URGE ARBITRATION

CONCERTED MOVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Business Men Appeal to Washington, Civic Federation and Banks—Order Prevails.

Philadelphia, March 11.—At a representative meeting of business men here this afternoon the call for arbitration of the carmen's strike was the keynote from beginning to end of a two hour and a half debate, which culminated in demands upon both local and national influences for the setting in motion of forces which would work to bring the traction dispute before mediatory tribunals for settlement.

Local financial, commercial and official bodies and the federal authorities, as well as the salutary influence of the national civic federation, were appealed to to step in and end the difficulty. Governor Stuart, at Harrisburg, was petitioned by labor men to take action, and the patriotic citizenship of the city and state was invoked in various resolutions, statements and petitions to exert its power in putting a stop to conditions which Philadelphia daily finds growing more intolerable.

Petition for Nobel Fund.

A petition to President Taft, presented by Alfred H. Lowe, of the Universal Peace Union, was numerously signed by the business men at the close of the meeting. It suggested that the Commission for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, which has at its disposal the fund given by Theodore Roosevelt from the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to him, be asked to act in the crisis here. The petition has also been presented to the committee of ten, which has asked to secure signatures from the labor side of the controversy.

What the outcome of the various moves for arbitration will be is hard to predict tonight. Determined moves for arbitration have been made before in the course of the struggle which started nearly four weeks ago, and have failed. Each day, however, seemingly brings the situation nearer a crisis.

An excellent sign was the good order which prevailed throughout the city to-day. Not until late to-night was there any sort of an outbreak in any quarter of the city. Coming out of a meeting which was held in Musical Fund Hall, at 8th and Locust streets, to-night, a section of the crowd displayed a turbulent spirit, and passing trolley cars were stoned. The police, by a show of force and the display of revolvers, subdued the demonstration before much mischief was done. Nobody was seriously injured and there were no arrests.

Strike Situation Unchanged.

Cars ran uninterruptedly to-day in greater number than since the strike began. The strikers did not claim many new accessions to their ranks, and such as there were the employers asserted were more than offset by desertions from the strikers' cause.

The long discussion of the strike question by the gathering representatives of more than thirty business organizations of the city was productive late this afternoon of the adoption of a resolution in which three separate influences are invoked to bring the industrial war to an end.

Of the two local influences appealed to stress was laid upon the financial powers of the city. The city's banks, through the Clearing House Association, are requested to use their influence with the parties in dispute to bring about arbitration or an equitable settlement, the understanding being that especial reference was had to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Each commercial body represented was asked also to bring every possible pressure to bear upon the councilmen to cause a special meeting of City Councils to be called for action which will induce the company and its men to come to terms.

Appeal to Seth Low.

The resolution took a wider scope, however, in directing that a telegram be sent at once to Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, asking that the federation immediately offer its services as arbitrator to the transit company and the union organization representing the men. Several speakers declared their belief that this afforded the surest and most direct way of bringing matters to an issue. The traction company, many thought, would not lightly cast aside an offer from the national civic body to act as mediator. The men's organization has already announced that it would welcome arbitration.

All shades of opinion were represented at the meeting, at the close of which a representative committee of thirty was named to put the resolutions adopted into effect and to take any other action which it deemed advisable with a view of bringing about a speedy end of the strike.

"Immediate action" was the demand of every speaker of the afternoon. The blocking of a settlement was variously attributed in the speeches, some of which were extremely warm in tone, upon the transit company, the city officials and, in a few instances, upon the attitude of the strikers themselves in forcing a general walkout and insisting upon recognition of their union in any arbitration they were willing to indorse.

The Mayor Criticised.

"The City Hall could settle this in twenty-four hours if it would," was one orator's declaration. Remissness of the Mayor and the two other city representatives on the transit company's board was charged by others, who believed the municipality was not doing all it could to bring about an adjustment.

Doubt was expressed in many quarters to-night whether any action taken by the business men would have any immediately beneficial effect upon the situation. There was hope, however, in the results of the appeal for intervention from outside, while many of the business men seemed convinced that their firm stand for action at home to end the strike would have its due effect and bring about results.

To-night the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, through President Kruger, announced its willingness to comply with Mayor Reyburn's request of the afternoon for concessions to men who were willing to return to work. In his letter to Mayor Reyburn President Kruger said:

"I take the responsibility of saying that as far as there are vacancies we shall restore the men back until March 16, 1910, under the terms of our resolution of February 25, and believe that in some way we can give them the financial assistance that is request. Of course, we must loyally stand the rights of the men who have been loyal to us, and we think it only fair to point out, in this connection, that we are now rapidly filling our ranks."

"A Bluff," Says Pratt.

C. O. Pratt, leader of the striking carmen, declared to-night that the action of the Mayor and the responsive offer of the company were a "bluff."

In its usual daily statement the Committee of Ten to-night claimed increases in the ranks of the general strikers during the day and declared that the workers of the state only awaited the word to join the movement here. The statement indicated a possibility of further trouble in declaring: "If within forty-eight hours the present general local strike is not settled, every labor organization, now on strike will be instructed to formulate demands for wages, hours and conditions of labor they deem commensurate with the increased cost of living now upon us. Railroad employes, miners' unions and labor organizations of every craft and trade throughout the state will be notified to take similar action."

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

May Be In The

QUALITY ADS.

On Page 13, To-day's

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

END TRENTON STRIKE.

Victory for Carmen Due to Citizens' Committee.

Trenton, N. J., March 11.—The strike of the employes of the Trenton Street Railway Company, which has been going on for the last two days, was settled late this afternoon. The settlement resulted in the men getting practically everything they asked for. The principal demand was for an increase in compensation of from 18½ to 23 cents an hour. The matter of the recognition of the union is left in abeyance.

The settlement was brought about through the intermediation of a citizens' committee. This committee met early in the afternoon and appointed a sub-committee to wait on both the managers of the company and the men. As a result of the committee's action both sides were brought together and an agreement was reached on four points.

The men are to receive the increase from 18½ to 23 cents an hour, the question of hours is to be arranged by the management and the men acting together, all the strikers are to be reinstated, and all future grievances are to be submitted to arbitration between accredited officials of the company and employes.

APPEAL TO MR. TAFT.

State Unions Also Demand That Mayor Reyburn Act.

New Castle, Penn., March 11.—The final session of the ninth annual gathering of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor was marked just before adjournment to-day by the passage of a resolution which was later telegraphed to Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia. It said in part:

"Justice, as well as we, demands that the strike of the carmen in the city of Philadelphia be submitted to arbitration at once, and that you, as the official representative of the people of Philadelphia, immediately use your official influence toward this end."

Telegrams of similar import were also sent to President Taft, Governor Edwin Stuart and United States Senators Penrose and Oliver.

NO B. & O. STRIKE.

Mediation Proves Successful in Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 12.—There will be no strike of conductors or trainmen on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Charles C. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, brought to a successful conclusion early this morning his efforts as mediator in the wage dispute between the railroad and the men.

Concessions were made both by the company and the men which proved satisfactory to both. The terms have not yet been given out.

Particular importance is attached to the negotiations, as they are considered a basis for a settlement with every railroad east of the Mississippi River and may prevent a railway strike involving one hundred and fifty thousand men in the whole Eastern United States and Canada.

TRUAX ESTATE SALE.

Thirteen Paintings of Former Justice Bring $12,840.

"A Holland Landscape," by Anton Mauve, for which $20,000 was refused several years ago, brought $6,500 last evening at a sale in Mendelssohn Hall of paintings from the collection of the late Justice Charles H. Truax. The buyer was "George." There were thirteen pictures in the collection, which brought $12,840. A preceding sale last evening of ancient and modern oil paintings from the collection of the late Frederick C. Hewitt, of Owego, N. Y., brought $31,825. Both sales were conducted by Thomas E. Kirby.

At the Hewitt sale the highest price was $4,600, which W. Mitchell paid for "The River Loire," by Daubigny. Mr. Mitchell also paid $1,200 for "Landscape and Figures," by Corot; $1,000 for "A Water Mill," by Emile Van Marcke, and $650 for "The White Cottage," by Jules Dupré.

Other noteworthy sales were:

Title, artist and buyer.	Price.
A Quiet Spot, E. Sanchez-Perrier, H. Schaus	$510
Landscape, Daubigny; John Fenning	510
Landscape, Theodore Rousseau; Hugh J. Murray	600
Market Scene at Constantinople, A. Pasini; J. Singer	1,050
Landscape with Sheep, Charles Emile Jacque; Rutherford	575
Girl with Mandolin, Corot; John Fenning	1,500
Entrance to the Grand Canal, Ziem; W. W. Seaman, agent	2,300
Shepherdess and Flock, Charles Emile Jacque; Otto Bernet, agent	1,225
The Fortune Teller, Jules Worms; P. W. Rouss	600
View at Poissy, Ridgway Knight; Harry Allen	1,000
L'Antichambre de Monsigneur, J. G. Vibert; H. M. Koster	1,900
Venice en Fete, Ziem; H. Schulthels	1,100
Portrait of Mrs. Cavendish, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A.; I. Boron	500
Portrait of the Hon. Mr. Sherson, Hoppner; W. Mitchell	700
Viscountess Townshend, Hogarth; Mrs. A. A. Anstnck	1,775
A Village Kermess, David Teniers (the Younger); H. Schaus	650
Vittoria Della Rovere, J. Sustermans; Mrs. A. A. Anstnck	1,000

LOUIS XIV BAHUT AT $1,050.

Chest of Regency Period Brings Top Price in Art Property Sale.

A Louis XIV bahut of the Regency period, fashioned of carved oak, with original mounts, brought $1,050 yesterday, at the third afternoon's sale in the American Art Galleries of art property of the late Frederick C. Hewitt, of Owego, N. Y. That was the highest price of the sale, which was conducted by Thomas E. Kirby. The buyer was Mrs. Clinton, who also paid $975 for a Louis XIV writing table, with gilt ormulu mounts; $725 for an antique Spanish divan and $460 for a Louis XIV fire screen.

The sale realized $15,595, making a total of $31,923.50 for the three afternoon's sales.

Dr. W. C. Gotschall paid $625 for an Aubusson tapestry panel, "Ceres and Flora," woven in brilliant colors.

F. R. Kaldenberg was the purchaser at $679 of an old Bokhara rug, with wine-red ground and medallions in ivory-white, pink and blue. A large antique Italian tapestry went to "Duvall" for $575.

John Drew paid $400 for an old Feroghan rug, with ivory-white ground, woven in bright colors, and the same price for an old Bergama rug, with panels and pattern in brilliant colors.

Other buyers were David Belasco, John B. Pine, Carll H. De Silver, Mrs. H. A. Cushing and Mrs. J. H. Fry.

THE DUEZ SCANDAL

PREMIER ATTACKED.

M. Briand's Reply—Government Ready for Full Exposure

Paris, March 11.—The interpellation concerning the embezzlement of M. Duez, one of the men whom the government appointed to liquidate Church properties, came up in the Chamber of Deputies today.

M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, in a bitter speech said that the scandal had compromised the republic and demanded that the whole affair be probed to the bottom and that the responsibilities be fixed. He said it was amazing that a man already a defaulter in the sum of $100,000 could be appointed to such a responsible task, and intimated that the gravest suspicions existed against another liquidator, M. Lecouturier.

M. Jaurès added that Lecouturier fell under suspicion not only because of the excessive fees which were charged, but by reason of his connection with the Chartreuse affair, in which it was reported that he sold a brand of liqueur manufactured by the Chartreuse Fathers to a rival concern under conditions which prevented competition.

M. Jaurès then read documents to show that M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, asked for information regarding the circumstances of the sale of the Chartreuse for $10,000, for which another company had offered $1,000,000. He demanded that the government explain the immunity granted to Lecouturier.

M. Berry, Conservative, followed up the assault of M. Jaurès by saying that it was not astonishing that Duez had robbed the state when the state had robbed the congregations.

Premier Briand replied to these attacks, reading from documents and correspondence. He said that the original mistake was the law of 1901, which only said "the congregation shall be dissolved," without mentioning the method to be used. He explained at length the complicated procedure of the liquidation of a single congregation like the Christian Brothers, which involved innumerable suits and adjudications. When he became Minister of Justice, in 1908, he said, he realized that the liquidations were dragging, and submitted a bill to parliament to substitute administrative for judicial control. The Premier said that instead of passing this bill the Senate appointed an investigation commission. He then read circulars which he had addressed to the court and the Public Prosecutor's office insisting on closer supervision, which, he said, resulted in reduction of fees. M. Briand also told how experts were appointed to investigate matters, but said that they reported only inextricable confusion and incapacity, but no criminality.

Even after the resignation of Duez the Premier said he wrote to the prosecutor advising prosecution. When the final exposure came the government had not hesitated to do its duty.

"The scandal is not in the exposure, but in the immunity," M. Briand concluded. "The Republican regime need not blush. All regimes develop scandals, but the crime is in the attempt to stifle them."

The Premier promised that the truth would be disclosed and justice pitilessly applied, regardless of who was found guilty.

The debate then went over until Monday.

NO CASE AGAINST ARCHBISHOP.

Nancy, France, March 11.—The case of Archbishop Turinati, who was accused by the Public School Teachers' Association of having injured the schools by signing the episcopal letter warning Catholics not to use certain textbooks, has been dropped. The Public Prosecutor has decided that the state or individual teachers instead of the Teachers' Association should have brought the suit.

GERMANS AT ODDS.

Sharp Debate in the Reichstag and the Diet.

Berlin, March 11.—Last Sunday's demonstration against the franchise system and the conflicts between the police and the Socialists occupied the attention both of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet this afternoon.

There were sharp attacks and counter attacks in the discussion of the Socialist interpellation, asking what the Chancellor proposed to do regarding the "illegal" action of the police in forbidding open air meetings. M. Delbrueck, Minister of the Interior, said that whether the prohibition was legal or illegal, the fact remained that those who arranged the demonstrations despite the police prohibition were responsible for the unfortunate occurrences and the injuries to innocent persons.

There was a wide divergence of opinion among the parties in the Diet over the second reading of the Prussian suffrage bill. The Radicals, Poles and Socialists left the House in a body, while the Conservatives and the members of the Centre party continued the debate. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg left the Diet without having spoken. The section of the bill providing for secret voting at primary elections for members of the electoral colleges in Prussian districts but retaining the system of open voting at the final election of members of the Diet by the electoral college was adopted.

FARMANS TO TEST PATENTS.

Will Defend Suits Brought by Wrights—A New Racing Machine.

Paris, March 11.—Henry and Maurice Farman announce their intention of sending a lawyer to the United States to aid them in contesting the suits for the infringement of patent rights instituted against the aviators by Wilbur and Orville Wright. The Farmans have themselves taken out many patents, and are as much interested as the Wrights in securing a clear definition of the respective rights of aeroplane inventors and builders, not only in the United States but on this side of the Atlantic as well.

Henry Farman is now trying a new type of racing aero-machine, which he expects will develop a speed of a mile a minute. The new model is a combination of the biplane and monoplane, the upper plane being longer than the under. Balancing flexible tips are employed.

The clamor raised in France against the Wrights because they had appealed to the courts is now being succeeded by a clearer recognition of the fact that they are seeking only to protect the fruits of their labor. Leading papers dealing with aeroplane matters point out that criticism of the Americans comes from aviators who had accomplished nothing themselves until the Wrights had blazed the way. "The Auto" draws a parallel with the automobile industry, in which every manufacturer pays a royalty to a single firm which patented a gear device.

OPERA ALLIANCE

WHERE IS THIS CITY?

May Suffer for Benefit of Boston and Chicago.

In spite of the announcement made on Thursday by the management of the Metropolitan Opera House that a statement would be issued yesterday regarding the report that Henry Russell, the director of the Boston Opera Company, was to be made a co-director of the Metropolitan, no such statement was issued. In fact, it was said by a person high in authority that no statement would be issued at all. It seems certain, however, that there is to be a much closer connection between the Metropolitan and the Boston companies than has existed heretofore, and Mr. Russell, as director of the Boston Opera Company, will be a man of some importance in the councils of the Metropolitan.

In fact, it looks as if the policy of operatic expansion, the failure of which, it has been alleged, was responsible for the elimination of Andreas Dippel from the management of the Metropolitan, instead of being abolished, is to be continued under a new system. It is now practically certain that there will be next year an exchange of artists among the Metropolitan, the Boston Opera House and the new Chicago Opera Company.

Thus, though Mr. Gatti-Casazza remains in artistic control of the Metropolitan, he will have to take into consideration Mr. Russell and possibly Mr. Dippel, in Chicago, in the matter of singers.

How the New York public will gain in this change remains to be seen. It seems probable that it will have fewer chances than ever to hear the great operatic stars throughout the season, as has been the rule, as these stars will be singing for a portion of the season in Boston and Chicago, and periodically in Philadelphia, yet by reducing the size of the present company at the Metropolitan, and filling up the loss by borrowing singers from the Boston and Chicago opera houses, the present financial deficit of the New York house may be reduced.

Curious observers of affairs are wondering, however, why, if as was given out, the directors were willing to stand a large financial loss to give opera to New York alone, they should now seem to be willing to sacrifice artistic merit here to a scheme which can only mean economy to them and the promotion of opera in the other cities.

It is known that most of the contracts held by the Metropolitan Opera Company with its artists are transferable, which makes the present situation all the more interesting. If a reorganization should come it would not effect the contracts of these artists, and in the present condition of affairs it is impossible to predict the final outcome.

The present attitude of the Metropolitan, it was said, was not the abolishment of the policy of expansion, as had been predicted after the fall of Mr. Dippel, but the formation of an operatic trust.

Meanwhile in his fortress in 38th street Mr. Oscar Hammerstein smiles cynically and lights a new cigar.

NOT GUILTY, SAY PACKERS.

Four Companies, Indicted in New Jersey, Enter Formal Pleas.

Four of the indicted packing companies, represented by former Senator William D. Edwards, entered pleas of not guilty yesterday before Judges Blair and Carey in the Hudson County Court, at Jersey City. Mr. Edwards reserved the privilege of retracting the plea, if he desired, to demur to the indictment charging conspiring to deplete the market and enhance the cost of foodstuffs. The companies arraigned through counsel were the National Packing Company, Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Morris & Co. No bail was required.

These are New Jersey corporations. Two of the indicted companies—the Hammond Packing Company and the G. H. Hammond Company—did not respond. They are Illinois corporations, but under the New Jersey laws are required to have local representatives, and Prosecutor Garven stated that he would take action to have them brought into court to plead.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

DIED, HAD NO DOCTOR

TREATED SIX MONTHS

Christian Science Healer Took Case of Tuberculosis.

After six months' treatment by a Christian Science practitioner, Almirah Ward, twenty-five years old, a Philadelphia woman, died from tuberculosis at her boarding place, No. 66 West Sixty-eighth street, early yesterday morning. She had had no medical attendance. Electus Ward, who is not a relative of the woman, but to whom she went for treatment, said last night at his home in the Evelyn apartments, 78th street and Columbus avenue, that he had not the slightest premonition of the woman's approaching end.

In fact, he said, he had not been to see her for a week. This he explained by the nature of the woman's disease. She remained apparently about the same from week to week, as far as the physical aspects of the case went, he said, but when he saw her last she appeared in so contented and even happy frame of mind that he had not thought a visit during the last few days a matter of pressing necessity. As soon as the Christian Science treatment began, Ward asserted, the woman appeared much happier. Mrs. Lydia Ward, the dead woman's mother, agreed with this statement after her arrival in this city from Philadelphia last night.

The death of Miss Ward was not reported to the Coroners' office until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when August Elkelberg, an undertaker, telephoned the fact. Soon afterward Dr. Weston, Coroner's physician, made an examination of the body, and reported that it was a case of sudden death without medical attendance. Persons in the boarding house had informed Mr. Ward of the woman's death early in the day. He then called up Dr. Frederick M. Ranney, of No. 220 West 107th street, and requested him to grant a death certificate, but the physician refused to do so. In speaking of his request to Dr. Ranney, Ward said that he thought the physician would grant it, as he had once been cured of something by Christian Science. The practitioner omitted to mention the name of the disease from which Dr. Ranney was suffering at that time.

Ward said he met Miss Ward through mutual friends about a year ago. Then she was suffering from a recurrent attack of pneumonia, and he asserted that he had cured her in an hour and a half. Naturally, therefore, when the woman began to suffer from the ravages of tuberculosis about six months ago she summoned the practitioner who had done so much for her before. Miss Ward had been stricken with double congenital hip disease and her life had always been one of pain and depression. This mental state, it was asserted, was relieved by Ward.

Ward was disposed to comment on the success of his treatment when seen regarding the death of Miss Ward. He said that he had an average of ten cases a day during the last week.

"I have met or cured," said he, "every case, with the exception of three that passed on."

Mrs. Ward, mother of the dead woman, said her daughter came to this city about a year ago for treatment for her general health and had failed in a marked degree. The visit to New York, she said, was not undertaken until a number of physicians and specialists had treated Miss Ward or had been consulted. Arrangements for taking the body to Ocean Grove were made last night.

Dr. Ranney, when informed of Ward's allusion to him as having been cured of some illness through Christian Science treatment, said he preferred not to discuss his personal affairs. He said Ward had told of the woman's death. It was too late then for him to take any part in the case, and he said he told the Christian Science practitioner so, but did suggest to him the advisability of notifying the Coroner's office.

WINDFALL FOR FELS WORKMEN.

Get $50,000 Through Profit Sharing Plan of Soap Man.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, March 11.—Employes of the Fels Soap Manufacturing Company have received more than $50,000 this week as their share of the profits made by the firm last year.

According to the rules of the company, employes who have been in its service for three years or more receive a dividend yearly of 15 per cent of their annual wage. Those who have worked for a shorter period and who were engaged before July 1 last received a 12 per cent dividend. In this way each individual worker at the plant becomes a direct sharer in the profits of the concern.

Joseph Fels, head of the company, made a speech in Chicago on Wednesday in which he declared that he had acquired wealth by "robbing the people."

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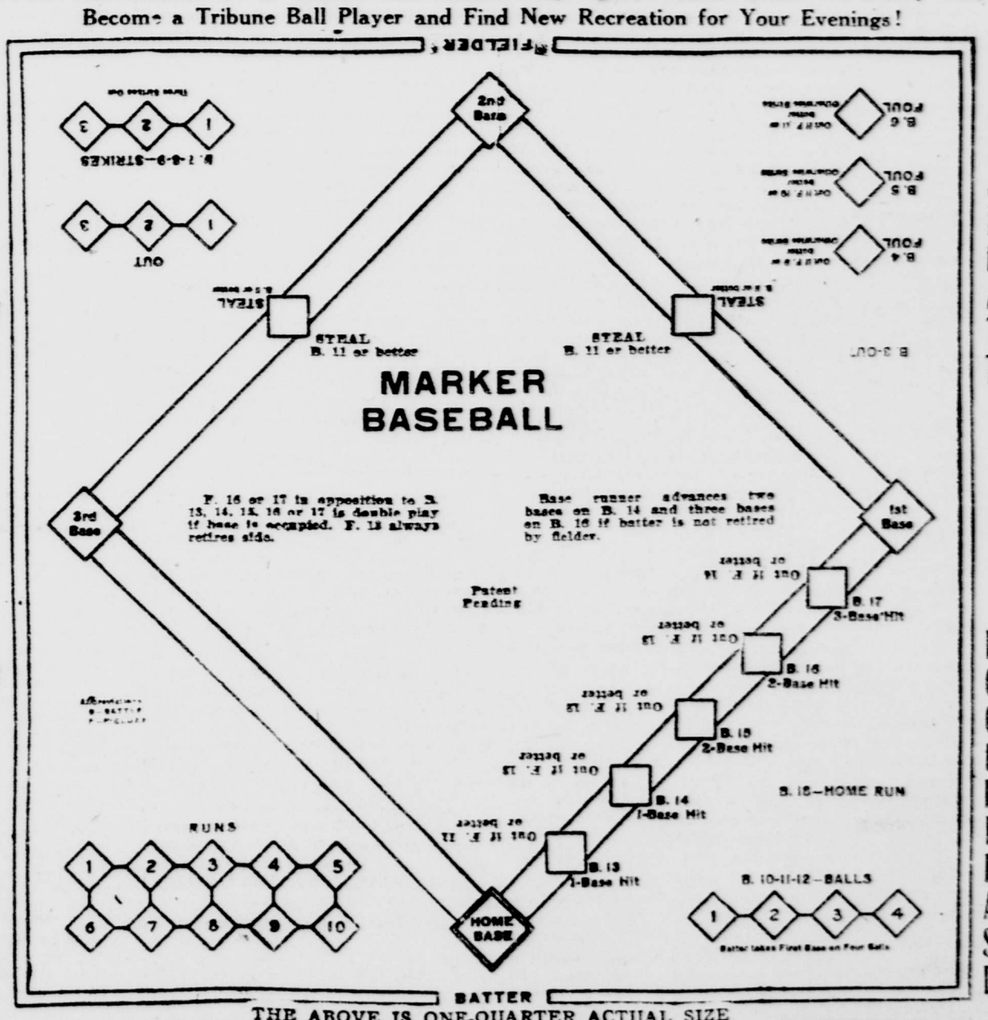

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