

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Socialists have no interests separate and apart from the Working Class as a whole.

WEATHER: CLOUDY AND WARMER.

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Price Two Cents

SIXTY-FIVE LUMBER JACKS INDICTED ON MURDER CHARGES

Head of Brotherhood of Timber Workers Among Victims.

SOUL CONSPIRACY

Union Men Charge Insidious Attempt to Disrupt Their Organization.

(Special to The Call.)

ALEXANDRIA, La., July 23.—The insidious fight of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association on the Brotherhood of Timber Workers resulted in the indictment of A. S. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood, and sixty-four other members of that organization for murder.

Three true bills were returned against the unionists today by the Grand Jury. One true bill against each of the unionists was also returned, indicting them for the additional alleged offense of felonious assault.

John and Paul Galloway, sons of the president and general manager of the Galloway Lumber Company, of Graham, were liberated.

The indicted unionists were arrested on the night of July 7 after a meeting of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers at Grabow was disrupted by thugs concealed in the office of the Galloway Lumber Company, who are said to have fired into the meeting of the timber workers with rifles and pump guns loaded with buckshot. Two of the unionists fell dead under the fire. Another person not connected with the Brotherhood of Timber Workers was also shot, while many others sustained wounds of varying seriousness.

Almost immediately after what the local capitalist press described as a riot, Emerson and his fellow workers were arrested and thrown into the County Jail at Lake Charles.

The shooting, which was a development in the long war between the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, is charged by the unionists to have been deliberately planned by the lumber barons who have resorted to the foulest means to disrupt the organization of the men.

That the lumber workers had no hand in the shooting is borne out by the fact that many of them had brought their families with them to the meeting, and it is highly improbable that they would be implicated in any attempt which promised to endanger the lives of their wives and children.

To describe the fight of the lumber kings on their mercilessly exterminated workers would be to enumerate every insidious weapon which has been used by the masters in its efforts to prevent the organization of their slaves.

The members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers declare that now is more urgent than ever before the need of a strike against the lumber trust. Not only must the organization of the workers be maintained and strengthened, but money must be had at once for the defense of the indicted unionists.

Funds to help the struggle now pending can be sent to Jay Smith, secretary of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, P. O. Box 74, Alexandria.

BAIL FOR GUARDSMAN.

Accused with Abducting 16-Year-Old Girl—He Is Married.

Paul Leon, of 361 Jackson street, Hoboken, a member of Company C, 4th New Jersey Regiment, held in \$1,000 bail by Recorder yesterday on a charge of abducting Margaret Measure, the 16-year-old daughter of John Measure, of Newark.

The girl said she and Leon had been living at a Hoboken hotel since last night, and that he had threatened to marry her. She did not know that Leon already has a wife whom he is separated.

The girl was committed as a witness.

BALTIMORE COUPLE HELD.

Accused with Stealing \$2,700 and Jewelry from the woman's husband in Baltimore, Mrs. Edith.

Frank John were held yesterday by Recorder McGovern on a charge of abducting yesterday to await extradition to Maryland. They were arrested while they were boarding the Holston steamer Neerdsom.

The police found \$1,400 in

BRICKLAYERS AFTER SUBWAY CONTRACTOR

That the Oscar Daniels Company, one of the contractors building the Lexington avenue subway, has hired common laborers to lay the waterproofing material in the tube was the basis of a complaint lodged with the Public Service Commission yesterday by the Bricklayers' Union.

The union representatives told the commission that in such work it is customary to engage bricklayers. This contention was denied by one of the commission's engineers.

Commissioner Egan introduced a resolution calling upon the Daniels Company to hire bricklayers to perform the waterproofing job "if it be customary in such work." All the commissioners except Commissioner Eustis voted in favor of the resolution. He thought the commission ought not to vote until it found out the custom.

GIRL'S WHIPPERS NEAR TO MURDER

Eighteen Brutes Who Mutilated Besie Carter May Have to Face Charges of Murder.

MACON, Ga., July 23.—Besie Carter, the young girl whipped at Dawson Sunday night by eighteen prominent brutes, headed by W. S. Dozier, clerk of the Tennesse County Superior Court, is at the point of death in a Macon hospital, and the chances are that sooner or later his friends will have to face a charge of murder.

The girl has made an ante-mortem statement telling how she was seized, stripped of her clothing and cut almost to pieces by a buggy whip in the hands of W. S. Dozier. The physicians say that the girl has been literally played alive.

Mr. Dozier whipped me because his youngest son, Vogt, loved me, and I returned his love," said the girl. "I urged Vogt to give me up to please his father, but he wouldn't do it, and the father whipped me. There were eighteen men in the party, and after I was stripped of one of them held a lantern so Mr. Dozier could see where to strike me."

Dozier has issued a statement admitting that he whipped the girl. He says he did it to "save his son," who refused to give her up. Prominent lawyers have taken up the girl's case and will prosecute. It is reported that young Vogt Dozier has sworn to kill his father and friends for the maltreatment of the young woman.

YOUNGSTOWN MOLDERS ALL GET WAGE RAISE

PITTSBURG, July 23.—After negotiating for forty-six days the Youngstown foundry owners signed today the new wage scale presented by Youngstown Local of the International Molders' Union, which gives the journeymen an increase from \$3.30 to \$3.50 in the minimum rate per day.

The last two concerns to sign the agreement were the Youngstown Foundry and Machine Company and the Long Bronze and Iron Company. The employees in these plants were out two days before their demands were acceded to. At the Falcon Bronze Company the increase was granted on demand.

The Oak Street foundry of the United Engineering and Foundry Company resumed yesterday after a week's idleness on account of repairs and a quiet market.

WEBER HERE TO AID FIGHT ON THEATERS

Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, returned to this city yesterday to assist the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union in its fight against the Managers' Association, which has determined to crush the Musicians' Union. Weber said he still hoped the managers would yet consider their former action in employing nonunion men and decided to deal with the union.

Weber said he had been promised assistance by the leaders of the traveling companies and asserted that he did not fear that members of independent unions would be engaged to take the places of the musicians. There was no change in the strike situation yesterday, the musicians remaining out of the few theaters that are fighting the union.

EIGHT WORKING GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH

LONDON, July 23.—Trapped by fire at the top of a warehouse in the Moorgate district of London, eight working girls are known to have perished today and five were seriously injured.

The building was a four-story structure on Silk street. The proprietors of the establishment and their employees on the lower floors escaped, but the girls on the upper floors were cut off from the stairway by fire and perished on the roof.

KILLED ON THE BOARDWALK.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—Miss Barbara Koenig was killed last night when she tripped a live wire that had been loosened by Sunday night's storm.

She was returning from a theater and grasped the wire while talking to her escort on the boardwalk. She fell backward and was killed.

COOP MADLY MURK BY FALL.

Patrolman Reichert while trying the doors early yesterday fell fifteen feet into an alleyway at 365 West 122d street and was found unconscious by Policeman Roman. Dr. Donnelly, of Fordham Hospital, found that Reichert was suffering from a fracture of the skull, internal injuries, and

was taken to the hospital.

W. VIRGINIA BARONS CALL OUT MILITIA

Slaying of Deputy Furnishes Pretext for Probable Massacre of Miners.

(Special to The Call.)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 23.—Again the brutal repression practiced by the West Virginia coal barons upon their striking slaves has caused bloodshed, and a pretext has been furnished for the calling out of the militia to massacre the miners upon the slightest provocation.

This afternoon in a clash with strikers at Peytonia, Boone County, Ervin Nutphin, a Boone County Deputy Sheriff, was killed.

Nutphin is alleged to have attempted to disperse a peaceful gathering of miners.

Boone County officers, finding they were insufficient to cope with what they call the most serious situation which has arisen since the coal strike began in early April, called upon the State for "assistance."

Sheriff Sidney White, of Boone County, in telegraphic communication with the Governor's office and Adjutant General Charles Elliott, requested the presence of troops at once and Company C of Charleston, with Capt. L. Guy Levy in command, was dispatched to the scene.

Quartermaster John C. Huttmiller accompanied the troops of militia with a field gun. General Elliott, as the representative of Governor William E. Glasscock, who is ill at Huntington, accompanied the fifty soldiers to Peytonia to make an investigation of the conditions reported by the local officers.

The guardsmen left the Charleston armory at 5:30 o'clock and were met at St. Albans with a special train to carry them to the scene.

ONE GANG VICTIM DEAD, OTHER DYING

Police Make No Arrests After Two Children Are Shot by Gangsters' Bullets.

Vincenzo Mastrella, 14 years old, of 445 East 12th street, who was the innocent victim of a fusillade of shots fired by two opposing gangs in a running fight at 12th street and Avenue A on Monday night, died last night at Bellevue Hospital, from a bullet wound in his stomach.

His playmate, Tessie Bierbauer, 9 years old, who lives in the crowded tenement at 503 East 12th street, was also a victim of a bullet wound in her abdomen. She is not expected to live.

Both children were playing in 12th street at about 9:20 o'clock Monday night when six flashily dressed, typical gangsters, divided into opposite trios, began shooting across the street.

Two of the fighters hid behind screaming children while the others knocked them down in a wild rush to reach shelter. No arrests were made by the police yesterday.

Salvatore La Mantia, a drug clerk in a store on the northwest corner of 12th street and Avenue A, said yesterday that he fired a half hour after the first shot was fired before a policeman appeared on the scene.

A woman witness to the shooting who lives at 12th street and Avenue B said she had seen three of the band move under her window and children were following them. She said that after the shots were fired the children kept running after the men, yelling for them to stop and shouting for policemen. She said that it was long after the shooting that the men in uniform appeared.

Capt. John B. Drumbay, of the 5th street station, explained the absence of policemen by saying that under orders from headquarters he had to place a number of his men in Tompkins Square Park five blocks away from the fight, whenever a band concert was given.

CHILD RUN OVER BY AUTO TRUCK IS KILLED

Run down and crushed by an automobile truck in Second avenue, between 2d and 3d streets, yesterday, Gussia Goldberg, 7 years old, of 32 2d street, was instantly killed. Harry Matthews, a small boy, who was accompanying her across the street, escaped the wheels of the truck by a narrow margin.

Gussie had been sent by her mother, Mrs. Nettie Goldberg, to a nearby store to buy peaches. Harry went along with her.

As they were crossing Second avenue a heavy automobile truck, loaded with paper and belonging to Shuttleworth, Keller & Co., of 248 Greenwich street, was piloted down the avenue by Frank Gilman, a chauffeur.

A crowd gathered and was in a threatening mood when Policeman Whitman and Heller arrived and carried the girl's body to a drug store at 30 Second avenue. Gilman was arrested and accompanied the body to the drug store.

Mrs. Goldberg, informed of the accident, hurried to the drug store. She became hysterical when she learned her daughter was dead and was attended by Dr. Shean, of Bellevue Hospital.

WOMAN TRIES HOBO LIFE.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The lure of the country proved too strong for Mrs. Lillian Siler, 34, of Louisville, Ky., and she donned men's clothes in order to travel.

Accompanied by William Dinkler and A. B. Jenkinson, she was traveling the railroad tracks when the party was hit by a train. Both men were killed, but the woman was unhurt. Her identity was revealed when she tried to buy a ticket.

HAYWOOD TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN TONIGHT

William D. Haywood will address what will undoubtedly prove a record audience at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn.

The purpose of the meeting, which is arranged by the Editor and Giannitti Defense Conference of Brooklyn, is to protest against the arrest and detention of the leaders of the recent successful textile strike in Lawrence, Mass., on the ridiculous charge of accessories before the fact to the murder of Anna La Pizze.

"We are not patriots," he said. "If taking is patriotism, we are indeed poor patriots. We have not stolen lands; we have not sold embalmers' beef; we have not defrauded the customs department; we have not bribed. We have never taken. We are only working, working, working."

SEIDEL WELCOMED IN SOUTHERN CITIES

Socialist Vice Presidential Candidate Gets Fine Reception in Memphis.

(Special to The Call.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23.—Judging from the enthusiasm shown in both Louisville and Memphis, the working class of the South after years of indifference to Socialism, is rapidly awakening to a realization of the fact that their interests are to be found in the Socialist party.

That was the enthusiastic declaration of Socialist Vice Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel, after another big meeting here tonight, the third in his present Southern tour.

Seidel proved a bigger attraction here tonight than T. R. Preston, boomed everywhere about town as a "Business Man for Governor," with the primaries to be held on August 1.

The Memphis Socialists had put up the Seidel picture in every available place about the city.

Seidel answered the charge of anti-patriotism that is so often lodged against Socialists.

"They say we are not Americans," he declared. "They say we Socialists are not patriots. They say we are foreign in our beliefs, foreign in our methods, foreign in our aims. All this applies with much more force to them than to us. They believe in and practice foreign methods. They introduce them here and even accentuate the evils thereof. When the foreign lords were content to build a monopoly in land, our lords have created monopolies in air, water, food, clothing, minerals, fuel, bread and meats, and even cradles and coffins."

"They charge us with introducing the foreign struggle against classes and class privileges. But what good is that to us if there are not the same evils here as abroad. They have introduced and are upholding the foreign institutions: profit, rent and interest. We must resist, and if our methods are foreign, it is so only because the evils they believe in and practice are foreign."

"They charge us with abusing our laws, our legislatures, our courts, our judges, our constitution, our flag. Not we, but the abuses, misuse and bring all these in disrepute."

"When a banker steals \$50,000 he is given sixteen months; this in a United States court. A poor man that had stolen chickens was given six years, also in a court of the land of the free and the home of the brave. A wrong committed by one of the disowned is measured with hairpin dividers; a wrong committed in behalf of the owners is measured by leagues."

"The man that smashes a window is jailed and branded an anarchist; the man that smashes a striker's skull is termed a preserver of 'peace and order' and is given a pension."

"It is not significant that they have blindfolded justice and given her a pair of balances and a sword? She can no longer see the truth. The balance leans to the side that has the most coin thrown into it."

"How far have we, the workers, succeeded in getting laws favorable to our interests? When and where could we command sufficient respect of our power to compel courts and judges to define the constitution to mean what it did not mean? When did we ever shoot up the red, white and blue?"

"They say that we do not love our country or its institutions. We must assume that they would have us believe they do. Is that the reason they manipulated the Legislature to sidestep the gigantic possession of the industries, the mines and mineral deposits, the timber and forests, the riparian rights of our waterfronts and the water power of our streams?"

"It is the love for our country that compels them to sell a portion of it every time they sell a ton of steel or cargo of coal," asked Seidel.

"Was it love of country that led them to sell embalmers' beef to be fed to our brave soldier boys when they were on the battlefield fighting for what they held to be the cause of their country? Was it love for the country that led them to sell to our country a steel plate for our navy?"

"Where have we ever cheated our country like that? Where have we ever placed in jeopardy our country in its most trying hours of war?"

"Do not think that we have forgotten the many crimes that they have committed against our country and yet get unpunished."

"Let us be as strong as it can be; let us have our rights; let us have our

A. F. L. ORGANIZER GETS THIRTY DAYS

Tytkof Sentenced on Fake Charge to Help Company Break Strike.

Joseph Tytkof, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who has been in charge of the strike of the girls against the Perth Amboy Cigar Company, which has been in progress for the past few weeks, was yesterday sentenced to thirty days in jail by Recorder Kehoe, of Perth Amboy, N. J., on a fake charge of "inciting the girls to riot."

The charge was made by Chief of Police Burke, and is said to have been made at the request of the company officials, who would like to see Tytkof put out of town.

Tytkof was arrested yesterday morning while he was telling one of the girls who was speaking to Lester Hoffmyer, superintendent of the Perth Amboy Cigar Company, that she had better keep away from the shop so as not to give the company thugs a chance to make an arrest. While Tytkof was telling the girl yesterday to stay away from the shop, it is said, he was assaulted by Hoffmyer and later placed under arrest by Chief Burke.

After Tytkof had been arraigned Recorder Kehoe told the local newspapermen that he had sentenced Tytkof for the purpose of keeping him out of town so as to keep him out of touch with the striking girls. He also asserted that the girls might be persuaded to go back to work if Tytkof was kept out of the way.

Tytkof was given the option of leaving the city or serve thirty days in jail, and he accepted the latter. In the meantime officials of the American Federation of Labor were busy yesterday trying to secure a writ of habeas corpus for his release. They say the entire case is nothing more than a frame-up by the police and the officials of the company for the purpose of breaking the strike.

It was said in Perth Amboy last night that both Chief Burke and the managers of the company have been boasting for the past few days that they would get Tytkof and run him out of town or land him in jail.

BIG CARPET STRIKE ON IN CONN. TOWN

Two Hundred and Fifty Men Out. Many More to Join—Police Called in Order to Intimidate Men.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., July 23.—The explosion today of a piece of pipe said to have been loaded with a chemical, in the yard of the Hartford Carpet Corporation, in which T. R. R. Jr. leased the carpet business, has been used as a pretext for the calling in of the Hartford police to guard the plant. It is not known who threw the explosive over the mill's fence. The strikers hint that it is the work of a company hireling with the purpose of calling in additional police in order to intimidate the strikers.

The 250 men were employed in the dyeing department of the plant. The men received from \$7 to \$8 a week when they worked full time. They now demand \$10 a week for a nine-hour workday. The I. W. W. is in charge of the strike.

Everything is being tried to provoke the strikers to desperation in order to have an excuse for the calling out of the militia. The company is anxious to suppress the strike in order to prevent the rest of the workers in the plant, several thousand in number, from joining the strike, for there is a strong sentiment among the rest of the workers in favor of a strike.

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JOBLESS, HE KILLS SELF AND FIRES HIS HOME

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—Dependent over the loss of his employment, William J. Wisniewski today set fire to his home, in which his wife and family were asleep, escaped from the police, who caught him in the act, and three hours later was found hanging dead from a tree in Riverview Park.

KILLED WHEN SCAFFOLD FELL.

Companion Who Was With Plumber May Also Die.

Hugh McCreery, a boss plumber, aged 54 years, living at 1498 Vignette avenue, the Bronx, and James McCreery, a painter, aged 61 years, living at 1951 Hoe avenue, fell with the scaffolding from one of the former's houses at 1500 Intervale avenue yesterday.

McCreery was killed almost instantly and there is but little chance for the life of his companion, whose skull was fractured and who suffered internal injuries.

WOMAN TRIES HOBO LIFE.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The lure of the country proved too strong for Mrs. Lillian Siler, 34, of Louisville, Ky., and she donned men's clothes in order to travel.

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FREE SPEECH IS WON IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

The police of Elizabeth, N. J., have backed down completely in their effort to prevent the Brotherhood of Machinists from holding noonday open air meetings in front of the Singer Sewing Machine plant for the purpose of organizing the sewing machine slaves.

About two weeks ago Carl Larsen and Robert M. Lackey, organizers of the machinists, were arrested for holding a meeting in front of the plant. The case was thrown out of court because of the stupidity of the cop who made the arrest.

Yesterday noon a meeting was held there and there were about six cops around, but they did not ask for a permit. The Brotherhood is planning a series of meetings there for the future and is determined to organize the plant completely.

SENATE COMMITTEE STRIKES AT UNIONS

Report Postoffice Appropriation Bill With Provision Giving Employes Right to Organize Eliminated.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The post-office appropriation bill, shorn of the House good roads provision and embracing a revised parcel post system with charges based on zones of distance, was reported to the Senate today from committee.

Total appropriations proposed are above those of the House measure, which carried about \$100,000,000. One of the principal increases is in pay of railroads for transporting mail, the Senate committee adding more than \$2,500,000.

The parcel post section is radically different from that of the House bill, which provided a flat rate for all distances. The Senate provision is that of the Bourne bill, slightly modified.

The Senate committee struck out of the House bill the provision giving to postal employes the right to combine in labor unions and the right to petition Congress for redress of their grievances.

Abolition of the present system of carrying second class mail by fast freight, under what is known as the "blue tag" system, is made by the House bill.

Under the Senate bill all second class would be put back into regular mail cars after August 31.

ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES WILL STAY MILITANT

LONDON, July 23.—Miss Annie Kenney, who, in the absence of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and daughter and of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, is directing the Women's Social and Political Union, today sent a spirited reply to Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who recently protested against the militant tactics of the union.

"Miss Kenney declines to do anything to quench the militant spirit which the government's treachery has aroused," she said.

"The government," she says, "lit the fire of revolt in the women's hearts and must accept the full responsibility for their recent protest and for the more serious protests that may be made in the future."

SUFFRAGETTE ARRESTED.

LONDON, July 23.—Dr. Ethel Smith, a leader of the suffragette movement, was arrested today on a charge of complicity in the attempt to burn down the historic residence of Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Nuneham Park, on July 13.

WILL CONTINUE STRIKE DESPITE LEADERS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 23.—Despite the entreaties of their leaders that they abandon the present strike and return to their work in the mills, because of the refusal of the officers of the Textile Council, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., to meet their demands that a general strike be called, the main body of members of the Industrial Workers of the World voted at two meetings, today and tonight, to continue with the strike.

It is said that this proposed calling off of the strike on the part of the I. W. W. this afternoon and tonight at mass meetings of the I. W. W. is for the purpose of saving the strike money that would have to be paid. While the organization has some funds, it is stated that it could not stand a long dry spell of the treasury, and that to get relief to its members outside collections would have to be depended upon, and when some funds are being collected they are not being secured with as much ease as was expected.

While the Butler mill property was surrounded with a strong police guard this evening, there was not the slightest disturbance.

UNEMPLOYMENT DRIVES WORKER TO SUICIDE

The sight of Julia Malin sitting dead with a gas pipe in his mouth in the gutting room of Goodman & Mandel's oil and collar factory, at Metropolitan avenue and Rocking street, Williamsburg, started a panic early yesterday among the 450 girls employed there when they came in to work.

Malin, who lived at 151 Montrose street, has been in this country since 1905, and all this time he was unable to make more than a bare livelihood. Two weeks ago he was laid off and was unable to get a job. Finally he was laid off from his present job and had no money to get another one.

Instead of going home to his wife and children, he went to the factory. After the alarm was given the police found the body of the man in the gutting room.

Malin was laid off from his present job and had no money to get another one.

CONFIRMS STORY OF BECKER'S RELATIONS WITH DEAD GAMBLER

Mrs. Rosenthal Says Husband Paid Protection Money.

The widow of Herman Rosenthal told the Grand Jury yesterday the very word in her husband's affidavit against Lieutenant Becker was true. Hysterical and haunted by the fear that she herself would be murdered, Mrs. Rosenthal in intervals of weeping described the intimate relations between the gambler and the Lieutenant of Police.

20 PER CENT GIVEN Accused Police Lieutenant Warned Murdered Man of Coming Raid.

The widow of Herman Rosenthal told the Grand Jury yesterday the very word in her husband's affidavit against Lieutenant Becker was true. Hysterical and haunted by the fear that she herself would be murdered, Mrs. Rosenthal in intervals of weeping described the intimate relations between the gambler and the Lieutenant of Police.

She said that Becker received 20 per cent of the profits of Herman Rosenthal's gambling house until Bald Joseph Roe, Becker's collector, became too greedy and insisted on a racket himself. Then, said Mrs. Rosenthal, her husband was forced to get rid of Becker, although he never believed that Becker would interfere with his business.

Jack Rose. Why, he got so he wanted to pocket as much as Becker was getting.

"There was nothing doing. Business was getting bad. The game wouldn't stand that much of a drain. Herman had been scurrying around for a bankroll before, and he didn't want to go begging again if he could help it. So he did the only thing he could when the cut got too heavy; he put Rose out. 'Out you go, Jack,' said Herman, 'I can't stand for this.'

"Herman Rosenthal never believed for a minute that Becker would double-cross him. Not that he believed any policeman was on the level. Not for a minute. He had done business with the cops too long. But he did think that Becker would be fair enough and enough of a man to stand by his agreement, and to back up his affectionate words at the Elks' Club. Well, he didn't. He listened to Jack Rose when Rose went to him and said that Herman had complained. The very next day the raid came off. Rose had influence enough to make Becker do what he wanted.

What Becker said. "Lieutenant Becker came to me himself. He was full of apologies and excuses. He acted like a man who was doing a dirty piece of business against his will. He said to me right in the hallway, 'Mrs. Rosenthal, you know I have to do this. I wish I could tell you how sorry I am. But I've got to do it. Waldo has ordered a raid, and I've got to make good.'

"And then Becker said to me with a grin and in a way that made me think the raid was a joke. 'Don't worry, this raid won't count. Just a little excitement and then things will be all right.'

"Before he left the house he came to me again and he said: 'Mrs. Rosenthal, I know this is pretty hard on Herman, but he must understand my position in the matter. I haven't any choice at all. You tell Herman that he can forget the \$1,500 I lent him and I will see to it that the mortgage is squared. I want to do the right thing by Herman, and I would just as soon come across with the \$1,500 after this raid.'

"I was indignant," continued Mrs. Rosenthal, "I didn't know what to do. I felt in my bones that trouble was coming. Herman was red hot after the raid because he knew that Rose and Becker had double-crossed him. He threatened to show them up for a pair of crooks. I knew what Herman was likely to say, and I begged him to keep still no matter how bad he felt.

Afraid of Police.

"I was afraid of the police. I was scared about Herman's safety. It didn't look good to me, this situation. We talked about Becker and what he would likely do. I was afraid of Becker. I kept warning Herman all the time to look out for himself, to be careful where he went at night and with whom he associated. But he said he could take care of himself and that no crooks were going to get the best of him. On Monday, the day of the raid, he was shot. Herman went down to see District Attorney Whitman and gave Mr. Whitman evidence against Becker and promised to tell Mr. Whitman about other cases that Becker had been in—about other grafts that Becker had had. This was no secret to anybody who knew what was going on uptown. Everybody was on to Becker, and wise to the fact that Becker was sending Jack Rose around to collect money from gamblers. The day of the raid was getting the money on all sides, and he wasn't being allowed to keep it all. He told Herman that he was taking money to men downtown.

"After my husband saw Whitman he came back home, and I asked him not to go out of the house that night. But he was cheerful and said he had some friends to see and a little business to do and that I mustn't be worried. He went for dinner to Oppenheimer's poker rooms at 152 West 4th street. He came back home at 9:30 P. M. played pinochle a while and made arrangements to see some people. He wasn't home long, although I begged him to stay. He promised to return early and so I made the best of a bad matter."

"That was the last I ever saw of him alive. The next time I saw him he was lying on the sidewalk in front of the Metropolitan, where he had died from the bullets of his murderers."

Mrs. Rosenthal did not tell all of this story sequentially. Her narrative was broken by weeping and nervous tremors. It is known that she made a strong impression on the Grand Jury and that she gave some interesting leads. She supplied the names of gamblers to the District Attorney—names that Rosenthal was about to reveal when he was killed.

It was announced last night that Commissioner Waldo will be asked to appear before the Grand Jury and that subpoenas will be issued for Inspector Cornelius J. Hayes, commander of the Third Inspection District, the district in which Rosenthal's gambling house was located; for Inspector Lahey and for Captain William F. Day, of the West 47th street station. Just before his death Rosenthal was trying to get Hayes and Day arrested on the ground that they were malicious and oppressive in stationing uniformed policemen constantly in his house at 164 West 13th street. The uniformed men were planted in the Rosenthal house immediately after the Becker raid and were kept there until Rosenthal was murdered.

A few hours after Mrs. Rosenthal

left the Grand Jury room, Harry Vallon, who gave himself up early yesterday morning, was under the fire of District Attorney Whitman's questions. Ready with an alibi, like all of the other figures in the murder case, Vallon insisted that he had no hand in the killing and that he did know a single man who fired a shot.

Was With Jack Rose. But he did admit that he had been around with Jack Rose that night on Lieutenant Becker's business, and that with Sam Schepps he had accompanied Jack Rose to the house of Dora Gilbert, Rosenthal's divorced wife. In this house, it appears, many people had gathered for a pleasant evening. Vallon saw at least a dozen having drinks at somebody's expense. He himself got drunk and left Rose and Schepps at "Bridgie" Webber's sometime after 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Fuddled and dazed, he stumbled into the subway and went to call on Mr. and Mrs. Harry Signal at 224 East 14th street.

The story, told by the mild-mannered, gentle-spoken gambler, whose appearance is very different from that of the square-jawed, heavy-shouldered gunman with whom he associated, will lead, the District Attorney believes, to a breakdown on the part of other men under arrest. Jack Rose, who hired the gray car, has been advised for his own good to walk the line of truth. And if Rose tells what he knows, the District Attorney thinks that the evidence will lead to the policemen most concerned in the silencing of Rosenthal.

It was well on to 3 o'clock last night when Whitman, Dougherty and Inspector Hughes finished questioning Vallon, Vallon's brother Joseph, who was the foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted Charles Torti, the Siciliano gun fighter, for shooting Big Jack Zellig just outside of the Criminal Courts Building, at a time also when the Libby-Shapiro gray car, the murder car, was planted there waiting for somebody.

The officials questioned also Mr. and Mrs. Harry Signal, but they were of importance for two reasons only, one as to whether Vallon was telling the truth about the time he got to their house, the other as to what Mrs. Signal saw and heard at Dora Gilbert's house on the Monday night that the affidavit so desired by Lieutenant Becker was being extracted from the Gilbert woman.

Money Ready for Burns.

Further important development yesterday in the Rosenthal case and concerning the general investigation as to whether there has been partnership between policemen and gamblers was the announcement by the District Attorney that the offer of private money to pay for the services of William J. Burns has been accepted.

On Monday Whitman gratefully received the proposition made by William J. Schieffelin, Robert Fulton Cutting, James Speyer, Eugene Sellman and others to defray the cost of the Burns investigation. At that time Whitman hoped that the city itself would stand the cost. He had in mind to write a letter to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate suggesting that the Police Department should not be allowed to probe itself, and that the city should not get private citizens pay for municipal work. But Whitman concluded yesterday that it was best to take the Schieffelin offer in the spirit in which it was proffered.

Whitman would not say as to what arrangements he had made with Burns, and the Burns Agency people were equally reticent. As one of the men backing the Burns inquiry said, "No names will be blown in this matter. We want results, not premature publicity."

The Burns investigation as planned will be of the broadest nature. It will try to get at what politicians, if any, have been interested in a policeman partnership, and it will, of course, take up the Rosenthal murder case in all of its details. As a matter of fact the Burns investigation is already begun.

Bronx Doesn't Want Becker.

The citizens of the Bronx do not like the idea of having Lieutenant Becker on patrol in their section of the city. They have expressed themselves as not being in favor of "making the Bronx a dumping ground for Police Department black sheep." Becker, since his transfer to the Bathgate avenue station, has been the object of great curiosity from persons on the street. Last night when he went on patrol at 5 o'clock storekeepers left their wares and persons went to the front windows of their residences to see Becker go by. A number of them followed him.

The result has been that Becker sticks closely to the darker portions of his beat, and shows great annoyance when an inquisitive tax payer scurries around in front of him and looks up into the face that has appeared in so many papers recently. Becker sticks close to his beat, and patrols sixty minutes to the hour, and Captain Dennis J. Brennan, of the Bathgate avenue station, sticks to the station likewise, and keeps an eye on Becker.

Lieutenant Becker spent much of yesterday afternoon conferring with John W. Hart, his lawyer, at the latter's office at 69 Broadway. Hart told the lieutenant to make no statement to the newspapers, and he himself declined to talk. He was asked about the story that Mrs. Rosenthal had told the Grand Jury that Lieutenant Becker came to her husband before he was shot and warned him to go light on his accusations against the police.

"I'm going to stick to my policy

to say at the beginning of this case to say nothing until Lieutenant Becker is actually confronted with his accusers, or some accusation more definite than any that has been brought forth," said the lawyer.

Police Not Supported, Waldo Says. Police Commissioner Waldo sent a letter to Mayor Gaynor yesterday in which he stated that if the Police Department was supported in its work by the courts gambling could not exist in the city. He also told what he has done to divorce gambling and the police.

The commissioner's letter was as follows: "Sir—in view of the allegations in the public press I desire to call attention to the precautions taken by this department to avoid connections between gamblers and members of the police force.

"Captains and members of the force under their command, are not allowed to enter premises for the purpose of obtaining evidence against gambling. They are not permitted to have men in plain clothes. The work of the uniformed force under them is limited to the protection of life and property and the preservation of the peace and good order of the public highway.

"Detectives in like manner are prohibited from entering premises for the purpose of obtaining evidence against gamblers. Their work is limited to the detection of crime against life and property.

Reason for "Strong Arm" Squad.

A force known as the central office squad was formed by me when I entered the department who were charged with the enforcement of the gambling law.

"Inspectors are held responsible for the existence of gambling in their districts. A number of central office men are assigned to each inspector to aid him in his work.

"To obviate the possibility of collusion between inspectors and violators of the law, a number of lieutenants of police, with the necessary men, have been assigned to obtain evidence against gamblers throughout the city. These lieutenants operate independently of each other and report directly to the commissioner.

In addition, the deputy police commissioners and the chief inspector have, from time to time, taken up this work.

"The personnel of the central office squad assigned to this work have been changed with frequency. "In order to secure protection, the gamblers would be obliged not only to have the consent of the inspectors, but also of these various forces, all acting independently of each other.

Protection Not Easy to Obtain.

"From June 1, 1911, to date, 372 gambling places have been closed, 893 arrests made for gambling, and 130 convictions secured.

"If the police were supported in their work gambling could not exist in this city. Gambling can never be stopped unless the courts are compelled to do their duty to the whole people.

"In one gambling house, kept by Sam Paul, six persons were charged with misdemeanor, aiding and abetting the keeping of a gambling establishment, were convicted before a Special Sessions judge and fined \$50 each. On the same evidence the Grand Jury failed to find indictments against eight of the prisoners arrested at the same time, charged with felony, being common gamblers. The District Attorney has been requested to bring this matter before another Grand Jury, but has as yet failed to do so.

"In innumerable instances Grand Juries have failed to indict, notwithstanding the evidence of two policemen and the presentation of the gambling apparatus taken, which have later been returned to the gamblers on court orders."

ARRESTS THREE AS GAMBLERS.

Lieut. Costigan, Becker's Successor. Stops Handbook Back of Bar.

Lieut. Dan Costigan rounded up two handbook games yesterday afternoon and got three prisoners. Costigan, who has been raising since Lieutenant Becker came under the displeasure of Commissioner Waldo, heard that there was lively betting going on in the St. Charles Hotel at 201 West 34th street. He found about thirty men in the barroom gathered around John Sullivan, who lives at the St. Charles, and Charles Brown of 190 Second avenue. They were behind the bar and were doing business with a handbook. Both were arrested. On the way to the St. Charles Costigan stopped at Patrick Clark's saloon, 268 West 37th street, and arrested Clark on a similar charge.

NEWARK MAN NEVER WAS IN MEXICAN JAIL.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Patrick Dunne of Newark, N. J., who the State Department was recently informed by Representative Kinkaid, of New Jersey, was under sentence of death in Mexico, has been found alive and well and not in the custody of the Mexican authorities. The case, which has thus proved to be a false alarm, occupied the attention of the foreign offices of the two governments concerned and set in motion all the machinery of the Mexican Government. The consular officer of the United States who visited Berlin to look for Dunne, stated that he never had been arrested and was not to be arrested.

Officials of the State Department today denied charges made by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, that American claims against the Mexican Government are not receiving proper attention at the hands of the department.

The majority of American claims for damages suffered during the fighting at Juarez and Agua Prieta, Texas, opposite El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Ariz., respectively, have been adjudicated, it is said, and the Mexican Government is ready to make payment on them.

MORE CLASHES REPORTED.

Mexican Federals and Rebels Continue to Shoot Each Other Up.

DOLORES MINE, Chihuahua, Mex., July 23.—Antonio Rojas maintained his record as "The Rebel Raider" when he reached here today with his rebel command en route to Sonora. The store of the Dolores Mines Company, an American concern, was looted of \$5,000 worth of goods and the safe blown and \$5,000 in cash taken after the federal garrison of eighty men was defeated with a loss of four wounded.

EL PASO, Tex., July 23.—Minor clashes between rebels and federals are reported at Ojitas and near the Mormon colony in Sonora.

TO CONTINUE TARIFF BOARD.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Senate today, by a vote of 34 to 20, continued the appropriation of \$225,000 for the support of the Tariff Board. An amendment was put into the appropriation clause by Senator Brewster, of Kansas, which required the Tariff Board to make an annual report to Congress.

Two of the Prisoners in the Case of Murdered New York Gambler



Here are two of the six men under arrest in connection with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. Sam Paul, head of the Sam Paul Association and the leader of an East Side band, is held on a charge of murder in the first degree. Jack Sullivan, whose real name is Jacob A. Reich, is held as a material witness.

LABOR PROBLEM IS STIRRING ENGLAND

Chancellor Lloyd George Declares Government Must Seize Question By Some Form of Legislation.

LONDON, July 23.—The government has decided to deal with the problem of labor disputes by legislation.

Chancellor Lloyd George in the course of the debate in the House of Commons tonight on the dockers' strike said the labor disputes were becoming more and more serious and were more and more challenging British commercial supremacy. The time has come, said George, to reconsider the whole problem and the government proposed to deal with it by some form of legislation in the immediate future.

It would be a mistake, said the Chancellor, to try to deal with the dock strike as an isolated affair. The Industrial Council, which takes all such questions into consideration, were now considering the best method of tackling the whole question.

The Chancellor did not indicate on what lines they would take it up, but intimated that guarantees must be exacted from both sides in labor disputes for the enforcement of decisions by the council. His hearers inferred that the Chancellor meant that some form of compulsory arbitration was intended.

This is likely to bring the government into conflict with the Labor members of Parliament who are part of the bloc and who will oppose any such movement.

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WANTS ONLY MEN SIGNAL OPERATORS

So Recommends Coroner's Jury Following Fatal C. & Q. Wreck. "Nobody Specifically to Blame."

CHICAGO, July 23.—That only men operators be employed in railroad towers was one recommendation of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the thirteen persons killed in the wreck of the Overland Limited on the Burlington Railroad at Western Springs on July 14.

The jury found no one specifically to blame for the wreck, but said that the engineer of the mail train which crashed into the Overland Limited used poor judgment in running at such high speed where he could not see signals.

Report judgment was also used, the report stated, in stopping trains No. 4 and No. 2. Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, tower operator, had admitted to the Coroner that she stopped No. 4 because she misinterpreted a train order, and was compelled to stop the Limited on that account.

Plagman Frank Woodworth, of the wrecked train, was criticized for not going farther back of the train when it was stopped in the fog, and flagging down the mail train, which was due there.

"Speed mania of the American business men is responsible for the majority of the railroad wrecks."

This statement was made by F. C. Rice, general inspector of traffic for the Burlington, during the examination by the Illinois State Railroad Commission into the wreck.

"The public demands speed," continued Rice. "Competition forces us to meet the demand. The company that operates slow trains loses the business."

MONROE DOCTRINE LEVELED AT PERU

British Church People Call Upon United States and England to End Atrocities in Rubber Country.

LONDON, July 23.—A petition signed by the Most Rev. John Baptist Crozier, archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland; Rev. James Jeakes, of St. Paul's cathedral; Sir John Jardine, M. P., and Lady Jardine; Noel Buxton, M. P., for Norfolk; Rev. J. H. Harris, of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Archdeacon Potter in regard to the Peruvian outrages, has been forwarded to Premier Asquith. It says among other things:

"We desire to point out that it is the duty of Great Britain, acting with the United States, to take steps to put an end to the slave system in the Amazon district.

"The Monroe Doctrine, which was put forth in 1823 by President Monroe, stated that the United States would view any interposition of European powers for the purpose of controlling the destiny of independent governments on the American continent as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

"We therefore consider that the British Government should call the attention of the United States Government to the fact that the Monroe Doctrine involves the latter in grave responsibilities as regards such deeds as have come to light, and request her co-operation with Great Britain in putting an immediate end to these atrocities and punishing the guilty."

PRISONER PERMITTED TO STOP IN HOTEL

Federal Investigation of Relation Between Keeper and Wilson is On.

A John Doe inquiry will be conducted before the Federal Grand Jury into the circumstances under which Col. Christopher Columbus Wilson, the former United Wireless head, has been living with Keeper Shea, of Atlanta Prison, at a boarding house in the Bronx, instead of being kept in the Tombs, while he has been here since July 1 to testify in the United Wireless bankruptcy proceedings.

Subpoenas for Colonel Wilson, Keeper Shea and others were issued yesterday and put in the hands of Marshal Honkle, with instructions that they were not to be served until the attorneys for the United Wireless creditors have the word that they had finished with Colonel Wilson. The subpoenas were issued following the statement by Attorney General Wickensham in Washington that he would inquire into the statements that Colonel Wilson has been enjoying freedom although in the custody of Keeper Shea.

Saul S. Myers and Sledon Bacon, attorneys for James Watson, the trustee for the United Wireless Company, hurried through their final examination of Colonel Wilson before United States Commissioner Gilchrist yesterday morning because they understood that the government was anxious to get Colonel Wilson back in Atlanta as soon as possible. They didn't get any light on any assets which they believe are being concealed, and after they finished with the witness, his counsel, Arthur M. King, asked a few questions to bring out statements that Colonel Wilson has absolutely no knowledge of the whereabouts of books, papers or other documents for which the attorneys have been seeking.

When the examination had been concluded it was still necessary for Colonel Wilson to sign the testimony he has given since July 1. The attorneys for the trustee thought that Colonel Wilson might read this testimony in the course of the afternoon in order that he might be headed for Atlanta last night.

Lawyer King thought there was no occasion for such a rush, and asked Keeper Shea if he was in any hurry to get back. Shea remarked that he wanted to go home as soon as possible. Lawyer Myers wanted to know of the colonel if he couldn't read the testimony until midnight, in order that he might finish it and sign it this morning. Colonel Wilson said that they turn the lights out in the Tombs cells at 10 o'clock, but he was willing to read if he could have a candle.

The lawyers asked Keeper Shea if he couldn't induce the Warden of the Tombs to extend to the colonel the courtesy of light until midnight, and Shea said he didn't think it is possible.

"In Atlanta we put out the lights at 9 o'clock, and 9 o'clock means 9 o'clock," said Shea.

The lawyers asked Colonel Wilson if he didn't think he would be ready to sign his testimony this afternoon, but he wouldn't promise. If he is ready to sign then it is understood that the Grand Jury subpoena will be served immediately afterward, and the departure for Atlanta will be delayed pending the inquiry. It is understood that one of the purposes of the inquiry is to get the testimony of Keeper Shea as to how he came to take Colonel Wilson to the Bronx boarding house instead of to the Tombs, where he was kept on his first trip to testify last May.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Wireless Wilson's lack in New York City is going to put off end to habeas corpus vacations for federal prisoners. As a result of Wilson's pleasant stay in Manhattan and suburbs, Attorney General Wickensham will probably ask Congress to enact a bill designed to prevent a recurrence of the Wilson incident. It was learned today that the Attorney General has practically made up his mind to suggest legislation which will provide for notice being served on United States District Attorneys before habeas corpus writs shall be granted, requiring the production of federal prisoners.

The purpose of this law will be merely to put the United States officials in the district where the prisoner is to be produced in a position where they will be able to safeguard the government against abuses of the writ.

It was learned today, also, that Keeper Shea from the Atlanta Penitentiary, who had charge of Colonel Wilson and who took him to board with one of his (Shea's) relatives in the Bronx instead of putting him up at the Tombs, will have a lot of explaining to do. Attorney General Wickensham has ordered a thorough investigation of the whole affair. He intends to find out everything that Col. Christopher Columbus Wilson has done while in New York.

TWO DROWN AT CONEY ISLAND

William Euber, 55 years old, of 315 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, went to the foot of West 16th street in Coney Island yesterday to bathe. He had got up to his knees in the water when he died of apoplexy.

The clothing of Isabelle Dolan, 16 years old, of 209 East 28th street, was found late yesterday afternoon in a bathhouse at Coney Island. Her 12-year-old sister and a friend were with her when she went into the sea. The family last night of Mr. Dolan, who did not return they notified the police.

FINED FOR CRITICIZING BUDGET

ODESSA, July 23.—The Pravda has been fined \$250 for printing a mildly adverse article on the new Russian naval budget of \$250,000,000. The paper argued that in the present economic condition of the country such an outlay was unwarranted, and that there was no pressing necessity for so enormously powerful a fleet.

MUST RE-EMPLOY STRIKERS, SAYS FORD

Massachusetts Executive Orders Boston "L" Co. to Re-instate Former Employees.

BOSTON, July 23.—Governor Edward F. Murphy today demanded of the directors of the Boston Elevated Railway this afternoon that the company take back the men who are on strike. This decision was arrived at during the morning hours when the Governor and Mayor Fitzgerald conferred in the State House over the report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. At the same time many of the strikers were gathering near the State House to tell their stories to the Governor.

The Governor and the Mayor conferred in the former's private office for twenty minutes. No disposition was shown on the part of either official to view the events concerned with the controversy. It was felt that the strikers to remain firm to their position, and the determination to make imperative immediate action to a settlement of the trouble, particularly in view of the prospect of a general strike being called next week unless the strikers yielded to the demands of the company.

Though the District Attorney had named certain members of the company before the grand jury this afternoon the Governor and the Mayor felt that there should be no delay in having the Executive Board of the company directors appear in conference with them, and the time was set at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

In case the directors of the company refuse to entertain the Governor's suggestion that the men be taken back, which actually means recognition of the union, the Mayor told the Governor that he would urge him to call a special session of the Legislature to enact laws that would carry out the recommendations of the State Board's report.

TO EXTERMINATE RATS IN CUBA

Systematic War on Plague Spreading. Animals Started Throughout Affected Region.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The plague situation in Cuba became more acute today with the development of another case. There was also a new suspected case. The latest case, which was reported by Dr. Van Emdorf, is the third that has developed in Havana within the last two weeks.

Following receipt of this report Surgeon General Blue, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, called Dr. Von Emdorf to take every possible step to stamp out the disease and to rid the city of infected rats. Additional men will probably be sent to Dr. Von Emdorf's assistance in Southern coast cities. Since the outbreak of the city in which today's case of plague developed was not given, it is presumed that it was in the unincorporated district and that the infection is not being carried into the city by Cubans and foreigners.

Following the development of a case in Porto Rico yesterday, Dr. Creel, in charge of the plague work there, wired today that renewed efforts are being made to stamp out the rats. Of nearly 4,000 rats brought in from all parts of the island about 2.6 per cent. were found to carry infected fleas. At his instance a new proofing ordinance has been adopted by the municipal government of San Juan and he proposes to obtain the same ordinance in all the other cities. This provides that all present buildings shall be made ratproof by the owners and that all new buildings shall be constructed ratproof.

ARTILLERYMAN IS HELD.

Locked Up on Charge of Stealing Goods From Girl He Visited.

A man who gave his name to the police as Joseph Meyer, 26 years old, a first-class gunner, in the Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Terry, was held on a \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury Magistrate Nauman in the Justice Court yesterday morning, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Miss Abbie Riker, 22 years old, 1066 Decatur street, Brooklyn.

The man was accused of stealing from Miss Riker's home two dresses, a revolver, a gold watch, wedding ring, a pair of earrings and a sum of money.

Meyer recently met Miss Riker and paid her several visits. It was his last visit that he committed the theft, it was said.

HAIR PULLER JAILER.

Architect Gets Five Days for Pulling Young Girls' Hair.

Arthur Cook, who says he is an architect, living at 162 Lexington avenue, and who was arrested for pulling the hair-puller, at 18th street, Fifth avenue, after he had been beaten by four men, was sentenced to five days in the Workhouse Magistrate Krotel, in Essex Court, yesterday.

Standing near Cook was William Wilkins, of 274 West 15th street, who was hanging down his head in one hand she held a torn piece of paper.

"I was walking on Fifth toward my home," Miss Wilkins said, "when this man leaped from my side and seized my hat. He pulled it from my head and then, holding it with one arm, he loosened my hair. Then he pulled my hair. I thought he would kill me. I was so scared I came and beat him."

GRAND EXCURSION
OF THE
Workmen's Educational Association, Bronx
TO WOODLAND LAKE
On Sunday, July 28, 1912
Ticket 50 Cents Children 25 Cents
Entertainments, Prize Bowling, Dancing, Baseball, All Kinds of Games.
Special train leaves 155th Street and Eighth Avenue at 9:20 o'clock, with band of music.

PIANO CO-OPERATIVE REPAIRING SHOP
The Piano and Organ Repairing Shop
Reasonable Charges. Good Work.
110 West 11th Street, New York City.

RAILROADS BLUFF IS SPRUNG AGAIN

Railroad Bosses Try to Make Subsidiaries Appear Independent Lines.

In pursuance of their plan to make public and the Straus Arbitration believe that the so-called independent railroads cannot pay the increased wage demanded by the engineers, R. A. Worthington, president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at yesterday's session at the Hotel, Manhattan Beach, gave many alleged concrete examples of the expenses which have been incurred on the roads within the last few years. When he had finished presenting his statistics to the commission, Chief Warren S. Stone, the arbitrator's representative, and put through a keen cross-examination. It resulted to a good-natured argument between the two.

Of course, Worthington did not expect the board that there are practically no small independent lines any more, and that all of these roads of initials now mean merely subsidiaries of the great railroad systems of this country.

It was shown that the Baltimore and Ohio, on one hand, is now paying in compensation to engineers 125 per cent of its net operating revenue, and then one of the "poorer roads," the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, was taken up. "The reason why the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton shows so badly with reference to net operating revenue is that it had not received any net operating revenue for a year," said Worthington. "In other words, it barely paid its operating expenses. This year it will not only pay its operating expenses, but also the present scale of the percentage of the engineers' wages to the net operating revenue aggregated 216.15 per cent. Under the proposed scale it would become 294.6 per cent."

Commissioner Morrissey wanted to know if the engineer should bear the burden of any financial mismanagement on the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton. President Worthington told him that there had been none and that the trouble with the road was that it could not earn any more even with strict economy. Capital was getting no return from it, he added, and he didn't believe that the burden should be made any heavier.

Engineers Must Be Considered. Commissioner Judson asked if Worthington thought that the fact that the road was financially embarrassed was an excuse for paying its engineers less than a reasonable compensation.

"No," replied the Chicago and Alton president. "There isn't any question about that. The railroad should not exist if it is not able to pay the going rate of wages for railroads of its class."

Another table showed that whereas in 1909 the taxes ate up 5.6 per cent of the operating revenues of the roads, in 1911 they consumed 12.6 per cent. The Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling in 1903 paid taxes amounting to 350 per cent of its operating revenues.

"Isn't it true," asked Stone, "that in many cases lines are held and maintained at a loss to prevent invasion of territory?"

"Yes, I suppose in some cases that's true," replied Worthington, "but you must remember that a good many of us haven't any parent companies to hang on to."

The trials of an engineer on the Southern Pacific over the Sierra Nevada were brought out when Worthington told about the huge Mallet locomotives which they use to pull the trains there.

"They are in quite general use here," he continued. "They have a very heavy grade line there and they carry their heavy passenger trains with the large types of Mallet engines. The position of the locomotive is reversed. The boiler head is out to the front of the engine, but it is an oil burner and the oil, of course, will feed back through pressure to the fire box. But the engineer is in the same dangerous position as a motorman on an electric train, because he is right out at the head end. It is boxed in with a glass front, and that is the way they operate these Mallets on the Southern Pacific in passenger service."

No Protection to Men. "Aren't those engines backed up to prevent the men from being suffocated in the tunnels and long snow sheds or to prevent their clothes from being set on fire from the excessive heat?" asked Stone. "Not that I know of, and I worked on that division for three years," replied President Worthington. "Well, I can furnish you with statement after statement where the men had to turn the hose on each other because the grease set their overalls on fire," retorted Stone. "Here," said Worthington, "is an estimate of the cost to the railways to comply with the present legislative requirements as to safety appliances on locomotives and cars. The railroads do not take exception to the safety appliances as provided for by Congress. The exhibit is made solely for the purpose of showing that there will be an approximate expenditure of something over \$19,000,000 during the years 1912 to 1916."

Another additional expense was that from the full crew laws, which have been passed in a number of States and which require the officials to put on extra men on all trains exceeding a certain length, in the interest of safety. "The position of the railroads is that this extra man on these crews is absolutely unnecessary," said Worthington. "He does not perform any service. However, we must meet the situation, and the law requires it to have him there, and there is in round numbers \$3,000,000 a year."

It was stated that to comply with the law requiring crews to be relieved after sixteen hours of service, the telegraphers' nine-hour law, and certain other statutes calling for improved ash pans and electric headlights, would cost \$12,000,000 annually.

Stone and Worthington Dispute. Stone and President Worthington got into an argument as to whether the size of the cylinders or the weight of the locomotive was the proper standard for computing wages.

One of the toughest points of contention between the engineers is the interpretation of the rule providing that a minimum day's work shall be ten hours or 100 miles, and Stone and Worthington became involved in a lengthy dispute over that. The engineers want it understood that when they have covered 100 miles their work is done and the roads demand that they have the right to exact ten hours of service if necessary.

In the course of the session, Stone showed that the railroad managers' convention that engineers' wages had been increased of late years out of proportion to the increases granted to other classes of employes was unsupported by fact.

"Isn't it a fact," he asked, "that the office employes on your line had their pay raised at the same time as the engineers two years ago?"

"Yes, that is true," agreed Worthington. "And wasn't that wage increase higher than that granted the engineers?"

"Yes, but that was because they were not receiving anything like such good pay as the engineers."

"Are your office employes organized?"

"They are," replied Worthington. "Personally, I am in favor of organization for employes, and I encouraged it on my lines."

Stone then turned to the question of the relative responsibility of conductors and engineers. "The conductor has always been regarded as the commanding officer of a train," Worthington told him. "He is superior to the engineer, and it is from him that the engineer takes any incidental orders en route. On my own road the conductor is held responsible for all mistakes or accidents, except those manifestly due to the carelessness of the engineer in operating or watching signals."

MAGISTRATE RELEASES STRIKING SHOE CUTTER. John McDonald, chairman of the Strike Committee of the striking shoe cutters, who are now on strike for about six weeks against the Thomas Shoe Company, 490 Willsborough avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested Saturday charged with hiring "gorillas" to beat up the scabs, was released yesterday by Magistrate in the Gates Avenue Court, because there was no evidence against him. McDonald was charged in an affidavit signed by Frank Larkin, otherwise known as Redhead Murphy, with having hired him and ten other "gorillas" at a price of \$10 a day to slug the strikebreakers in the Thomas factory.

Larkin was held in \$1,000 bail for Special Sessions on the charge of assaulting Harry Harmon on a DeKalb avenue car June 28.

BOMB INJURES SIX. Exploded Prematurely at Fireworks Display—Woman May Die. DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Premature explosion of a bomb during a fireworks display which began the Detroit Cadillaca celebration last night, injured six persons, one desperately.

The excursion occurred on Belle Isle, where a tremendous crowd had gathered to witness the first number of the week's program of festivities. Mrs. E. C. MacKnight, of Barbours, Ohio, was struck in the face by a portion of the bomb. An eye was torn out and her cheek bone was crushed. She probably will die.

George R. Harkness Held Under \$5,000 Bail for Killing Woman Companion



George R. Harkness, the real estate man of Sea Cliff, has been held under \$5,000 bail by Coroner Winterbottom for killing Mrs. Florence C. Hopp at the Hotel York.

SPECTACULAR PLAY GETS RATHER OLD

No Judge Ferguson Proceeds With Case Against President of Company and He Pays Men.

A number of complaints for wages due against the American Clock Company, of 2191 Nostrand avenue in Brooklyn, have within the last twelve months been lodged with the Legal Aid Society by poor laborers. In two of these cases that had finally been brought to trial after extraordinary difficulties, judgment was rendered yesterday in the First District Municipal Court of Brooklyn in favor of the clients of the Legal Aid Society.

The court proceedings in all these cases were remarkable for the spectacular show which the president of the clock company enacted wherever motion was made by the Legal Aid Society to press any of these cases for trial. As soon as one of these cases was called, the president of the defendant company suffered a sudden heart failure which manifested itself in fits and contortions of the body, throwing up both arms, etc., that once brought the police and ambulance to the court. The case had to be adjourned several times by reason of this spectacular display.

It seems that the court finally got tired of this play for which no provision is made in the Municipal Court Act. When the case was called for trial yesterday the president of the clock company experienced another spell of dramatic sickness. He placed himself flat on the bench in the courtroom, suffering great pain. Judge Ferguson looked the writhing and twisting body of the defendant carefully over, and then ordered the trial to proceed, when the defendant speedily revived, launching out into a cross-examination of the clients of the society.

The first case tried was that of Christopher Wadsworth, of 1442 Flatbush avenue, who had been a watchman in the factory of the clock company since the fall of 1910. His wages had been paid in part, but there was still due him \$172. Wadsworth is 70 years old and very poor. In fact he appeared in court almost in rags. When the action was commenced the president of the company put in a sworn answer, claiming that Wadsworth had been paid in full. That statement was disproved upon the trial, and the court gave judgment for Wadsworth for \$172, with costs of \$15, making a total of \$187.

In the second case, Fred Kanter, of 333 East 16th street, Manhattan, claimed a balance of \$90, which the American Clock Company owed him. In this case also a sworn answer was put in by the president of the clock company that Kanter's wages had been paid in full. Upon the trial it was shown that this was false and the court gave judgment in favor of Kanter for \$90, with \$10 costs, making a total of \$100.

GENDARME KILLS CLERK WHO MURDERED FOUR

RAJANO, Italy, July 23.—After shooting and killing his father, brother, mother-in-law and a gendarme, a crazed bank clerk named Sabatino was killed by another gendarme here today.

He first attacked his wife and three children, and it was when his other relatives interfered that he killed them. Then he rushed into the street and shot the gendarme on being called on to surrender.

CHINESE BRIGANDS BUSY. PEKING, July 23.—A large force of Mohammedans has joined the brigands at Layikin, Sinkiang Province, and is terrorizing the country. General Haiung dispatched 500 soldiers from Yankang against them, but the detachment was defeated. The general led a second force, which also was defeated, General Haiung being killed.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GRAFT AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

BOSTON, July 23.—The national, State and city governments are at present enmeshed in scandals in connection with public buildings in this city.

The one that has created the most talk revolves about the new Custom House Building, work on which has been held up now for a half year because of the discovery of a "job" between the politicians and the contractors to mulct Uncle Sam out of considerably more than the contract price. The little scheme would probably have been stilled through Congress quietly were it not for the change in the political complexion of the House of Representatives.

The Democrats naturally refused to O. K. Republican graft, and so the quarter of a million extra "fat" is held up. In the meanwhile, the government is paying enormous rent for temporary quarters. The threat is openly made that unless the public treasury comes over with the quarter million, the building will be held up so long that Uncle Sam will have to pay out this sum in rent. Uncle Sam can either pay the extra "fat" to the builders, or he can refuse, and pay it out in enormous rentals.

It was not so long ago that Taft was talking about putting a stop to the scandalous extravagance in connection with public buildings. It seems to have ended as it began—in talk.

The last word is that Mayor Fitzgerald has been to Washington, has "seen" certain members of Congress, and the quarter of a million in excess of the contract price is likely to be "appropriated" after all. The question is, who "saw" Mayor Fitzgerald?

The Mayor is mixed up in a building scandal all his own. A million

CONGRESSMAN SHEPPARD OF TEXAS WANTS SENATE JOB

MORRIS SHEPPARD, Representative from the 1st District, is a candidate for Standard Oil Bailey's seat in the Senate. Sheppard has been in Congress for ten years.

Meanwhile, the departments which should be housed in this annex are occupying a whole building on Summer street, for which the city is paying rent. The interest on \$1,000,000 at 4 per cent for one year is \$40,000, which is only a small part of the lost the city is bearing, while politicians are fighting for "more fat" from the job.

The regular thing about this case is that the contractor who tore down the old Court House, as the old City Hall annex was called, was paid extra to do his work in a limited time, so that the city would have to pay rent for no longer period than was absolutely necessary. Up to now, nine months' rent has been paid unnecessarily.

The State now finds that, like Pennsylvania and New York, it has put millions into the new State House, as the capitol is called, without getting what was bargained for. The new State House is an enormous building, and it was represented that it would house all state officials for all time. Now it is discovered that most of the floor space is taken up with spacious corridors, memorial halls, ante-rooms, enormous staircases, and a gigantic light shaft. The State is already paying rent outside for office room, and the real estate men, the architects, and builders are clamoring for another appropriation for additional State buildings.

This, too, might have gone through quietly had there not been a disagreement as to how the money should be expended.

PITTSBURG CHILDREN TAINTED BY CRIME

Fine Clothes of Tenderloin Women Are Tempting to Little Girls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—Pittsburg's City Council today listened to the horrors of the tenderloin influence upon the morals of little children when Miss E. M. Feiger, deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at the Robinson Street Mission, took the stand as a witness in the trial of Safety Director John M. Morin.

Miss Feiger testified that the little girls living near the mission have told her innocently that when they grew up they will follow the vocation of these women so that they may always have fine clothes. She said that in the three blocks adjoining the mission there are more than one hundred disorderly houses. Patrolman W. H. Reese told the court that last night Morin had several plainclothes men following Reese on his beat. "They shadowed me all night," said Reese, "and I learned from any number of women told the women on his beat. 'But that is a custom of the force,' said Reese. 'They all do it.'"

Do you mean to tell me that your superior officers, captains or inspectors, take money from these women?" asked Attorney Beal, counsel for Morin. "Yes," said Reese, "and I'll furnish you with their names if you wish." Beal did not insist upon the names. Reese has never been set down for any neglect or misconduct. His record is clean.

After Beal had asked a number of questions concerning the presents of money given him, Reese said: "You have been trying all morning to make me commit perjury, but you can't do it." Beal denied any such intent. Reese testified that he frequently saw policemen in uniform drinking in the underworld resorts. It developed through the testimony today that every big private detective agency in the city is at work on the Morin case, either for the prosecution or the defense.

Attorney A. Leo Weil, counsel for the Voters League, denied the report that he had a fund of \$500,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation. It is not known who are the men supplying the money, but it is a fact Weil apparently has an unlimited drawing account.

EXPERIMENT PROVES COSTLY. Harry Kornblum, the 18-year-old son of Morris Kornblum, of 1347 47th street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Norwegian Hospital yesterday so severely burned that his recovery is doubtful. Young Kornblum was experimenting under an automobile in his father's garage when the gasoline tank exploded and he was blown twenty feet out of the building.

BERGER WON'T LET UP ON JUDGE HANFORD

Socialist Representative Will Demand Inquiry Into Jurist's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Because he believes a dozen or more millionaires in Seattle, Wash., persuaded Judge Cornelius H. Hanford to resign rather than face exposure themselves, Representative Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, who brought the impeachment proceedings against the jurist, will demand an inquiry by the Federal Grand Jury into Judge Hanford's resignation.

The fact that Judge Hanford resigned when remaining on the bench a few more months he might have retired with full pay for life, has convinced Berger outside influences were brought to bear. It is a well known fact, he said, Judge Hanford, his secretary, and all his friends became rich while Hanford was on the bench. "My desire is not to further pursue the Hanford case," said Berger, "but to find out the moving causes which so absolutely influenced the federal jurist."

Berger stated he will first ask the Attorney General to make an investigation and if this is not done he will offer a resolution in the House for the inquiry. Representative Berger believes that the Attorney General will take steps to secure the citizenship of Leonard Olsson, the Tacoma Socialist who was deprived of that privilege by Judge Hanford.

MITCHELL SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS IN JAIL

WASHINGTON, July 23.—John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, today was sentenced in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to nine months imprisonment for contempt of court growing out of the Buck Store and Range Company case.

Mitchell was not in court, but sent a written statement waiving his right to be present. An appeal was taken and \$4,000 bond furnished.

In the same case President Samuel Gompers recently was sentenced to one year and Secretary Frank Morrison to six months.

GOVERNOR DIX FREES TWO

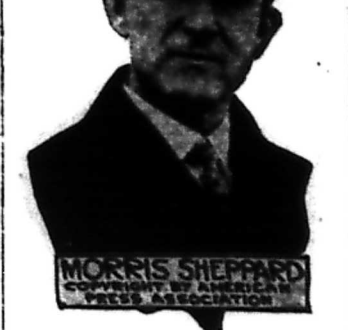
Up-State Forger and Long Island Thief Objects of Clemency. ALBANY, July 23.—Governor Dix has commuted the sentence of Frederick E. Hamilton, who was convicted of grand larceny, second degree, in Nassau County, in March, and sentenced to serve one year in the New York County Penitentiary.

The Governor has also commuted the sentence of W. Platt Fisher, of Klakatom, who was convicted of second degree forgery in November, 1909, and sentenced to serve not less than 3 years and 6 months nor more than 4 years and 6 months. They will both be released on Friday.

CONVICT ALLEGED GERMAN SPY. EDINBURGH, July 23.—Armed Karl Geaves, a German, was found guilty today by the Scottish High Court of Justiciary on a charge of spying. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Notes regarding guns under construction in British arsenals, and other incriminating documents were found in his possession.

GERMAN FURRIERS IN SYMPATHY STRIKE

Four Fashionable Establishments Shut Down When 1,000 Workers Quit.



TEXARKANA, Tex., July 23.—Morris Sheppard, Representative from the 1st District, is a candidate for Standard Oil Bailey's seat in the Senate. Sheppard has been in Congress for ten years.

TO THROW THE P. R. R. OUT OF OHIO

Attorney General Hogan Charges Conspiracy to Violate State and Federal Laws.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—Charging that the Pennsylvania Railroad has entered a conspiracy with other roads to control passenger traffic in Ohio, Attorney General T. S. Hogan said today he was preparing to bring suit in the Circuit Court to enjoin the Pennsylvania from doing business in Ohio.

"My assistants have started work on the papers in the case," said Hogan. "Our investigations, covering some weeks, convince us that the Pennsylvania is violating not only the Anti-Trust Law of Ohio, but that of the Federal Law as well. In its efforts to discredit and break down the 2-cent fare laws of Ohio and other States, we charge that it is in a conspiracy with other roads in the Central Traffic Association and is attempting to dictate traffic conditions, particularly with reference to excursions."

At the same time Hogan said he would get into communication with the Attorney Generals of Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, with a view to investigating the inner workings of the Central Traffic Association.

HASTINGS-HAPGOOD CASE IS QUASHED BY COURT

The charge of criminal trespassing brought against Hutchins Hapgood, the writer, by the Hastings Home Company, which is owned by the National Conduit and Cable Company, of Hastings, N. Y., was quashed by the Supreme Court of the State yesterday.

The case grew out of the recent successful strike against the National Conduit and Cable Company, where a woman was killed and many strikers were seriously wounded by deputies and thugs. Hapgood, while riding in the Hastings Home Company's bus, which takes the residents to and from the railroad station, expressed himself bitterly against the company for the treatment it accorded the workers there. On account of this the company denied him the right to use the bus, a privilege accorded to every owner of a home purchased from that company.

Hapgood insisted on using the bus, refusing to be discriminated against for giving free expression to his opinions. He was arrested several times, and this case was the result of one of these arrests.

HE MANHANDLED POLICEMAN.

So Six-Footer Must Answer in Jefferson Market Court Today. Thomas Hughes, 28 years old, a laborer, of 409 West 19th street, who was held in \$1,000 bail yesterday for examination today on a charge of felonious assault, will appear before Magistrate Murphy in the Jefferson Market Court.

Policeman John Kilduff, of the West 17th street police station, charged Hughes with seizing his club, pulling it away, and then twisting his arms behind his back and dislocating his left shoulder before he could save himself or rescue his club.

Hughes, who was intoxicated, is a six-footer and weighs about 200 pounds, while the policeman is a medium sized man and weighs 160 pounds.

THE UNION HATTER

H. Rosenthal. 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE. Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn. Next to John Moran.

UNION LABELS. BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS UNION MADE. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

THE UNION HATTER. H. Rosenthal. 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE. Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn. Next to John Moran.

UP TO BATH CLOTHES. R. FEFFERKORN. 87 East Broadway, New York.

GERMAN FURRIERS IN SYMPATHY STRIKE

Four Fashionable Establishments Shut Down When 1,000 Workers Quit.

A new impetus to the strike of the fur workers was given yesterday when about 1,000 German fur workers employed in the swiftest fur establishments of the city, who had remained at work after the others had walked out, deserted their jobs and joined the strike at noon yesterday.

The workers quit simultaneously in four plants and were met by about 3,000 strikers, who were parading around Fifth avenue and 34th street waiting for them to quit, and they then paraded to the strike headquarters, 218 34th street, where a meeting was held.

When the workers quit Revillon Freres' establishment, 15 West 56th street, they were met outside with cheers, and proceeded to the plant of Aachen-Jaekel and Company on Fifth avenue, where they were joined by the employes of the latter establishment. They were later reinforced by the employes of H. Jaekel and Son, on West 32d street, and of Greenfield, on Fifth avenue.

Greenfield is a member of the Board of Directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers and it is believed that with the help of his establishment there will be a change in the situation as the plant was completely shut down and the firm was unable to turn out any work.

The strikers were jubilant yesterday over the walkout of the German fur workers, as they say they are the backbone of the trade, and their walkout will hasten the termination of the struggle. The Germans are considered to be the most skilled workers in the fur trade, and it was said that the bosses will be unable to replace them with scabs.

It was reported by the union officials that about all the plants are tied up and that all the efforts of the bosses to reopen their shops have failed.

With the walkout of the German fur workers, the strike became complete, and there are now 100 per cent of the furriers out on strike. The strikers are all standing together, determined to fight until their demands are accorded to. They are being aided by organized labor of the city, both financially and morally, and they are confident of victory.

The strike leaders predicted an early termination of the strike, and asserted that the bosses are merely waiting to see whether the union would make an offer for a compromise settlement. They said the bosses have been unable to turn out any of the fall orders and said that even if the strike is settled soon it will take some time before they will be able to fill the orders.

The Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local 16, yesterday sent in a check for \$200 toward the strike fund, with a promise for more assistance if required. The Fur Dressers' Union also came in with another donation of \$200, with a promise to assist its members weekly until the strike is won.

The Jewish Daily Forward has opened a fund for the strikers, and the office at 175 East Broadway is thronged every evening with workers, who come in with their contributions toward the strike. The workers everywhere are contributing liberally toward the strike and are willing to keep it up until the fur workers win their struggle.

LABOR UNREST ALARMS JAPANESE CAPITALISTS

TOKIO, July 23.—Alarmed at the growth of labor unrest throughout Japan, the Mikado's advisers are urging the speedy passage by the Diet of an amendment to the Factory Law designed, as it is expressed here, to prevent future "outbreaks of dangerous thought."

By the amendment's provisions large manufacturers are required to set aside a percentage of their profits for their employes in addition to their regular wages. The employes will receive this money, however, only upon completion of specified terms of service.

The government has had much trouble with the awakening workers of late and there can be no question that Japan is on the eve of important labor reforms.

Don't Let Ettor and Giovannitti Be Murdered. ATTEND THE MASS MEETING. ARRANGED BY THE Ettor and Giovannitti Defense Conference. OF BROOKLYN. To Be Held Tonight at 8:15 o'Clock AT THE LABOR LYCEUM. 343 Willsborough Avenue, Brooklyn. Chief Speaker, WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

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