

FEDERAL AGENTS HAVE EVIDENCE OF NATION-WIDE BOMB PLOTS

no connection, other than the forged use of their name, with the handling of the infernal machines. The Gary officials said they had discovered that these thirty-six bombs were carried to New York from Gary in suitcases.

These bombs are said to be the same pattern as the one that was exploded in the doorway of the home of United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in Washington on the night of June 3, and in the home of Judge C. C. Nott in New York. Evidence in the possession of the authorities show that other bombs were exploded in eight other cities the same night.

Evidence also has been gathered revealing the entire terrorist organization responsible for the attempts against the lives of law enforcement officials throughout the country, who had been active in the arrest and prosecution of radicals.

Palmer, the alleged bombmaker, they said, was an expert electrician employed in a large mill near Gary. There, they claimed, he started his bombs, taking them home for the finishing work. His plans, the officers asserted, included fully the destruction of the factory where he worked.

The cache of the dynamite and its amount was not made public, but an official who described it said that he predicted there was enough to "blow about all Northern Indiana off the map."

ARREST MAN WHO DYNAMITED POST OFFICE

Officers at Gary asserted that they had taken into custody the man who dynamited the Chicago post office last year. This explosion cost four lives. The officers also said that this dynamite had been released from confinement in order to help in the strike for pay, but that he was so closely watched that he could not escape.

Two letters threatening the life of Mr. W. E. Hughes of Gary were seized by military authorities. One of these disclosed a plot to blow up his residence.

Capt. W. E. Grenough of the Indiana State Guards said that he is searching east of Chicago for Reds alleged to be intimate with the Gary suspects.

The inflammatory circulars found here, it was announced, had been directed in Gary, the copy sent to Indianapolis for printing, the circulars sent to Chicago and then to Gary for distribution.

REDS CALL ON WORKERS OF GARY TO UPRISE AGAINST U. S. TROOPS

GARY, Ind., Oct. 14.—Pamphlets announcing a plot to wrest control of this city from the Federal troops (called here by the steel strikers) have been scattered throughout the downtown district. The bulletins called on the workers to rise against the military.

Col. W. B. Mape, commanding the Federal troops here, issued this statement:

"This is the most dangerous piece of literature that has ever come to my attention.

"Other Red pamphlets have been seen, but the subject matter has been usually general in direction. This is a direct appeal to their followers to overthrow the Federal troops in Gary. It is the most dangerous situation we have had to deal with, but it will be dealt with accordingly."

The proclamation purporting to be from "the Communist Party of America" calls upon all "workingmen" to overthrow the Federal military government now in effect here, and has received wide circulation among the steel workers.

Copies of the documents were given to the newspapers by Col. Mape. Their existence first became known when four of the pamphlets were found in possession of a striker.

Col. Mape requested that the text of the document be reprinted to indicate the activity of the enemies of the Government, together with his opinion that it was not authorized by the committee in charge of the strike. Under the heading, "The Capitalists Challenge You, Workingmen," it says: **SOLDIERS AND CAPITALISTS DENOUNCED.**

"Proclamation of the Communist Party of America. Martial law has

been declared in Gary, Ind. Soldiers of the Regular Army, soldiers who have seen service overseas, who have waded through the blood of their fellows on the battlefields of Europe, as the capitalist press is gloatingly declaring, are now in control.

"The army of occupation entered Gary fully equipped. Automatic rifles, hand grenades, machine guns and heavier cannon—cannot clear two miles of a city street in a few minutes, as the officer in charge said—these are ready for use in Gary. And the soldiers wear trench helmets made by the workers of Gary.

"Why are these soldiers there, workmen of the United States? What has happened in this city of steel that requires this murderous equipment for the destruction of human lives?"

"The workmen of Gary are engaged in a struggle against the capitalists. They have suffered long, low wages, long hours of exhausting work in the heat of the steel ovens, life-sapping toil with no time for home life—this has been their lot.

"At last they revolted, risking suffering and hunger, raising the assault of the great battles of the Steel Trust, who do not stop even at murder, they resorted to the strike to make their masters lighten the condition of their lot. They organized their power and, united, dared challenge to a test of strength the industrial octopus which dominates the steel industry.

'IRON FISTED AUTOCRACY FOR THE WORKERS'

"Gary is the city of steel. It was built by the order of the Steel Trust. The influence and control of the Steel Trust extends to every nook and corner of the life of the city. Its spies are everywhere. The local government is its tool and executes its will.

"This Steel Trust municipal government forbids the workmen to show their solidarity by parades and public meetings. It hopes by keeping the workers apart to break their spirit, to give encouragement to the few scabs who were working.

"For two weeks the workers submitted. They permitted the Steel Trust government to trample under foot the democratic rights which they had been so often assured were the heritage of the people of this country. They let the industrial masters demonstrate clearly that not democracy but iron-fisted autocracy was for the workers the aftermath of the war.

"Then these workers broke into spontaneous protest. The Mayor, the Steel Trust tool, had forbidden them to meet in public. He had forbidden them to parade through the streets. But they would meet and would parade.

"They formed in line with 500 uniformed pickets all at the head of the line and marched through the heart of the city.

"This mass action of the workers won. Their mass power conquered. The Mayor became mere clogs of paper. The thousand workers marched through the heart of the city, and in place of upholding the orders of the Mayor and the industrial masters cleared the way for the strikers—became their servants because they were showing their power.

"But capitalism was not done. The Steel Trust does not only have the first skirmish through their mass power. They must be taught a lesson. They must be cowed and thrown back into their former position of abject slavery.

"The orders went forth. Soon the long line of truckloads of regular soldiers were on the way to Gary.

"By the order of the workers had been told a short year ago, were fighting their battle for democracy upon the blood-stained fields of Europe and whom they had been urged to support by giving the last of their strength to the work of production—these men were coming to teach them a lesson and there came their instruments of murder, their automatic rifles, their machine guns, their cannon that could clear a street two miles long in a few minutes, and the helmets that the workers of Gary had produced. Gary was to be shown how the Czar and Kaiser treated rebellious workmen.

"The National Government, the capitalist state, had stepped in. The Steel Trust was in danger of being beaten. It might have to submit before the power of the workers. To save itself the instrument forged by the capitalists to uphold their system of exploitation and oppression—the state—stepped in. Its democratic pretensions, is but the physical expression of the dictatorship of the capitalist class.

"Workmen of the United States, the capitalists are challenging you. They are concentrating before your very eyes that the governmental power is theirs for use against you when you do strike against the arrangement which they force upon you. The homes of the workmen of Gary are being raided, their meetings forbidden, their literature confiscated by the military regime which controls Gary.

"Martial law is supreme. The instruments to destroy the lives of the workers are ready.

"This is the hour to rouse the workers. Gather in great mass meetings. Bring to the attention of the unthinking and workers the meaning of martial law in Gary. Show them that it is not enough to strike against low wages and bad working conditions

but that the strike must be directed against capitalism."

TRY TO SAVE FOOD LEFT PILED UP BY EXPRESS STRIKERS

Tieup Complete—Hope Lies in Action by Railroad Wage Board.

Efforts are being made to-day to save some of the perishable food tied up in New York as a result of the strike of employees of the American Railway Express Company.

The company itself is not able to move any of the food or other goods, but some of the individuals to whom shipments are addressed are sending their own wagons and drivers to the express stations, and the company is doing its best to help them find their goods in the great piles on the platforms.

Robert E. M. Cowie, Vice President of the company and author of the embargo order, reported the situation this morning as "unchanged" and repeated his previous statement that the settlement must come from Washington.

"Are you trying to hire men to handle the traffic?" he was asked.

"No," he said. "Nothing of that sort will be undertaken until we hear from Washington. Perhaps we shall hear this afternoon."

At the office of the Governor's Labor Board in the Hall of Records it was said that no message had come to-day from the Railroad Administration at Washington in reply to Gov. Smith's request for a quick decision on the wage demands of the strikers.

Martin Lacey, leader of the strikers, said this morning that the tie-up was complete, and company officials did not deny it. The embargo against packages to or from New York is still in effect.

Hope for a settlement is based on the effort of Gov. Smith's Labor Board to get action at Washington, where the Railroad Administration's Wage Board has had the demands of the express employees under consideration for more than three weeks.

Lacey said that when the Wage Board reaches a decision and makes it known to the union heads a general meeting of the union will be called, probably at Madison Square Garden, to decide whether the award shall be accepted or the strike continued.

"The men are tired of promises," Lacey said. "They want results and are ready to strike until they get them."

He said the situation was now "100 per cent strike," with pickets working in eight-hour shifts, but with no disorder and with no prospect of trouble.

Thomas J. Lyons, official spokesman for the strikers, said there was no truth in the report that drivers of milk and bread wagons are going out in sympathy with the expressmen, who belong to Local 645 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Officers of the milk drivers' local, No. 584 of the brotherhood, said there was no possibility they would strike before Nov. 1, when their contracts expire.

but that the strike must be directed against capitalism."

Department of Justice Asks for Arrest Details.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Department of Justice officials had received no report early to-day on the arrest at Gary, Ind., of the alleged maker of the bomb exploded at the home here of Attorney General Palmer. The Department office at Pittsburgh, which is headquarters for the district in which Gary is located, was asked for details.

No word was received to-day from Gary that Ivanhoff is wanted by the office of Federal authorities. It is recalled that a man named Ivanhoff was arrested by the police March 12 in a raid by the police of a house in East 13th Street. He is known to the police as Jack Ivanhoff and was one of 161 men and four women who were taken into custody there. They were Anarchists. After an investigation by Commissioner of Immigration Howe, only Melbie Elmer and three men were held, the rest being discharged, notwithstanding their avowals. At headquarters to-day it was learned that the police did not connect Jack Ivanhoff with any of the bomb outrages.

REVOLT PLOTS MENACE U. S., DECLARES POINDEXTER

Senator Says Government Must Suppress Anarchy or Lose Its Power.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—"The United States Government is in grave danger from the movement of international revolutionists and it may fall unless vigorous measures of defense are taken now," Senator Poindexter, Washington, declared in the Senate to-day.

"There are revolutionary interests in this country, and their object is the overthrow of the Government and the seizure of private property.

"The time has come when the Government is to suppress anarchy and defend itself if it is to maintain its full powers."

Following Senator Poindexter's speech the Senate considered his resolution calling on the Attorney General for a statement as to his policy in handling Bolshevism. The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Paterson Silk Strike Ends.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 14.—About 2,000 silk dyers and helpers, who went on strike on Aug. 4 last for a 44 hour week, and an increase of 20 per cent in wages, returned to work at the dye mill to-day. They will receive the 44 hour week but no increase in pay.

President of France Decorates Memorial to U. S. at St. Mihiel



SCENE AT ST. MIHIEL. The above photograph shows President Poincare placing a wreath on the foundation stone of the big monument to be erected by France in honor of the American victory at St. Mihiel. The monument is in the Place des Halles at St. Mihiel.

with the companies expire, and they did not expect a strike even then.

It was learned, however, that a general "organization" movement is under way by the teamsters' body and a general walkout of union drivers, except milk wagon men, may take place in a week or two. Strikes are being conducted now against several furniture stores downtown, laundry wagon drivers are out also, while trouble with the bread companies may come at any time, union officials say. Managers of large bakeries, however, said to-day they do not expect any strikes.

Despite the embargo order many shipments of express matter were received last night. It was explained that these goods were en route when the embargo was declared. They had for every mother in the country already there, and to-day the platforms are piled high with undelivered parcels.

One point which may delay a settlement is that the rate of 35¢ a month the men demand dates from Jan. 1, 1919. This would mean that each man would receive about \$250 back pay. The increase would bring the pay of drivers to \$150 a month, platform and stablemen \$130 and helpers \$115. Other demands are for the eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays and one week vacation.

Employees in Jersey City of the American Railway Express Company went on strike at midnight last night. About 900 men are affected.

MISSING CHILD'S MOTHER RECEIVES MYSTERIOUS NOTE

(Continued From First Page.)

tain definitely if the lad's body is there.

Stella Dansey to-day asked mothers of America to pray for the safe return of her lost boy.

"I believe in the goodness of God and I believe in prayer," she said. "If every mother in the country could know of my loss they would understand. I know God can hear my prayers, but if a million mothers prayed for my boy the message to Him would be a million times stronger.

"I can't understand why any one would steal Billie," she said simply. "But if by any possible chance anybody took him away to hurt me they have succeeded. If any one wanted revenge on me why didn't they kill me? It isn't too late yet, I would gladly give my life to have little Billie safe.

"Whoever has got Billie doesn't seem to care for money. They haven't paid any attention to the reward. 'Do you suppose'—and she was seized with a fit of nervous trembling—"that if they could know I would give my life for him they would bring him back?"

Major Pimley's Estate Gets \$250.

The estate of Major William Pimley, for many years Commissioner of Jurors, and one of the best known politicians in New York City, amounted to \$250, it became known to-day when his daughter, Mrs. Lella Pimley Brockbridge of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., filed an application for a judicial settlement.

Longshoremen's Strike Spreads in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The strike of longshoremen at this port was extended to-day to include all men handling the cargoes of vessels plying to foreign ports. Approximately 1,000 men went out and twelve steamships were affected.

170,000 OUT ON STRIKE HERE, FORCING 50,000 OTHERS INTO IDLENESS

Central Federated Union Makes Conservative Estimate of Number Affected by Labor Troubles.

At least 220,000 New Yorkers are idle because of strikes, according to figures prepared for the Central Federated Union of Greater New York. Of this number, Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the union, estimated that 50,000 are idle without being strikers—thrown out of work by the strikes of others.

He bases his figures not on the maximum claims of strike leaders in all instances, but upon a weighing of all obtainable data. For instance, they credit the express strike with only 5,000, while leaders of that strike claim 11,000. Other figures in Bohm's list are: Twenty-five thousand marine workers, 15,000 cigar makers, 7,500 millinery workers, 1,000 copper-smiths, 3,000 shipbuilders, 5,000 printing trades men, 500 box makers, 10,000 piano makers, 25,000 building trades men, 600 mattress makers, 3,000 tailors, 20,000 laundry workers, and 50,000 unclassified.

DOCK STRIKE NEAR END; VOTE TO-NIGHT BY FERRY AND TUG MEN

(Continued From First Page.)

Railroad, representatives of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Lackawanna and Jersey Central, and W. B. Pollock met the strike leaders. Only yesterday the railroad managers refused to receive a communication from the Port and Terminal workers. Representatives of the longshoremen also attended the meeting this afternoon.

Mr. Stone announced before the meeting that the railroads have so arranged routings of food supplies en route or to be shipped to New York during the strike as to preclude the possibility of any serious food shortage. Shipments coming in from the South and West will be divided between the Pennsylvania, which has unrestricted entrance to the big yards in Long Island City through the tube ordinarily used exclusively for passenger traffic and the New York Central, which has Southern and Western connections by way of the Harlem Division and the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

The New York Central will store trains of cars carrying food supplies along Eleventh Avenue. The cars will be unloaded directly into the trucks of the merchants handling the supplies. Mr. Stone said the price of many commodities will undoubtedly rise if the strike continues a few days, but there is no prospect of anything approaching a famine.

As for the coal situation, that is unchanged and remains serious. Street railway and electric light plants are seeking for shipping to bring supplies of coal from South and Perth Amboy and Port Reading and will probably get it, but the reserve supply is very short.

Practically every foot of pier space along the entire water front of New York is occupied by vessels awaiting loading or unloading and the lower harbor anchorage space is jammed with vessels unable to find pier accommodations. Steamships coming in loaded are beginning to steam up the Hudson River and anchor along the Jersey Shore. Piers are piled high with freight, but not a wheel is turning in the transportation of freight along the docks.

LONGSHORE PICKETS HAVE LITTLE TO DO IN MANHATTAN

The longshoremen maintained their picket organization to-day, but the pickets had little to do in Manhattan. The United States Government has posted notices that it will employ longshoremen at 70 cents an hour in

DIED.

HURLEY—HOWARD HURLEY. Lying in state at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 69th.

MILLS—ANDREW. Services at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 69th st., on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS. LOST—REWARD \$75. Diamond and sapphire ring (see without pen) Tuesday morning, on 10th st., or Maiden Lane. D. D. Binkley & Son, 12 Maiden Lane.

Wicker basket containing children's clothes, silver cup, &c., between Grand Central Station and 74th st., and 5th st.; owner, Telephone Lettington 2201, Clanton Church, 1009 6th st.

All "Lost and Found" articles advertised in The World or reported to "Lost and Found Bureau," Room 108 Third Building, will be held for thirty days. These lists can be seen at any of the World's Offices. "Lost and Found" advertisements can be left at any of the World's Advertising Agencies, or can be telephoned directly to The World. Call 4099 Beekman, New York. Brooklyn Office, 4190 Main.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF FOOD SHORTAGE HERE

A survey of the food in storage in this city, Food Administrator Arthur C. Williams said to-day, had convinced him that New York was not in immediate danger of a stringent shortage in spite of the freight embargo caused by the dock workers' strike. The food warehouses were being drawn upon freely and would supply all demands except in some perishable staples for some time to come.

"The actual loss by the embargo is not as great as might be feared at the first thought," Mr. Williams said. "Because shipments are now being diverted from New York to other ports, where perishable food is not being used in the place of stored food. There will, of course, be increasing inconvenience here so long as perishable freight is kept from the city."

District Attorney Charles F. Byrne and Major A. A. Sprague of the city's grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Co. of Chicago, called upon Mr. Williams to get his aid in their study of the fair price system adopted by him, which they intend to inaugurate in Chicago. Mr. Williams told them that the system as practiced in New York and other cities had been suggested by Don C. Smith of the New York World and had been of the greatest aid, without legislation of any kind, in keeping down profiteering.

11 FREIGHTERS MANAGE TO DOCK WITHOUT HELP

Eleven freight steamships arriving in port to-day, of which the Balgo of the White Star line was the largest, had a speedy time in docking in the absence of workers on the piers. In every instance the watchmen on the piers took the lines and then members of the crew, going over the side on Jacob's ladders, finished the job on the shore-end of the mooring rope.

Among the other ships were the San Mateo, Lake Orange, Sandford, Alabama, Consort Strickland, Tea King, Rosegay, Exeter, Yellick, Fort Light and Vedor.

The Spanish liner Buenos Ayres stopped at quarantine and the sixty passengers from Havana, many of whom are bound for Spain, were told they would be lightered to New York late to-day.

The Montserrat of the Spanish line, which anchored at Staten Island yesterday, was ordered by the line to go on her way to Havana, and return later with the 400 tons of New York freight which are in her hold. She had not enough coal in her bunkers to obey the order and there was no means of replenishing her supply. So she was still off Stapleton to-day.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Our Big Daily Special

CHOCOLATE COVERED SWEETENED—Restricted as to distribution. That's what the Superintendent told the Advertising man, adding, "The variety of centers is too great, so limit the information you give to the public. They're all chocolate covered and the centers are sure to please. SPECIAL Wednesday, Oct. 15th. POUND BOX 29c

Tuesday's Attractions

<p>CHOCOLATE COVERED SWEETENED—Restricted as to distribution. That's what the Superintendent told the Advertising man, adding, "The variety of centers is too great, so limit the information you give to the public. They're all chocolate covered and the centers are sure to please. SPECIAL Wednesday, Oct. 15th. POUND BOX 29c</p>	<p>CHOCOLATE COVERED SWEETENED—Restricted as to distribution. That's what the Superintendent told the Advertising man, adding, "The variety of centers is too great, so limit the information you give to the public. They're all chocolate covered and the centers are sure to please. SPECIAL Wednesday, Oct. 15th. POUND BOX 29c</p>	<p>MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED SWEETENED—Restricted as to distribution. That's what the Superintendent told the Advertising man, adding, "The variety of centers is too great, so limit the information you give to the public. They're all chocolate covered and the centers are sure to please. SPECIAL Wednesday, Oct. 15th. POUND BOX 29c</p>
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Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark. The specified weight, including the container. For exact location see telephone directory.

Buried With Her Canary Bird

By DR. BERTHOLD A. BAER.

About a year ago an elderly lady, living in one of New York's exclusive neighborhoods, sent for Frank E. Campbell, founder of The Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th Street, and handed him her pet canary, which she had found that morning dead in its cage.

"For more than ten years he was my only comfort," she said. "Enbalm him, please, and whenever the Lord calls me, place him within this jewel case in the same casket with me."

A short time ago that call came. Needless to say, the canary bird was buried as directed, for Frank E. Campbell carries out every wish, however seemingly strange.

Some day I shall write a book entitled, "The Romance of the Last Wish," as told to me by Frank E. Campbell; it will make most interesting and entertaining reading, I am sure.

Funeral services were held at The Funeral Church, Dr. Nathan Seagle, the eminent orator and preacher, spoke feelingly about the woman's devotion to the little bird, whose sweet songs were the invalid's only joy and comfort for more than ten years.

"Why did you send for Frank E. Campbell?" I asked the woman some time ago.

"I know of Frank E. Campbell for more than 30 years," she said. "I know he buries every well-known woman and man in and out of New York. An Institution of this kind could not survive, the best people would not continue to patronize it, unless they were served, served better than any one else can, better than any one can expect. I wanted 'Campbell Service.' That's why I sent for Frank E. Campbell."

What more could I say? If the New Yorkers knew Frank E. Campbell as did "the lady with the canary" there would be less tears and

Read LUDENDORFF and VON TIRPITZ IN THE WORLD To-morrow Morning

In his next instalment Gen. Ludendorff tells how he advanced to the Vistula and threw back the Russians on Warsaw. He relates how, following the bitter battles of the 9th Army, he found the battle plans of the Grand Duke Nicholas on the body of a dead officer. These plans projected a strong encircling movement from the north against the 9th Army, in which 1,200,000 Russians were to be massed, and which were to sweep over the Vistula between Warsaw and the confluence of the San River. He tells of the sleepless nights which followed and declares that the troops look back upon the latter part of the operation with horror.