

LOST THE FIGHT

Striking Firemen Give Up the Struggle

GET THEIR JOBS BACK

Feeling Bitter Toward the United Mine Workers—Two More Steel Mills Organized by the Union

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 22.—The formal order directing the firemen of the anthracite coal region, who have been on strike, to return to work, was issued at 10 o'clock tonight by State Secretary Perry. At a meeting all the committees which today waited on the operators reported the willingness of the operators to take back all who were on strike. The firemen also made the stipulation that the engineers who were discharged in many cases by refusing to take the places of the firemen be also reinstated, and this was satisfactory to most of the operators; but some are objecting, and the firemen will endeavor to adjust their cases tomorrow.

The men will return to work tomorrow morning, and many of the companies are very glad to have them back. Although all of them are now running with enough hands to keep steam up for the pumps, the inefficiency of the men has allowed the water to gather in the mines and it will take the experienced firemen several days to get several of the mines in shape for work. At others damage has been done to fire-boxes and boilers, and the repairs will take some time. The feeling against the Mine Workers on the part of the firemen is still very bitter, because the firemen believed that with the mine workers on their side they could readily have won the strike in a week, whereas they now have to work twelve hours a day until next April, with the chances of getting a reduction then doubtful, and the alternative of giving up their own organization and joining the Mine Workers in order to get the assistance of the latter in their strike. The whole policy of the Mine Workers throughout the strike has been to end it and force the firemen into the Mine Workers' Union.

Tube Workers Organized

McKeesport, July 22.—Four thousand tube workers were organized into a lodge of the Amalgamated Association by Secretary M. F. T. tonight, the Amalgamated Association, in this city tonight. This completes the organization of the great National Tube Company's plant here and places the union in a position to push the fight further into the enemy's territory. The organization of the tube workers into the Amalgamated is a new departure for that organization, which has always heretofore confined its efforts to the iron, steel and tin workers. It is in line, however, with the often declared policy of President Shaffer, who favors the organization of every employe in the iron trades, skilled and unskilled, into one organization.

The tube works officials are greatly disturbed over the new development. National Organizer John Pierce, came to McKeesport tonight and organized the men in the Amalgamated Association. The independent mill employing three hundred men. The mill was built by strikers who left their jobs in the Painter mill, Pittsburg, as the result of a strike. It has been in operation about nine months. This completes the unionizing of all the industries in McKeesport.

Nothing Gained by Striking

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 22.—The strike of the Allis-Chalmers Company ended this morning by the men returning to work. No concessions were granted them, and they went back under the same conditions as existed before the strike, which started two months ago. The strike of the Lehigh Valley machinists and shop men is broken and the company has already received eight applications for work, and more are coming in today. The company does not recognize the fact that there are any strikers, and says it has 204 non-union workmen now in the shops. The applications of the strikers are being received from new men, and the company selects those it wishes. In that way it gets rid of the strike leaders.

Wire Workers Beaten

Springfield, July 22.—The big strike at the Big Cheney Bigelow Wire Works is admitted by labor men to be practically over, the firm having struck a march on the wire workers by making concessions to the weavers and machinists who had no grievance against the company and who say they will not strike in sympathy. It is believed that the wire workers will accept the terms offered last week. Beginning August 9, a nine-hour day for the machinists and a fifty-hour week for the wire workers will go in force. The machinists and weavers will receive the wages which have been paid for a ten-hour day.

Every Body on a Strike

Sharon, July 22.—The American Steel Casting Company is badly crippled today by a strike of chippers, molders, apprentices and crane-men, caused by the importation of thirty-five machinists to take the places of the men who struck last week. The new men went to work this morning and were accompanied by deputies. The management say they will import more men to take the places of the strikers. About fifteen hundred men are now out.

Other Strike News

Pittsburg, July 22.—The American Steel Hoop Company did not attempt to

resume work in the Painter mills, on the south side, this morning; but its failure to make the move expected by the strikers is not significant. The start has been postponed, but the determination to run the plant with non-union men has not been abandoned.

Scranton, July 22.—At the different works here today about four hundred of the machinists that on Saturday voted to return to their places went back to their employment. The Lackawanna Company is still shy a few men, but says there will be no difficulty in securing a full force for the shops inside of a week or two.

Wellsville, O., July 22.—The looked-for attempt of the American Sheet Steel Company to start its plant here today with non-union men did not materialize, and the strikers and their friends are still waiting for developments.

New York, July 22.—Some fifty thousand garment workers, men and girls, refused to go to work in the 2,500 tailoring shops in this city today. They demand better pay, shorter hours and more sanitary shops. The strikers include workers in all of the various branches of the trade, and their action is likely to have widespread effect.

Steel Trust Highly Watered

Washington, July 22.—The Industrial Commission in its report now under preparation will supply figures to show that the United States Steel Corporation is largely over-capitalized. The amount of watered stock will be computed at about \$200,000,000, or nearly one-third of its entire capital. This sum represents the difference between the aggregate of the valuations of the various properties and the billion dollar stock.

CIRCULATED AS CURRENCY

Bills of a Bank Dead Fifty Years Ago

Washington, July 22.—Chief Wilk's of the secret service has received a number of bank notes printed from the original plates used by the State bank of New Brunswick, N. J., over 50 years ago. The bank went out of existence some time in the '50's, and it was supposed that the steel plates from which its notes were printed were destroyed. It seems, however, that these plates have fallen into the hands of parties who have printed from them large quantities of notes which have been put into circulation from New York to San Francisco. A very large percentage of the notes, so far discovered, are two's, although some ones and fives are being seen in. Inasmuch as the notes are not counterfeit of any United States note or obligation, the makers and passers can not be prosecuted under the United States laws, but it is said they can be punished for fraud under the State laws. It is said that possibly \$2,000,000 of these notes are in circulation.

LOST IN A BLIZZARD

Sad Fate of a Party of Prospectors in Alaska

Nome, July 10.—Via Seattle, Wash., July 22.—A tragic story comes from St. Michael. A party of men en route to Nome recently found the bodies of six men at a point near Cape Romanoff. It is presumed that all froze to death during one of the terrible blizzards of last winter.

Each body was found wrapped in a blanket. There was no food in the camp equipment. One of the dead men had been evidently either injured or sick, as his body lay on a litter. It would seem that the storm must have overcome the men carrying him.

General Randall was notified and has ordered out a party of soldiers to bring in the bodies, and every effort will be made to identify them. General Randall thinks that they were a party of prospectors who, in an effort to reach St. Michael, perished from exhaustion and exposure.

Let Women Vote

Richmond, July 22.—A resolution was offered in the Virginia Constitutional Convention today by E. W. Hubbard to allow the widows, wives and daughters of Confederate soldiers to vote. Mr. Hubbard's measure outlines an elaborate plan to carry out his idea. It provides that there shall be separate booths situated some distance from those used by the men and that the judges and clerks of the election shall be women. The only prerequisite to voting is for the women to be as much as 21 years old and the wife, widow or daughter of a Confederate soldier.

An Ancient Boat

New York, July 22.—Securely lashed on the forward deck of the German steamer Hohenfels, which arrived today from Calcutta, was an Egyptian boat said to be 4,000 years old, recently dug up out of the bed of the Nile. The boat is stonily boxed up and was shipped at Port Said. Freight charges were paid there amounting to \$2,000. The boat is consigned to a New York party.

Shows His Grit

Southington, Conn., July 22.—Disowned by his wealthy aristocratic family for having married the pretty daughter of a mill hand, Edward H. Cur's has given up his position in his father's bank to become a motorman on the Southington and Meridian trolley cars.

DR. KILGO ASSAULTED

Editor Crawford's Son Attacks the President of Trinity College

HE SAID HIS FATHER WAS INSULTED

Momentary Excitement on a Train Between Greensboro and Burlington—But Few Words Passed Before Blows—Sequel to a Speech in Which an Editorial was Criticized. Three Different Versions of the Difficulty

Greensboro, N. C., July 22.—Special.—The bitter feeling in certain quarters in this State against Rev. Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, took a new turn this morning in a personal attack upon that gentleman. Dr. Kilgo left Greensboro for Durham this morning. On the same train was Mr. Robert B. Crawford, a hardware merchant of Winston-Salem, and a son of Rev. Dr. L. W. Crawford of this city, editor of The North Carolina Christian Advocate. On the train between this place and Burlington Mr. Crawford approached Dr. Kilgo and asked for an explanation of the latter's treatment of "Crawford" in his public speeches throughout the State. Dr. Kilgo resented the interference and applied the epithet of coward to Mr. Crawford, who in turn struck the college president. Passengers on the train separated the two men.

When The Post correspondent saw Rev. Dr. Crawford, editor of The Advocate and father of Mr. R. B. Crawford, he knew nothing of the matter further than the information in a telegram from his son stating that he had had an encounter with Dr. Kilgo, by whom he had been insulted. Dr. Crawford said it was possible that the trouble grew out of the refusal of Dr. Kilgo to furnish his son with information concerning the accuracy of a report of a speech made in Greensboro some weeks ago and published in The Post. In the speech reference was made to an editorial paragraph in The Advocate stating that Dr. Kilgo was a single-handed leader of trustees. Trinity College was a member of the Western North Carolina Conference. Mr. R. B. Crawford, who is president of The Christian Advocate Publishing Company, wrote to Dr. Kilgo immediately after the incident, correctly reported by The Post correspondent. Dr. Kilgo refused to answer him further than to refer him to those who heard the speech.

Dr. Crawford expressed his regret at the unfortunate occurrence between his son and Dr. Kilgo. He said he had always carefully avoided anything like an attack on Dr. Kilgo in the columns of The Advocate, either editorially or otherwise, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Kilgo had been persistent in his attacks upon The Advocate and its editor. Dr. Crawford declared that he was as loyal to Trinity College as was Dr. Kilgo, although he could not approve of the latter's spirit and methods. Through a desire for peace and cordiality, Dr. Crawford said he had gone to Dr. Kilgo and proposed that they get together and talk over their differences. They finally met, with two witnesses, a friend of each, but Dr. Kilgo left before any understanding was reached.

Dr. Crawford's Statement

Durham, N. C., July 22.—Special.—Passengers who came down on the morning train from Greensboro brought news of a personal difficulty between Dr. J. C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, and Mr. R. B. Crawford, a leading hardware merchant of Winston and a son of Rev. L. W. Crawford, D. D., editor of The North Carolina Christian Advocate.

Mr. R. B. Crawford was seen at the residence of Rev. Alex. Walker, where his wife, who is a grandniece of Mr. Walker, has been visiting for several days. He said that during the meeting of college men in Greensboro some weeks ago Dr. Kilgo, in a speech, grossly insulted the good name of his father. He wrote Dr. Kilgo and asked if his speech had been correctly reported in The Raleigh Post, to which Kilgo replied by referring him to several persons in Greensboro who heard the speech. This, Mr. Crawford said, was far from being satisfactory to him, and the morning after he came down on the train from Greensboro he happened to go into the second-class car, where Dr. Kilgo was seated, and approached him in a courteous manner, as he was not angry and had no idea of having a personal encounter, and stated to Dr. Kilgo that his letter was very unsatisfactory. Dr. Kilgo replied that his (Crawford's) was also unsatisfactory to him. Mr. Crawford then said to Dr. Kilgo that his attack on his father in the speech referred to was unwarranted and cowardly. Dr. Kilgo retorted: "You are the biggest coward in the State." Whereupon Mr. Crawford struck Dr. Kilgo, and several blows passed before they were separated by the passengers.

They did not hurt each other beyond a few slight bruises. Mr. Crawford expressed sincere regret over the occurrence, but felt that to be called a coward was an insult which should be resented then and there.

Mr. Crawford is a graduate of Trinity College and is well known here. He is prominent in the church as well as in business circles, holding several official positions in Grace M. E. Church, Winston-Salem.

From the Kilgo Standpoint

Durham, N. C., July 22.—Special.—Late this afternoon the following statement in reference to the unfortunate affair between Mr. R. B. Crawford and Dr. J. C. Kilgo was authorized by a friend of Dr. Kilgo:

Some while ago there appeared in The Post a report of a private meeting of the friends of Trinity College in Greensboro, which Dr. Kilgo attended. At this meeting Dr. Kilgo laid before them matters of interest concerning the papers in reports of this meeting to the papers it was said that Dr. Kilgo had made some references to an editorial which appeared in the North Carolina Christian Advocate. It seems that the editorial, after mentioning the executive

committee of Trinity College, said: "All of these are members of the North Carolina Conference." Dr. Kilgo thought that the statement would make the impression on some that the North Carolina Conference wished to usurp control of the college.

Mr. T. B. Crawford, of Winston, son of Rev. L. W. Crawford, editor of The North Carolina Christian Advocate, under date of May 31, wrote Dr. Kilgo as follows: "Dear Sir—The Raleigh Morning Post of Saturday, May 18, contained a report of your speech made in Greensboro on the evening of May 16. This report contains many quotations from your speech and also a reference to an editorial in the North Carolina Advocate of May 15 on the catalogue of Trinity College. As a graduate of the college and as president of the Advocate Publishing Company, will you kindly write me if The Morning Post, of the above-mentioned date quotes you correctly. I enclose stamped envelope for reply."

To this Dr. Kilgo replied: "In reply to your letter, I wish to say that the information you desire can be obtained from Mr. Class Ireland, Dr. Turrentine, Dr. Peacock or Dr. Turner, of Greensboro, as they were present and reside in Greensboro, the headquarters of the Advocate."

Here the matter rested until this morning. Dr. Kilgo was returning from Concord, where he had preached Sunday. In changing cars at Greensboro, he went into the smoking car. Somewhere between Greensboro and Burlington, while he was sitting crouched down in his seat with his hands in his pockets, Mr. R. B. Crawford came into the car and spoke to Dr. Kilgo. Dr. Kilgo did not rise, but asked him to have a seat. He declined and then remarked to Dr. Kilgo: "Your letter was not satisfactory." Dr. Kilgo replied: "Nor was yours satisfactory to me."

It was evident that Mr. Crawford, who had been riding in the car behind the smoker, had come into the smoker with the intention of meeting with Dr. Kilgo and settling the matter. After Dr. Kilgo's reply to his statement, Mr. Crawford then said, in not a polite manner: "Well, sir, it was mean and cowardly in you." To which Dr. Kilgo replied: "Yours was also a piece of cowardice." Without any warning Mr. Crawford began to strike Dr. Kilgo in the face.

From all that can be learned Dr. Kilgo was at a very great disadvantage in the matter of protecting himself. Mr. Crawford is about six feet tall, and apparently weighs from 175 to 190 pounds. Mr. Crawford struck the doctor a number of times before some gentlemen rushed to him and pulled him away. Mr. Crawford then went back to the rear car. Dr. Kilgo did not strike him, nor did he attempt to strike him.

It was reported that when Mr. Crawford left the smoking car he remarked that Dr. Kilgo had insulted his father. In reply to an inquiry Dr. Kilgo stated that he had never insulted Dr. Crawford. The friends of Trinity College in Durham regret that the attitude long maintained by the North Carolina Advocate toward the present administration of the college has led to a personal assault upon the president. But Dr. Kilgo's advocacy of the highest, strongest and best type of education cannot, and will not, be thwarted by people who resort to methods such as have been manifested today.

Grounds of Offense

The report in The Post of May 18, to which Mr. Crawford took exception, after reporting Dr. Kilgo at some length in regard to the interests of Trinity College, continued as follows: "Dr. Kilgo said he thanked God that Trinity College had some enemies. When certain men realized that they could no longer use the college as a political football, their wrath boiled and they set about to cut the throats of the men who made such a condition possible. Referring to a veiled thrust at Trinity in an editorial paragraph in a religious paper which mentioned the fact that all the members of the executive committee of the college were members of the North Carolina conference, so the minds of good, honest people in so many minds of good, honest people in the Methodist church against their institutions. The author doesn't stop to ask where the executive committee resided when the college was located in Randolph county, though he knows that looks like a type of politics that has gone out of fashion, even among cross-roads politicians." He then explained that the members of the executive committee were selected by the trustees from the two conferences with a view to convenience."

Five Cases of Yellow Fever

Havana, July 22.—Five cases of yellow fever are reported at Santiago de Las Vegas, a town of 6,000 inhabitants,

thirteen miles from Havana. All the sufferers are Spaniards. The disease apparently began there. Dr. Gogas has gone to the place to see that the proper precautions are taken to kill mosquitos and disinfect the town.

Governor-General Wood is expected to leave here Saturday on a Ward Line steamer. He will disembark at Quarantana, N. Y., and board the dispatch boat Kanawha, which will be waiting for him. General Wood expects to convalesce quicker cruising on the Kanawha. He has had no fever for five days.

Boer Attack Repelled

Cape Town, July 22.—A number of Boers who are invading Cape Colony began an attack on Aberdeen at 7 o'clock one evening last week. They obtained excellent shelter in a douga, but their fire was ineffective. The militia, a part of the town guard under Captain Miller of the North Lancashire regiment, advanced steadily under a heavy fire and drove the Boers from their position, the burghers retreating precipitately. One of the British was wounded. The Boers renewed their attack the following night. It was intensely dark and they made it difficult to locate them. They contented themselves with sniping at the pickets until midnight, when the Australian artillery, with a 15-pounder, dispersed the Boers, who retired to the mountains.

Too Many Figures

Washington, July 22.—The latest number placed on a \$1 silver certificate, series of 1900, by the employes of the Treasury Department, who affix the seals and numbers to paper money, is A. L. One-dollar silver certificate No. 184993567 was printed Saturday, and the duplicate blue figures make a striking appearance. It was decided that the 100,000,000 and succeeding numbers would occupy too much space, so a new series has been begun.

THE FOSBURGH TRIAL

Defendant's Brother the Star Witness of the Day

Pittsfield, Mass., July 22.—For the first time since the Fosburgh trial began, there was testimony today, the drift of which those who are not in the secrets of the case for the State could understand. James Fosburgh, the young brother of the defendant, who was graduated at Yale College at the last commencement, took the stand and proved to be the most interesting witness that has testified since the opening of the case. He was called by the prosecution to testify against his own brother, who is charged with slaying his own sister. Unquestionably he made a very favorable impression on the court.

In his earnest, unaffected manner he told the story of that awful night, of being aroused soon after he had fallen asleep by a terrible shriek, and by the sound of heavy falls upon the floor, and all coming from the room upstairs where his father and mother slept; of his leaping from bed, turning on an electric light in his room and along the hall as he ran in his night clothes in response to this agonized scream; of his own coming up with her feet across the threshold and her body stretched forward into her bedroom; of his kneeling by her side, of his lifting her head and pulling a pillow under the impression that she had only fainted; of his father and mother coming bleeding and senseless and sinking down by the dead girl in their room; of his brother coming staggering into the room, an instant after going falling with crash to the floor, his head resting and he unconscious within a few inches from his dead sister; of his own mad rush into the night, barefooted and but partly dressed, after a doctor and on his return, of his brother's rising slowly from the floor by the body of the murdered girl and saying to him: "She is gone."

During all this testimony there was hardly so much as the rustling of a sheet of paper in all the crowd in court. Mrs. Fosburgh, the elder, for the second time during the trial, put her handkerchief to her eyes and was shaken with sobs. So far, too, as one may judge from appearances, several of the jurors were deeply moved. There was in the very simplicity of young Fosburgh's narrative, in its entire freedom of all effort to force which gave it tremendous weight.

HAPPINESS SOUGHT IN DEATH

Silly Young Lovers Try a Commonplace Experiment

New York, July 22.—Another tragedy of the sound has come to light. Ida Dupuy, sixteen years old, is dead, and Herman Trutz, eighteen years old, is dying as a result of pistol wounds. They were found in each other's arms in the sloop yacht James K. Polk, owned by the girl's father.

Trutz has been in love with Miss Dupuy for years. The father did not like the young man. Saturday afternoon Ida left home, and when she failed to return by midnight her brothers set out in search of her. At Midland Beach yesterday they learned that she had been seen there with Trutz.

At dusk the brothers had almost given up the search, when they noticed their father's yacht drifting down Fresh Kill creek into the bay. Leaping into a row-boat, they soon reached the boat's side. In the bottom of the boat they found the lovers, side by side. The girl was unconscious. When the brothers raised her they found that there were two bullet wounds in her throat. Trutz had but one wound under his chin, and in his right hand was a 38-calibre revolver.

Early this morning the boy, while conscious for a moment, explained that the girl's father had opposed him because he was poor, and that he and Ida had decided that they would be happier dead. Ida Dupuy was taken to the Smith Infirmary. She died without regaining consciousness.

Mrs. Kruger Buried

Pretoria, July 22.—The funeral of Mrs. Kruger was held yesterday. There was a special service in the Deppers' church opposite the old presidency before the remains were taken to the cemetery.

A "WAR REBEL"

Juan Aganon Escapes the Penalty of Hanging

ENEMY IN THE LINES

Elias Agpalo Puts His Sweetheart and Her Parents to the Sword and Gets Fifteen Years for It

Washington, July 22.—Today's mail from Manila brought to the War Department copies of several interesting military orders, one of them being the record in the trial of Juan Aganon, a native, on the unusual charge of being a "war rebel." Aganon was tried by a military commission at Iloilo in the province of Tarlac. Capt. Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, was president of the commission, and Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., was judge advocate.

The charge against Aganon was that "without being part or portion of any organized hostile army, and without sharing continuously in the insurrection, but living habitually at his home, following a peaceful avocation, without the character or appearance of a soldier, Aganon did order the inhabitants of the Barrios of Pura to enter the pueblo for the purpose of assassinating the chief of police and attacking the American troops stationed there, and in compliance with these orders the pueblo of Pura was entered, the chief of police badly wounded and the telephone wires between Pura and Victoria cut."

The commission found Aganon guilty and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged. General MacArthur, however, commuted the sentence to ten years' imprisonment, saying:

"It is shown that the accused, while living within the lines of the American forces in the guise of a habitual peaceful avocation, and without being a portion of any organized hostile army or having the appearance or character of a soldier, did actively exert his energies to the assistance of the enemy and the policy of the American government, the benefits of whose protection he was accepting. It is shown that in obedience to orders he cut the telephone wires, caused to be executed an attempt at the assassination of the chief of police of Pura, resulting in the serious wounding of that official; and that he prearranged an attack on the troops there stationed. Of such war rebels the laws of nations and of war have definitely fixed the status and the authorized penalty is that of death. The sentence is confirmed, but in view of the dominant political aspect of the case is commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of ten years."

Another interesting story told in General MacArthur's dispatches is that of the crime, trial and punishment of one Elias Agpalo, a native of the Philippines. Elias had a love affair with Narciza Amigable, aged eighteen years, and to prevent her marriage to another man Elias put to the sword, which in Filipino is bolo, not only his sweetheart, but her father and mother as well, while a neighbor who dropped in out of curiosity at the close of the slaughter was hacked about the shoulders and arms. For all of this Elias got fifteen years in the presidio.

In the words of the reviewing authority: "Under the circumstances, to make comment or remark is deemed needless and nugatory, further than to concur in the view expressed by the department commander that the sentence is deemed inadequate."

Two Filipinos Hang

Washington, July 22.—General MacArthur sends an official report to the War Department giving details of the hanging of two Filipinos. They were Julian Confessor and Augustin Jilera. Confessor, while holding the respective offices of president and vice-president of Cabatuan, and while under oath of allegiance to the United States, was systematically assisting the insurgents. He issued orders to the police of the pueblo to abstract arms from the American soldiers and kill them when they could be individually isolated from their companions, and it was shown in the testimony that he caused two of his policemen to assassinate Private Hill of the Eighteenth Infantry. He was also a member of the Katipunan, and in a council of the order he agreed to the burning of the pueblo and an attack upon the Americans. With the police at his command he also aided in the destruction. The sentence of death imposed by the military commission, after adjudging him guilty of murder and "being a war traitor," was confirmed by General MacArthur. Jilera also assisted the insurgents by furnishing them with money, supplies and information, and participated with Confessor in the burning of the pueblo. He was convicted and hanged for his offense.

Constitution Beats Columbia

New York, July 22.—The Constitution defeated the Columbia and won one of the cups offered by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard today during the first day's cruise of the New York Yacht Club in Long Island Sound. On each point of sailing the Constitution made gains over the older boat, beating her four minutes and seven seconds, running five seconds on the beat and nine seconds on the reach. The total gain made by the new boat was fourteen minutes, eighteen seconds.