

## Strike of the Steel Workers

Seventy Four Thousand Men Are Idle At the U. S. Mills.

### President Shaffer Declares Advance to McKeesport Tube Men a Blind.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15.—Reports received from all sources connected with the great strike of the steel workers today indicate that the members of the Amalgamated association have matters well in hand, and that the strike order was generally obeyed. Telegrams from various points where the mills of the American Tin Plate company, the American Steel Hoop company and the American Sheet Steel company are located, told of the shutting down of these plants. There are 74,000 men idle, 2,500 of which are in Pittsburg, 800 in Allegheny and 1,500 in McKeesport. President Shaffer has it in his power to close many more Pittsburg mills, but it is not thought that he will do anything of a radical nature, until he is compelled to. It is announced today that the circular letter which was expected to be sent out today calling on the men in the mills of the Federal Steel company, the National Steel Co., and the National Tube Co., to come out would not be issued at present.

It was stated that the question of again extending the olive branch to the strikers or of taking up the fight and crushing the association would be delayed. Generally speaking, the workers from President Shaffer need not be looking for some sort of a settlement.

When President Shaffer was informed of the granting of the advance to the McKeesport tube workers, he said: "I anticipated such action on the part of the manufacturer and have warned our men to guard against being blinded by such dithering methods. The tube men in McKeesport are unorganized, and this advance coming with the beginning of the strike of the employees of these companies with which we are at issue, is indication that the Steel Corporation appreciates the strength of the Amalgamated association, and is trying to thwart its growth by such means as have been adopted in McKeesport. I expect that similar advances will be given to the men in other works of the corporation that have not been effected by the strike order in the hope that the workers may refuse to come out should we decide to extend the strike to all the plants of the corporation."

**STATIONARY FIREMEN NEXT.** Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 15.—President Mulhally, of the Stationary Firemen's association of Pennsylvania, has given up all hope of an amicable settlement of the strike of the firemen ordered to begin tomorrow morning. It is expected that 400 firemen in the Wyoming region will refuse to go to work tomorrow.

**COMFORT OF SOLDIERS.** A Common Sense Field Expedition to Replace Present One.

Considerable modifications of field equipment are being made by our army. The precise nature of the changes is not known, although no definite decision has yet been arrived at. The first consideration of all is the carriage of a sufficient quantity of ammunition for individual soldier, for all future fighting will depend greatly on this. Everything must give way to it; personal baggage will have to be reduced to the bare minimum, and every ounce of weight possible given to cartridges.

A proposal is on the point of being submitted to the War Department, well-known and most successful manufacturer, and long concerned with field equipment. It has the great merit of technical simplicity, and will be seen directly, and it has not the inferior advantage of a large stock of swollen budgets, of being economical.

It is generally estimated by those who know that to completely change the field equipment of our army would cost a quarter of a million. As this particular plan (which will be on view after Easter at the United Service Institution) is applicable to the existing equipment, it can be carried out about half the time.

First, as regards ammunition. It is proposed that the present waist belt should be discarded, and cartridge cases or clip cases holding five rounds, and a number of fifty rounds will be sewn on to the belt. The carriage on the waist is far superior to a cross-belt bandolier, which is a terrible weight upon the back. Then another hundred rounds will be carried in a waterproof cartridge bag, very similar to that employed by civilian sportsmen, and suspended from the waist-belt, so as to be hanging on the hip, and detached and carried upon the back under the metal canteen, which will contain a lot of the ration. In this last case the bag would be made of a strong, light material, and could be slipped round the front with a fresh supply of cartridges after the bandolier is exhausted.

The last pattern of pouch, that of 1884, has now been discarded for good and all. A story illustrating war office methods is told of this pouch. Early in the Boer war the authorities ordered from various manufacturers 60,000 pouches, but unfortunately the pouches soon came home of this pattern, and the war office sought a little later to cancel the order, of course unsuccessful. Now the pouch is a simple affair, and storeshops somewhere have a large stock of good quality good cloth, and must be thrown away or will be paid off probably by the volunteers.

In addition to 150 rounds provided by the new method, a clever plan has been devised and patented by the manufacturers. This is by means of a small, light, double-stitched, which will make double the number of rounds easily available. This is by using a special kind of waterproof cloth, on which cartridge or "clip" cases will be sewn, the cloth itself folding into a convenient valve to be carried on the shoulders or by hand. The first would be the system when the fighting was likely to be near at hand and not to last beyond the one day. The harness-pouch, or whatever the soldier used for his spare socks and other clothing, would be left behind, and the cartridge-bag carried instead. When wanted, after the exhaustion of bandolier and pouch, this roll of cloth would be opened, and the pouch on the breast like a short apron, with the cartridge cases exposed and in easy reach for loading. The cloth would be kept in place by a strap buckled behind.

About the time this method was first designed in this country the same idea had been adopted by a practical Boer who had turned his waistcoat into a bandolier by sewing cartridge pockets on to it in front. A drawing of this as actually seen in the field appeared in one of the illustrated papers.

When this second or reserve supply of ammunition was not carried by the soldier going into the front line it will have to be sent forward in some way to be within reach. It may be taken as certain that all arrangements as to ammunition columns will be discarded. Neither wheeled carts nor pack animals could possibly cross a zone of fire searched by pom-poms.

The plan suggested is that a number of these valves filled with cartridges and folded, should be got to some sheltered spot and there stored as an advanced supply depot. Then the fighting line would be replenished by hand, or by cyclists, if the

ground was suitable for the men engaged would run back to secure more ammunition. The carriage of haversack-valves, great coat, blanket, and so forth are of great secondary importance. The value of peace time will never again be used in the field. The system now proposed would substitute a waterproof haversack with a canvas of linen lining which can be taken out and washed. The present haversack is a poor thing; it will be torn and it soon gets soiled. This haversack-valve would be carried on the shoulders as a rule, or it might hang at the side.

Great latitude was allowed the troops and South Africa as to the great-coat and blanket. Men were generally permitted to carry which they preferred, and in their own way. Some took a waterproof, some a great-coat, some the blanket. The preference in carriage was, as a rule, shown in hanging the wrap to the waist-belt below the canteen, on the back above the hips. This will probably become the accepted plan.

In all these designs lightness and durability have been first considered—simplicity too; ease of turning and fastening, and to this end hooks are everywhere substituted for buckles, which are a sore trouble to men with benumbed fingers.

It is believed in most thoroughly by practical people. It is by far the most lasting; indeed, it improves with age. Leather belts will be torn and deteriorate greatly after a few months. Of course the belts would not be pipe-clayed, but colored brown with "khaki" ball.

Great latitude was given the abolition of pipe-clay is said to exist in the most arid quarters. His most gaudy and gaudy would not willingly tolerate soldiers with brown belts.

**THE CUCUMBER.** The cucumber is the hardest worked member of the vegetable kingdom, at least it is if we may judge by the variety of its uses. From America to Asia Minor it appears as an article of food on dinner tables, and in the most civilized world over. But that does not exhaust its possibilities by any means. In Egypt it is made to yield a pleasant cooling drink by a process of treatment which is cut in the cucumber the pulp is broken and stirred with a stick, and the hole closed with wax. The cucumber, left fastened to a stem, is lowered into a pit. After a few days the juice has run out, and the Egyptian drawing it off has a liquor exactly suited to his taste.

When lady wisdom has been burnt or so forth and whistles, and on general principles she calls for cucumber soap or cucumber cream. The very name makes her think that the preparation must be harmless as well as efficacious and the Beau Brummels of to-day use cucumber pomade with the same success.

Then pickles—what is more universally popular than the pickle, and what new-fangled invention can bear comparison with the old-fashioned, time honored cucumber pickle? The days of kilted pikemen and pike-fins when boys and girls ate a huge pickle with surreptitious bites, to the days of formal dinners, when baby cucumbers appear as garnishes, what relish sharpens hunger like a pickle?

Yet the cucumber in its natural state is at once the temptation and the menace of the fasting world. It is green and inviting, as it is, doctors, who have cured digestion in charge, taboo it. The average man eats it cheerfully, but the cucumber in reality digests and causes a guarantee with every cucumber, which the digestive way of humanity would be wonderfully lightened.

**RODE HIM DOWN.** German Officer Rides Roughshod Over U. S. Sentry.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—The last mail from the east has brought a detailed account of a shooting affair in Belgium, which resulted in a German officer against the United States. A U. S. sentry posted close to where the new United States embassy is building, a portion of the road was being excavated, and a German officer, a barbed wire was put up, and a sentry placed to warn persons not to ride over the newly made road. A German officer rode over the road, and the sentry shot at him. The officer was killed, and the sentry was wounded.

**THE SOO CANAL.** Canada's Waterway Shows an Increase in Traffic.

Canada's Waterway Shows an Increase in Traffic. Returns from the Sault Ste. Marie canal for the month of June show that the total net tonnage of cargo passing through the United States canal and the Canadian canal during the month amounted to 4,515,075 tons, which is an increase of 1,018,075 tons more than in June, 1900, and 1,018,075 tons more than in July, 1900.

In fact last June's business shows it to be a record month. Of the total tonnage of 4,515,075 tons, 2,500,000 tons passed through the United States canal and 1,235,075 tons through the Canadian canal. Of the tons carried through the Canadian canal, 1,235,075 tons were east bound, and 243,500 tons west bound.

The total tons carried through the Canadian canal in June of 1900 amounted to 2,500,000 tons. So that the business of this year's June is more than four times that of the previous year.

The principal increase in freight carried through the Canadian canal was in the east bound freight, copper, grain, oil and lumber. There was a decrease of 980,019 bushels of wheat, the quantity carried showing a reduction of 41 per cent.

In west bound freight there were increases in the carrying of iron ore, coal and general merchandise, the latter increasing from 4,782 tons in June, 1900, to 16,337 tons in June, 1901.

It is interesting to note that selecting the Canadian canal last June shows an increase of 60 per cent, while the number selecting the United States "Soo" canal shows a decrease of 21 per cent.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.** Seven Killed and a Number Wounded in U. S. Yesterday.

Muskogee, I. T., July 15.—Five persons, an engineer, two brakemen, and two trainmen were killed in a collision of two M. K. & T. freight trains, three miles north of this place today.

## The U.S. Experts And the Seals

What the Officers Have to Say of Consul Smith's Sealing Report.

### Lessees of the Pribyloff Islands and the Coming Season's Work.

O. H. Townsend of the United States Fish Commission, in commenting on U. S. Consul A. E. Smith's report to Washington of the spring catch of the Victoria sealing fleet says: "In my opinion, the small spring catch this year is especially significant, for the reason that the conditions surrounding the work of the sealers during the spring campaign are such as to furnish a very much better indication of the condition of the herd than the large catches of the summer are. The spring catch is the result of the sealing in Behring Sea. During the spring catch the seals are scattered over a very wide area, and as the herd becomes depleted the work of the hunter grows more and more difficult and the catch per seal becomes correspondingly small. Thus, the spring catch, all other features being equal, is a very fair index of the condition of the herd.

This rule, however, does not apply with regard to the seal catch, for during the months when sealing is permitted in Behring Sea the entire herd is to be found within a very small compass in the immediate vicinity of the Pribyloff Islands, and the hunting is pursued with vigor, the sealers are apt to get a very fair average per vessel, provided the number of seals is not too small. The seal catch is reduced to a very small number, as reduced as to make a fair physical impossibility. In other words, as long as the herd contains any considerable number of seals, the summer catch may be expected to be a fair average, although the spring catch may fall off materially, thus reflecting, as I think, the true condition of the herd.

The fall of the seal catch is a physical impossibility. In other words, as long as the herd contains any considerable number of seals, the summer catch may be expected to be a fair average, although the spring catch may fall off materially, thus reflecting, as I think, the true condition of the herd.

Supervising Special Agent, Chicago, in this respect is the most serious correspondent of the Fur Trade Record, said:

"Under these circumstances we do not anticipate hearing anything within the next thirty or sixty days, and in the meantime the department will take no steps toward modifying the standing instructions of the special agents. Messrs. Lempe and Kitchener have spent the past year, except a brief, skeleton report of a few lines giving the total catch, etc. The condition of the herd is not known, and the mortality of last year's pups, the approximate number of yearlings noted in the herd last year, are all important points having a bearing upon this year's operations, and upon the instructions to the treasury agents, as well as upon the restrictions to be placed on the lessees.

"A good deal of interest seems to attach to the question as to whether the lessees will be permitted to seal in the year-old this year, but that is a matter entirely out of the hands of the department. They are privileged to take the risk of not catching the seals this year. Of course, last year's work will materially reduce the number of year-olds to be taken this year. We have no data as to the number of yearlings in the herd last year, and consequently can make no figures as to the two-year-olds that may appear on the coast this year."

"We have had one significant piece of news which may have an important bearing upon the operations of the pelagic sealers, and possibly upon the work of the lessees. It has been reported that the season is exceedingly bad, and that the ice has come down faster this year than at any time since these conditions began to be noted."

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.**

**TRAINING SHIP.** Sir,—The temperate and thoughtful letter of "Cells" demands reply from those who think with "Reform" upon the question of the training ship. The training ship for the western provinces of Canada, such as the one at New Brunswick, is a very different thing from the one at New Brunswick. The training ship for the western provinces of Canada, such as the one at New Brunswick, is a very different thing from the one at New Brunswick.

When the other two had left us I walked down to the shore and looked at the sea. I saw the ship, and I saw the sea. I saw the ship, and I saw the sea. I saw the ship, and I saw the sea. I saw the ship, and I saw the sea.

**EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.** Sir,—The following, clipped from an eastern paper, contains some good, sensible advice to the employer and worker, and is worth the reading of all. It is proposed for the good of all. Let conciliation be the watchword.

The conflict between employer and employee is a great drawback to business, and is unnecessary. Capital and labor must work together for the good of all. It is proposed for the good of all. Let conciliation be the watchword.

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## Along the Water Front

Princess Louise Brings News of Fatalities in Northern B. C.

### Run of Salmon Has Been Small But Prospects Are Improving.

Steamer Princess Louise, which arrived last night from Naas and other ports of northern British Columbia, brought news of an accident at Kitless canyon on the Skeena, whereby a man was lost. The unfortunate man was H. E. Hall, of this city. Mr. Hall was a passenger on the river steamer Hazelton when that vessel was being warped through the swift-running waters of the Skeena river canyon, swollen state, the current runs at a tremendous rate. A rope had been fastened along the bank and the vessel was being hauled through the canyon when the captain broke, and the captain was killed, knocking Mr. Hall into the river and seriously injuring two others. The bodies of the two men were found, but the body of the third man, Mr. Mitchell, who was another member of the party of which Mr. Hall was a member, was unconscious for three hours as a result of the blow and never recovered. The news of the sad occurrence was received at Port Simpson on July 8 from the telegraph station near the scene of the accident.

Another fatal accident of which news was received by the Princess Louise involved the death of a settler on Malcolm island, an old Dane named P. Christian Illman, who had made his home on the island for some years. He had taken up about 100 acres of land and was clearing the land. He had been very busy with his work, and had been very busy with his work, and had been very busy with his work.

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## Nelson Sends First Crew

The Lake City Will Row the North Pacific Oarsmen's Regatta.

### Entries by Portland Men—Victoria Gun Club's Semi-Annual Shoot.

Last evening the J. B. A. A. received official information to the effect that Nelson has entered a junior for the N. P. A. A. regatta at Shawinigan Lake. The Nelson Rowing club has only organized recently, and is showing great pluck in sending a crew to compete for honors with the coast crews. The Nelson junior crew are: C. B. Winter (stroke), E. W. Thomson (three), W. W. Day (two), J. W. Ford (bow). As they never before have competed with outsiders, the Nelson men will be dark horses, and give an interesting spice of uncertainty to the race.

Apart from this official entry, it is hoped the Nelson club will compete in the canoe events, as rumors of their special skill in this line have before now reached Victoria.

The J. B. A. A. is also in receipt of official information from the Portland Rowing club to the effect that they will make entries for nearly all the events. The colors of the regatta crew are: Portland—Light blue, dark blue and white. Vancouver—Scarlet and white. Nelson—Not stated.

A meeting of the regatta committee of the J. B. A. A. was held last night, when it was learned that the Portland and Vancouver crews will be on the water on Sunday. The boys will also go to Shawinigan at once and make themselves acquainted with the course. Another meeting of the regatta committee will be held on Wednesday.

The Portland Rowing club will take ten boats to Victoria, including Billy McLeod, the trainer, and the Oregonian. The nine racing men will make a complete list of entries, and should bring home a big share of the booty. No other club has ever done this, and a strong list of entries to the N. P. A. A. as Portland will make this year. Entries and substitutes are as follows:

Junior singles—Ed. Gloss; substitute, J. E. Wolf. Junior doubles—J. E. Wolf (stroke), N. L. Smith (three); substitutes, F. H. Peterson, E. L. McCabe. Junior fours—J. E. Wolf (stroke), E. L. McCabe (two), F. H. Peterson (two), N. L. Smith (three); substitutes, Ed. Gloss, H. B. Smith. Senior singles—D. Ball; substitute, R. A. Lamberson. Senior doubles—L. C. Stiles (stroke), R. A. Lamberson (bow); substitutes, R. C. Hart, R. D. Ball. Senior fours—L. C. Stiles (stroke), R. D. Ball (three), J. H. Stiles (two), R. A. Lamberson (bow); substitutes, P. E. Stowell, A. M. Scott, R. C. Hart, S. M. Luder.

It is expected that there will be a good-sized Portland contingent to go over to the regatta. The regatta will be moderate, and from there to Victoria will be a long and cheap way as any to spend a vacation.

The owners of the beautiful electric launch have very generously donated its use to the club for coaching from now until the boys leave, and Dick Hart can be heard shouting through his big megaphone, "Make them a little quicker." "Come up with a swing, lads. Don't stop. No. 3." "Slow down, lads. Don't meet your own oar," and a hundred and one of the easy things, but which count so much.

**TENNIS TOURNAMENT.** Finals in the Handicap Tournament Played Yesterday Afternoon.

Before a fairly large audience the final rounds in the handicap tennis tournament was played off yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Tennis Club grounds on Belcher street. At 2 p. m. Mr. A. T. Toward defeated Capt. Bowdler, and Mrs. Burton with comparative ease. These victories placed them in the finals. Mr. A. T. Toward and Mrs. Burton, Mr. B. G. Prior, 2-6 and 15-10, defeated straight sets, and so won the handicap trophy, having previously defeated four opponents in the preliminary rounds of work, considering that he owed 30-1. Much is to be expected of him in the open tournament, which will be played off during the week commencing on the 29th inst.

At 5:30 Mr. Martin and Mrs. B. A. Toward, 6-4, 6-2, only won the mixed doubles, and so won the trophy, having