should first have to issue a warrant for him, then secure the necessary papers from the Governor of Oregon, and then make a demand for extradition papers upon the Government at Washington, through which the demand would be communicated to the British Government. I shall take no steps in the matter until I have further official information."

M. F. Henderson, vice-president and general manager of the Western Lumber Company, which lost in all \$4728 through the robbery, said yesterday, on being informed of the confession: "The company would be inclined to prosecute vigorously the guilty parties who committed the hold-up. It is now too late to hope to recover any part of the money, but the company will further the punishment of the criminals. We have not yet consulted with the police authorities or the District Attorney on the matter, but will do so as soon as they receive official information on some important features of the case and the extent of the confession."

At the police station the London news was heard with interest, and a good-natured rivalry immediately started among the detectives as to which should be the lucky pair to bring the self-confessed hold-up man back to the country to which he is evidently so anxious to be "re-patriated." The general opinion was that he

WAR IS PROBABLE

Colombian Forces Again Invade Venezuela.

THE SITUATION IS COMPLICATED

One of the Atlantic Squadron May Be Sent to the Isthmus—Venezuela Will Likely Be Ordered to San Diego.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The situation in Colombia and Venezuela continued to occupy much of the attention of the officials here today, and, while it was not felt that affairs had reached a serious aspect, yet it was appreciated that both the official and unofficial advisers indicated a condition of affairs which might mean war between Colombia and Venezuela, complicated by revolutionary outbreaks in both countries.

During the day the State Department received a long mail communication from Consul-General Gudgeon, of Panama, and, though this was dated nearly a month ago, it told of the landing of a revolutionary expedition and expressed the current belief here at Panama that this would be followed by other expeditions. The department also received a letter from J. Edward Simmons, of New York, president of the Panama Railroad Company, confirming his communication of yesterday relative to the trouble on the Isthmus, and stating that the superintendent of the road had advised him as to the depredations of an insurgent band which did not number, however, much over 50 men.

The more serious aspect of the matter was presented in the press dispatch from Willemstad, stating that Colombians again had invaded Venezuela. There was no official confirmation as to this, but it should prove correct, there seems little chance of avoiding an open conflict between these two countries, as such an invasion by Colombia would be in itself an act of war. But the authorities here prefer to take a conservative view of the situation until official advice are at hand.

At the Navy Department no further steps were taken toward sending ships to the Isthmus. It was decided definitely, however, to send the battle-ship Wisconsin down to San Diego, Cal., in case the desirability of that move became evident by the time the steamer San Francisco, and the State Department was so advised. There was some comment also as to the possibility of sending down some of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, but Acting Secretary Hackett treated these suggestions as rather premature. There is no doubt, however, that an ample force will be sent from the squadron to the Isthmus in case of need.

The Colombian Legation and no news today to confirm the press report of a new Colombian invasion of Venezuela. Mr. Herran, the first secretary of the legation, who is in charge during Dr. Silva's absence, said the point at which an invasion is now feared is near the borderland in the vicinity of Motia River, where the Lake of Maracibo. The Colombian Minister of War is General Gonzalez Valencia, who has a good record as a fighter, and has rendered distinguished service during the guerrilla warfare of a year past, and Mr. Herran thought it quite likely that he had been called upon to lead the army of Colombia. Mr. Herran is expected to leave here tomorrow for the Colombian Legation at New York, and also hopes for news to shed light on the situation on the Isthmus, but Acting Secretary Hackett said, which is expected soon to arrive.

Mr. Herran discussed generally the ability of Colombia to cope in an actual war with Venezuela. He pointed out that Colombia has a population of 3,000,000 against the 3,000,000 of Venezuela, and an army of about 60,000 men, who have been for the most part in active service against the guerrilla warfare of the last year. He expressed his earnest hope that a condition of actual war would not result from the present troubles, but he believed that the Colombian Government involved has addressed the United States Government concerning the Isthmus situation, and there has been no occasion for this Government to address either of them in regard to the difficulty. If traffic on the Isthmus should be interrupted, the primary duty is on Colombia, and only when she fails will the United States step in. When a similar trouble arose in 1885 the United States did not act until the Colombian Government requested action, making it plain that the trouble had got beyond the power of its authorities.

Details of the Mataban Affair.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama gives the following account of the manner in which the Panama Railway train was stopped by revolutionists at Mataban Station. The train which left Panama for Colon Tuesday morning last was held up at Mataban Station half an hour by a band of revolutionists. Twenty-five armed men boarded the train and abducted four Government officials. They did not fire any shots or injure the railway employees or passengers. On the train were passengers en route for New York by the steamship Columbia. There were also on board 14 Sisters of Charity who recently arrived from Cauca, and several other women. After waiting the Government officials the revolutionists went in the direction of Empero Station. Their present whereabouts is not known.

Dr. Arkona, Secretary of the Government in Panama, has now arranged so that every passenger train leaving Panama shall be guarded by 50 soldiers for the protection of passengers and to insure the safety of the train. The procedure will be followed as long as the Panama Railway deems it necessary. No further trouble has taken place on the railway line. Traffic is going on as a normal way. It is reported that 120 Government soldiers will arrive from Buena Ventura next week to reinforce the Isthmus troops.

New Colombian Invasion.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Aug. 9.—The Venezuelan Government announces that a new Colombian invasion occurred yesterday morning. The invading force is commanded by the Colombian Minister of War.

Colombian's New Cruiser.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 9.—The new Colombian converted cruiser Nounoua, with General Alibon on board, is expected to arrive at Colon from Cartagena Sunday.