

ALLEGED "TIPPER" CAUGHT

MR. MOSS ARRESTS REPUTED AGENT OF GAMBLING MEN.

ATTACKS CAPTAIN FLOOD AND A PRECINCT DETECTIVE IN CONNECTION WITH A RAID IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

While agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and policemen, headed by Assistant Superintendent Hammond, of the society, were making a raid on an alleged poolroom at No. 150 East Twenty-third-st. yesterday afternoon, Edgar Whitney, a clerk, of No. 201 West Ninety-fifth-st., was arrested in the rooms of the society. According to Frank Moss he had entered into a compact with one of the society's detectives by which the latter for a stipulated sum was to inform him in advance of raids to be made on poolrooms. Ernest Bergdorf, of No. 210 DeKalb-ave., Brooklyn, a private detective, Whitney's partner, Frank Moss says, was arrested in Mr. Moss's office soon afterward.

The society officers accuse Detective Turley, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, of preventing the capture of the men alleged to be the proprietors of the poolroom, by stopping Detective McLellan, the society's man. They go further, and declare that Captain Flood, of the Tenderloin precinct, aided Turley by threatening McLellan with his club.

Mr. Moss, after the raid, said that the society by a stratagem, had established the fact that the police gave warning to poolrooms, when a raid was expected.

THE MOOR HAMMERED IN.

Assistant Superintendent Hammond showed the warrants issued by Justice Jerome at the East Twenty-second-st. station. A detail of ten policemen accompanied the society agents to the place thought to be a poolroom, the policemen guarding the outside. There were about a hundred and fifty persons in the room when the raiders demanded admittance, which was refused, and they began hammering in the door. A man in shirt sleeves got in the middle of the room and in a stentorian voice shouted: "Don't get rattled! Don't get rattled! They won't trouble you. They are not after you. They will let you go. They are after us."

ESCAPE THROUGH HOLE IN WALL.

This allayed the fears of those inside the room. It required ten minutes for the raiders to beat down the door of the place. Three men were arrested, but those who are supposed to run the place and who had the money escaped through a canvas door over a hole in the wall which led into the hotel next door. Many of the men who have access to the place, and who are heavy bettors, also made their escape by the same way. There was a rush for windows, but the police were there to prevent escape. A large crowd gathered. A girl employed in the express office fainted.

Agent McLellan, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was stationed outside a barber shop which is said to be one of the means of egress from the room above. As McLellan was standing outside Detective John T. Curley, of the East Twenty-second-st. police station, came out, and McLellan seized him. Curley told McLellan his business, but McLellan still hung to him, and then Curley showed his shield. McLellan would not let go, and then Curley arrested McLellan and took him to the East Twenty-second-st. police station.

Curley took his prisoner before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, but before he arrived there the Magistrate was called to the telephone twice and directed, in the name of Justice Jerome, to send the prisoner back to the East Twenty-second-st. station.

"I followed the instructions of Justice Jerome," declared McLellan. "I was one of the helpers in the raid and got orders to arrest anybody who came out of the building or the barber shop. I did as I was ordered to do."

"I was getting shaved," declared Curley, "and had taken off my coat and collar when I heard a commotion outside, and ran out and was seized by this prisoner. Notwithstanding the fact that I told him that I was an officer and showed him my shield, he hung on to me."

"That is true," said McLellan. "I simply performed my duty. You got out of the rear of the poolroom and I caught you."

"I was in the barber shop," declared the detective.

WONT SEND PRISONER TO JEROME.

An affidavit was drawn in which the detective charged McLellan with disorderly conduct and with impeding an officer, and McLellan was paroled until to-day.

Hammond and four agents of the society rushed in after McLellan had gone and Hammond asked: "What have you done with McLellan? Justice Jerome wants him sent down to him forthwith."

"Justice Jerome does not run this town," declared Magistrate Brann. "I, as a committing Magistrate, have received a complaint made by an officer and I shall take evidence in the case to-morrow."

The prisoners arrested in the raid were arraigned before Justice Jerome in the East Twenty-second-st. station. They described themselves as John Smith, an expressman, of No. 648 East Fifteenth-st., Henry C. Wilson, a clerk, of No. 452 First-ave., and Edward Cavagnag, a horse dealer, of No. 237 East Twenty-fourth-st. They were held in each of the papers for a further hearing this morning in Justice Jerome's chambers.

MOSS DESCRIBES WHITNEY'S ARREST.

Mr. Moss said that Dillon, the society's detective, who had been selected by the poolroom keeper through Whitney, to tell the officers whenever the society contemplated a raid, had told Whitney that two new men had been employed by the society, and it was part of the compact that Whitney should know all the special agents of the society, he was telephoned before the raid had become known to him, that there were two new men whom it was desired he should see at the rooms of the society.

"We had a policeman there," continued Mr. Moss, "and warrants ready for Whitney and his partners. As Whitney entered the room and was told he was a prisoner, he walked to the window, which was open, and threw some papers and a betting padlock, conspiracy and a 'relation of the poolroom laws.' They were held \$2,000 each and taken to the East Twenty-second-st. station."

Mr. Moss said that Superintendent McLellan took all of his men call up through Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon the Oak-st. station house and ask for Captain Vred-

Continued on second page.



THE SURGEON PREPARING TO OPERATE ON OLD MOSE.

INVASION OF VENEZUELA.

ANOTHER FORCE OF COLOMBIANS CROSS THE BORDER.

THE INVADERS ARE COMMANDED BY THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Aug. 9.—The Venezuelan Government announces that a new Colombian invasion occurred yesterday morning near Colon.

The invading force is commanded by the Colombian Minister of War.

MR. HERRAN WITHOUT ADVICES.

COLOMBIA'S REPRESENTATIVE THINKS HIS COUNTRY WILL HOLD HER OWN.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The Colombian Legation had no news to-day to confirm the press reports of a new Colombian invasion of Venezuela. Mr. Herran, the first secretary of the legation, who is now in charge during Dr. Silva's absence, said the point at which an invasion is now asserted to have taken place is near the borderland in the vicinity of Mota River, south of Lake Maracaibo.

The Colombian Minister of War is General Gonzales Valencia, who has a good record as a fighter and has rendered distinguished services during the guerrilla warfare of a year past, and Mr. Herran thought it quite likely that he had been called upon to lead the army of Colombia. Mr. Herran is expecting almost hourly to hear from the Colombian Consul-General at New-York, and also hopes for some news to shed light on the situation on the isthmus from the incoming Colombian mail, which is expected soon to arrive.

Mr. Herran discussed generally the ability of Colombia to cope with an actual war with Venezuela. He pointed out that Colombia has a population of five million, against the three millions of Venezuela, and an army of about forty thousand men. He has been for the most part in active service against revolutionary bands for the last year. He expressed his earnest hope that a condition of actual war would not result from the present troubles, but believed his country to be fully able to take care of herself in that emergency.

As far as known, neither of the governments involved has addressed the United States Government concerning the troubles on the isthmus, nor has there been any occasion for this government to address either of them in reference to the difficulty.

INVASION AN ACT OF WAR.

WHAT IS SAID IN WASHINGTON ABOUT THE NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

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

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

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

When inquiry was made as to why our officials at Bogota and elsewhere did not send full information on the subject, it was stated that these officials were not there to communicate news, but only to advise this government as a preliminary to any official action which might become necessary.

At the Navy Department no further steps were taken toward sending ships to the isthmus. It was decided definitely, however, to send the battleship Wisconsin down to San Diego, Cal. In case the desirability of that move became evident by the time she reached San Francisco, and the State Department was so advised. There was some comment, also, as to the possibility of sending down some of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, but Acting Secretary Hackett treated these suggestions as rather premature. There is no doubt, however, that an ample force will be sent from the squadron if its presence seems desirable.

The Navy Department has not yet decided whether Commander Nathan Sargent will take the Machias all the way to the isthmus or be succeeded by some other officer.

If traffic on the isthmus should be stopped it probably would bring about an inquiry by

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INVASION OF VENEZUELA.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT to the government of Colombia, the revolutionists the latter to cope with the situation for the primary duty is on Colombia, and only when she falls will the United States step in. When a similar trouble arose in 1855, the United States did not act until the Colombian Government requested action, making it plain that the trouble had got beyond the power of its authorities.

MUST'N'T ATTACK RAILROAD

ORDER SENT TO COLOMBIAN REVOLUTIONISTS IN PANAMA.

Dr. A. J. Restrepo, diplomatic representative here and legal adviser of the Colombian revolutionists, sent a communication yesterday to the United States consul in Panama instructing them that their forces must not interfere with the railroad or hamper the traffic of the isthmus. A copy of the document was forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

Dr. Restrepo said last night that he had advices which contradicted the report that a train had been held up by some of the Liberal insurgents near Panama.

"Those men," said Dr. Restrepo, "were simply members of one of the guerrilla bands around Panama, who have no connection with the revolution, but who profit by the occasion to loot and rob."

According to the diplomatic representative no attack is contemplated on either Colon or Panama at this time. "At present," said he, "we control nearly the entire department, except the cities of Colon and Panama. The revolutionists there number about eight thousand, and are commanded by capable generals. The time is not yet opportune, but when the proper time does come we will attack with a force that the government will not be able to resist."

It is known here that the government has been expecting the attack which Dr. Restrepo threatened, and has been sending arms and cannon from this city to fortify against it.

There was no official confirmation received yesterday of the cable dispatch announcing another invasion from Colombia into Venezuela. It is believed that the invaders are the same who two weeks ago, under Dr. Rangel Garviro, were defeated at San Cristobal, Colon, Venezuela, where it is said they were taken prisoner, in a small town in the State of Tachira, not far from San Cristobal.

Further evidence that Colombia is actively interested in these attacks is given by the fact that the army trying to get across the border is now led by General Restrepo, who is now credited in yesterday's reports with being Colombian Minister of War. He resigned that office recently, however, and is now Governor of the Department of Santander. It is quite likely that he is in command of the invading army, as it was organized at Cucuta, Santander, where General Gonzalez Valencia has his headquarters.

THE RANGER MAY GO TO PANAMA.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 9.—The gunboat Ranger, now at this port, will probably sail for Panama in a day or two to protect American interests in the present revolution in Colombia. Captain Field, her commander, has orders to be ready to go to sea at once. The vessel can sail within twenty-four hours if ordered. She is taking three months' provisions.

F. A. HEINZE SUES FOR A HAT.

IT WAS TAKEN FROM A HOTEL IN LONG BRANCH, AND HEINZE IS ACCUSED OF TAKING ANOTHER'S PREVIOUSLY.

F. Augustus Heinze, the copper mine owner, has begun suit in the Second District Court, at Newark, for the value of a Panama hat. The defendant is R. G. Salomon, a leather manufacturer in Newark. The hat was taken from the rack of the West End Hotel at Long Branch last month by Salomon, whose own hat had disappeared.

When Mr. Heinze missed his hat he applied to the proprietor of the hotel, W. E. Hildreth, who ascertained that Mr. Salomon had taken it. He communicated with Salomon, who said he had the hat, and added that his own hat had been appropriated previously by Heinze. He agreed to exchange the articles.

The notes that had passed between Mr. Heinze and Hildreth were shown to Salomon, and Salomon then wrote a note to Mr. Heinze in which he said that Mr. Heinze's hat would be returned if Mr. Heinze would have Salomon's hat which it was agreed he would wear. Mr. Heinze said that if he were wearing Salomon's hat, and that if he were returned, Salomon would not wear it again until it had been fixed up.

AFTER GERMAN LINES.

EMISSARIES OF AN AMERICAN SYNDICATE AT WORK IN HAMBURG.

London, Aug. 10.—The two emissaries of the American syndicate that is trying to get control of both the German transatlantic lines," says the Hamburg correspondent of "The Daily Mail," are still here. Ostensibly, they are buying odd parcels of shares. It is believed that patriotic sentiment is too strong to permit the sale of the lines.

NINE NEW HAMBURG LINERS.

London, Aug. 10.—It is reported in West Harlepool that Sir Christopher Furness, the well known shipbuilder and shipowner, has secured a contract to build nine steamers for the Hamburg-American Line.

SENIOR VICUNA MUCH WORSE.

Buffalo, Aug. 9.—Vicuna Vicuna, the Chilean Minister, who has been ill in this city, is said to be much worse this afternoon, and there is now little hope of his recovery.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!

Purest natural spring water in the world.—Advt.

DON'T GET LEFT.

Match Chuck Excursion, via New Jersey Central, Sunday August 11. Round Trip \$1.50. Special train from Liberty St. at 8:30 a. m. South Ferry, 8:25. Switchback tickets, 50c. extra.—Advt.

A MASTODON HUNT.

Orange County, N. Y., is greatly interested in the finding of the lower tusks of one of these monsters. Scientists are searching for more of the remains. SEE THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.—Advt.

DUSKY WARRIORS.

England announces that she will use BLACK TROOPS in any future European war. This will be a revolution in international warfare. SEE THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.—Advt.

ALLIGATOR UNDER KNIFE.

ROPES, PRODS AND CHLOROPFORM PREPARE HIM FOR OPERATION.

HE FLIPS HIS TAIL AND EIGHT MEN TUMBLE—TUMORS CUT FROM HIS FEET.

Big Mose, the thirteen-foot alligator in the New-York Zoological Park, was successfully operated on by Dr. Frank H. Miller, of the New-York Zoological Society, yesterday for the removal of two large tumors from the forefoot, after a struggle lasting almost an hour between the saurian and eight men. Even after Big Mose was strapped and roped until it seemed impossible for him to move he would give a twist, and snap would go the ropes, showing that the enormous strength credited to him was not a myth.

The alligator for a long time been troubled with two tumors as big as apples, which grew on each of his forefeet. Last week he grew enraged at a smaller alligator that accidentally trod on one of the sore spots and killed it. Then it was decided that the tumors would have to come off.

At 1 p. m. preparations were begun to capture Mose. He was lying half in and half out of the water in the alligator tank at the east end of the reptile house when the water was let out. This seemed to surprise him. He lashed his tail around and made a noise with his mouth that sounded like the blowing off of a safety valve on a steam engine. The eight attendants that had gathered around looked a trifle anxious. Four smaller alligators were prodded with a long pick in the bands of the manager of the reptile house, R. J. Dittmars, who forced them to go up a steep bank at the side of the tank, which led to a little platform arranged for them. Then everything was ready for the capture of Big Mose.

The first step was to slip a big bag, or gunny sack, over the reptile's head. The bag was put on a long pole, and Mr. Dittmars waited for a favorable opportunity to drop it over the alligator's head. This soon came, and the bag was securely tied with ropes. So far everything had been easy and Big Mose had been docile enough. When the attendants attempted to draw a noose over his tail the trouble began.

Big Mose gave his tail a gentle flip and the eight attendants who had hold of the rope fell over one another. Then the big alligator grew angry. He twisted and turned and jumped around the tank until the attendants were almost panic-stricken. Then the superintendent of the park, William T. Hornaday, who up to this time had been a looker on, jumped down into the tank and grabbed the rope attached to Mose's tail. But the alligator was no respecter of persons. He treated the superintendent in exactly the same way, and very soon Mr. Hornaday found himself on his hands and knees in the bottom of the tank.

A platform was then brought in and placed on the floor of the tank. The eight men stood at one end while Manager Dittmars stood at the other end of the tank, on the outside, and prodded the alligator with a pick. Then Big Mose made a mistake. He pushed himself along, climbed on the platform and lay there, just where they wanted him to go.

The attendants quickly swung ropes around him and in a few minutes had the alligator, as they thought, bound hard and fast. But he was not to be captured so easily. He strained and struggled until he snapped the ropes that bound him as if they had been threads, but he still remained on the platform. Other and stronger ropes were sent for and at last, after nearly an hour's fight, the immensa-saurian was lashed securely.

Then the platform and the alligator were lifted up and placed crosswise on two boxes so that Dr. Miller, who was to perform the operation, would have plenty of room. This was no easy matter, as the platform and alligator together weighed nearly eight hundred pounds.

It was found necessary to chloroform Big Mose, a dog kept moving his feet and quivering. Dr. Miller from injecting cocaine into them. He took three ounces of chloroform before he succumbed.

SHAKES HIMSELF LIKE A DOG.

At 2:50 o'clock the tumors had been removed. The order was then given to unloose the ropes which bound the alligator to the platform. This was almost as risky as the tying had been. When the bag was removed from Big Mose's head it was seen that he had come out of his stupor, and his eyes gleamed wickedly.

When the last rope was removed Big Mose stood right up on his feet, a very unusual thing for an alligator to do, and shook himself as a dog does after having a swim. Then he walked off the platform and lay down at one end of the tank, perfectly quiet. Everybody heaved a sigh of relief when it was seen that Big Mose had no desire to cause any more trouble. The tank was quickly cleared and the platform lifted out. Then the water was let in, and in a few minutes the alligators were swimming around as if nothing had ever occurred to disturb their peace and quiet.

Big Mose is one of the largest alligators ever seen here. He measures thirteen feet in length and four feet at his widest part. He was presented to the New-York Zoological Society last September and was originally brought from Cocoa, Fla. About two hundred persons witnessed the operation in the reptile house, which was left open to the public.

DETECTIVES AS HURDLERS.

QUARRY LEADS THEM CHASE OVER OBSTRUCTIONS AND FIGHTS THEM IN A BROADWAY CAR.

Detective Sergeants Boyle, of the Central Office, and Charlton, went to No. 151 West Twenty-fourth-st. about 3 p. m. yesterday to arrest George Keith as a suspicious character. He had made frequent visits to West Side pawnshops with valuable jewelry.

The detectives thought they had Keith cornered on the third floor of the house they visited until he eluded them and made a dash down the stairs. The detectives followed, Boyle jumping down an entire flight of stairs in his excitement. Once in the street Keith turned west and ran to Seventh-ave. The avenue is torn up owing to the change of motive power on the car line. As Keith and Boyle ran up the avenue, jumping over numerous objects that were in their way, the pursuit assumed the appearance of a hurdle race. At Twenty-seventh-st. and Seventh-ave. Keith was caught and handcuffed to Boyle.

The prisoner was marched over to Broadway and at Twenty-seventh-st. a south bound Broadway car was boarded. For some reason Boyle then loosened the handcuffs on the prisoner. As soon as Keith's hands were free he pitched into Boyle and Charlton and gave them all they could do to protect themselves. He fought hard and to advantage, because he had neither hat, coat nor waistcoat to hamper his movements. At Eighth-st. he nearly escaped from the detectives. When they finally landed at Police Headquarters they were the worse for wear.

No Route for Pittsfield, Lenox or Stockbridge, offers such beautiful natural scenery and situations, as the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. through the "Heart of the Berkshires."—Advt.

Take pleasure in the sea at Manhattan Beach for health, pleasure and comfort.—Advt.

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FEDERATION TO AID STRIKERS.

PLEDGES OF MORAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT GIVEN BY PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

STEEL CORPORATION MAKES AN AGGRESSIVE MOVE.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—The United States Steel Corporation made a decisive move to-day in the strike campaign by issuing a peremptory order directing that the great Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport be dismantled and removed to the Kiskiminetas Valley.

The official announcement came toward the close of the day, and its importance was such that it demanded the serious consideration of the men on both sides of the great industrial conflict. Persifer F. Smith, district manager for the American Sheet Steel Company, made the announcement in the following brief statement:

I have orders from President McMurtry of the American Sheet Steel Company to tear down at once the Dewees Wood plant, at McKeesport, and remove the same to Kiskiminetas Valley. This I shall proceed to do immediately.

The publication of the order was a great surprise, and McKeesport at first received it with doubt. Actual preparations were made later in the day to dismantle the mill, and there is little doubt that it will be torn down and taken apart piece by piece. The strikers heard the order in a spirit of defiance. They said that it showed that the steel corporation was convinced that it could not reopen the plant in the face of the opposition of the Amalgamated Association. Strike leaders said the order was a bluff, which had been unsuccessful before, and declined to take it seriously. President Shaffer, after reading the order, declined to talk about it. "I have nothing to say about the order to dismantle the Dewees Wood plant," was all he could say.

The steel officials declined to give any reason for the order, but it is openly said here that the strong sympathy of the citizens and city officials of McKeesport with the strikers is responsible for it.

It is also said that the plant of the National Tube Company, at McKeesport, will be abandoned and the old Carnegie plan for a tube plant at Conneaut, Ohio, revived. The National Tube Company had in contemplation extensive improvements at McKeesport, but it is said now that, owing to their disappointment at the fact that their men have been drawn into the Amalgamated dispute and the policy of the people at McKeesport, they are seriously considering a plan to remove. No official statement could be obtained from any of the National offices.

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Even the first demand for the scale to be applied generally throughout the jurisdiction of the company was commendable, for the obvious reason that an employer should be willing to pay a uniform wage to men who perform like work, but refusing to allow a demand for the scale to those whom it did not fully represent the Amalgamated Association modified its demand to the extent already stated.

It did with an avowal that it would not allow the extension of the union to non-unionists. Such a position and avowal are tantamount to declaring that, notwithstanding the growth of the craft, the organization has reached a status beyond which it could not extend.

Now, any one at all familiar with industrial development and economic organization is equally aware that status is never possible. Organized labor advances or recedes, never stands still. It therefore follows that if the trust, by its great wealth, can prevent the extension and growth of the Amalgamated Association, it encompasses its disintegration and destruction. The only power then standing between the trust and workers as a protector are the tender love, right and humanity of the workers, who, by the sense of justice and humanity revolt and against which we solemnly protest.

We shall stand by the Amalgamated Association in the present conflict to the full extent of our power, both morally and financially; we shall aid in every lawful way we can. We are on the side of the workers in their right to organize and the extension of their organization, so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement is that of the Amalgamated Association. Wealth may be perfected and perpetuated. When the overweening rich combine for avarice, power and tyranny, it is not the duty of the workers to unite for home justice, right and humanity. It is the duty of the trust should succeed in its purpose to crush the Amalgamated Association the victory would be dearly bought.

The fight of the brave Hoers may end in their undoing, but the workers, as workers, are not to be defeated. Right and justice, which are in another part of our world; these principles find lodgement in the hearts of other men, who will carry on the battle until they are enthroned in the conscience and everyday life of all peoples; so with the Amalgamated Association, an organization may be defeated in a contest, but it will not be conquered.

The Amalgamated Association will not be crushed, she will conquer, she must not even be defeated.

President Gompers would not say just what the Federation of Labor proposed to do, or, in fact, anything more than was contained in his statement. It is thought possible by some of the strike leaders, however, that all Federation men engaged in the iron and steel trades will be called out with the Amalgamated men. Mr. Gompers and Secretary Morrison started for Washington at 9:45 o'clock over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The statement covered strikers, who welcomed it as a victory that meant much to them.

"It is possible that the Federation of Labor will turn over to the Amalgamated Association the right to organize and the extension of their organization, so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement is that of the Amalgamated Association. Wealth may be perfected and perpetuated. When the overweening rich combine for avarice, power and tyranny, it is not the duty of the workers to unite for home justice, right and humanity. It is the duty of the trust should succeed in its purpose to crush the Amalgamated Association the victory would be dearly bought.

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