

FOREIGN ELECTION VIEWS

Great Interest Shown in the European Capitals.

LONDON STOCKS HIGHER

Paris and Berlin Discussing Effect on Mr. Roosevelt's Future.

London, Nov. 9.—The London stock market was greatly pleased with the results of the American election. American securities opened strong, prices advancing generally, with considerable buying.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The French press gives prominence to-day to the American elections. Although the papers emphasize the historic importance of the results, they confess inability to draw conclusions regarding the future political life of the United States.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—Today's newspapers give considerable space to reports and editorial comment on the American elections, which are regarded as highly important.

Vienna, Nov. 9.—The American elections were followed here with great interest. The newspapers published long dispatches and editorials, some of them under the caption "Roosevelt's Defeat a Victory for the Trusts."

RIOTS IN SOUTH WALES CEASE.

Cardiff, Wales, Nov. 9.—The drastic action of the authorities in ridding troops

New-York Tribune Sunday Magazine Prize Competition

Beginning with the first Sunday in February in 1911 our Sunday Magazine will print each week for an entire year, besides the usual matter, at least one original short story written specially for it and in competition for the following Ten Prizes:

- First Prize - \$2,500
Second Prize - 2,000
Third Prize - 1,500
Fourth Prize - 1,000
Six Prizes of - 500 each

Stories may be entered in this competition at any time prior to June 1, 1911. No more than three stories for the competition may be entered by any one writer; but this will bar no one from offering other fiction at any time.

For the fifty-two or more prize competition stories to be printed during the year, and for many others as prove desirable for future publication, we shall pay as soon as they are accepted. All stories that are not put on the accepted list will be returned promptly, as fast as they can be passed upon. In this manner authors will be paid for their work promptly, and will be spared the long and tedious delays that have attended all other story competitions.

Stories may be of any length up to 1,000 words, and of any kind, preferably modern. They must be clean. May they be read aloud in the average family circle? This is the test to which all our Sunday Magazine fiction must respond.

Competitors must be prepared on receiving payment for accepted stories to sign a release to the Associated Sunday Magazine, Incorporated, for all rights and copyright.

Authors will retain dramatic rights, and after competition is closed book rights will be released to them on request without charge.

Stories written for and offered in this competition shall be plainly marked on the first page of the manuscript, "entered in 1911 Story Competition," and placed beneath this the author's name, address, and price at which the story is offered. If the author adopts a pen name, that also should be plainly stated. Every competitor is cautioned to retain a copy of his typewritten manuscript.

The prizes will be awarded by a committee composed of the representatives of each of the ten following newspapers, by whom the Associated Sunday Magazine is issued each week as part of the Sunday editions:

- Chicago Record-Herald
St. Louis Republic
Philadelphia Press
Pittsburg Post
New-York Tribune
Boston Post
Washington Star
Minneapolis Journal
Rocky Mountain News
Buffalo Courier

The combined circulation is approximately 1,125,000 copies each week. An unprecedented opportunity to reach the fiction readers of America is thus afforded authors.

All manuscripts should be addressed to Associated Sunday Magazines, Inc., 52 E. 19th St. New York City.

WALKOUT IN 48 HOURS

German, French and English Banks May Share It with America.

London, Nov. 9.—Representatives of German, French and English banks began a conference here to-day with representatives of the American syndicate, which has arranged a loan of \$20,000,000 to China, with a view to having the European banks take over a part of the loan. The precise amount which the American group will accept and the terms of the arrangements are expected to be settled soon.

EXPULSION OF BONILLA

Christmas Also To Be Deported To-day—A March on Amapala.

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—Ex-President Manuel Bonilla, the Honduran revolutionist, and his American lieutenant general, Lee Christmas, who have been expelled from Guatemala by order of the President of that country, will, it is reported, be placed aboard the steamer Cartago, and will leave Puerto Cortez to-day for New Orleans.

PERUVIAN REBELS FLEEING.

Lima, Nov. 9.—The government troops which were sent into Jayanca province, Department of Lambayeque, to suppress a minor Peruvian movement, were reported to-day in pursuit of the rebels. The situation elsewhere throughout the republic is quiet.

THE CASUALTIES AT LISBON.

Lisbon, Nov. 9.—It is officially announced that sixty-one persons were killed and 417 others wounded at the time of the revolution.

MAY INVOKE STATE POWER

Labor Commissioner Prepared to Apply the Labor Laws.

Albany, Nov. 9.—Unless the express companies of New York City show an inclination to settle the strike of their employees the state will invoke its power in an effort to bring about a settlement, according to State Labor Commissioner John Williams. He sent telegrams to-night to the officials of the United States, Adams, Wells-Fargo, American and National express companies, stating that his attention had been called to the serious situation arising out of the strike among their employees, and that he has been informed that the strike could be settled if reason prevailed.

Commissioner Williams informs the companies that under Sections 141 and 143 of the state labor law certain powers are conferred on the State Commissioner of Labor and State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and unless immediate steps are taken to effect an adjustment of the pending dispute he will exercise such powers. Under these sections the State Labor Department has the power to investigate such disputes and in the course of the inquiry has power to subpoena and examine witnesses and compel the production of books, papers and other documents.

Commissioner Williams left this city for New York to-night, and is prepared to act to-morrow unless a favorable reply is received from the companies.

SAID WIFE HAD SHOT HIM

Witness Testified That Dying Man Accused Mrs. Averill of the Crime.

St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 9.—F. P. Wells, the first person to see Frank C. Averill after he had been fatally shot, was an important witness for the prosecution at to-day's trial of the trial of Mrs. Averill, who is charged with her husband's murder. Wells testified that immediately after the shooting Averill managed to make his way to Wells's house. When Wells opened the door Averill said, according to the witness: "Oh God! I am going to die. Josephine has shot me and snapped the gun again."

Wells said that a moment or two later Mrs. Averill came across the street from her own home to the Wells house, and said three times: "Frank, tell them it was an accident."

ANTONIO ZUCCA PLEADS GUILTY.

Antonio Zucca, the Tammany politician, charged with defrauding the government through underweighing and undervaluation of cheese imports from Italy, was arraigned yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Martin. He pleaded guilty and obtained a delay of one week to demur or change his plea. He was released in \$5,000 bail.

WALKOUT IN 48 HOURS

make deliveries except on its few money wagons.

While an unloaded Adams Express wagon labelled "Interstate Commerce Only," was returning to the barns a crowd of several hundred men surged around it at 50th street and Eighth avenue and flying stones struck the driver and horses and the mounted patrolman who was acting as escort. The driver and his helper saved themselves by climbing back into the wagon. The mounted patrolman drew his club and commenced riding down the rioters. Patrolmen on duty along Eighth avenue came to the rescue and managed to disperse the crowd. The driver did not appear in the seat again, but drove the wagon to the barns from under cover.

Furniture Wagon Set on Fire.

A truck from a Harlem instalment house loaded with furniture was set afire as it was being driven along First avenue, between 121st and 122d streets, yesterday afternoon. The blaze had gained good headway before the driver discovered it. Charles Fredericks, the helper, was struck on the head with some instrument in the excitement that followed and was taken to the Harlem Hospital with a fractured skull. His recovery is doubtful. It was said. The furniture in the truck was entirely destroyed and the truck itself saved from burning by the firemen who responded to an alarm.

One Patrolman to Subdue Mob.

Four other cabs were sent out about noon with the same result. One of them started down Eighth avenue at a high rate of speed, which took the machine safely through the first crowd of strikers. At 46th street the cab was held up by a mob, which had evidently gathered to await just such an opportunity. There was a lone policeman near by at the time, but his efforts to quell the disturbance were unavailing. Bricks flew and the chauffeur was soon pulled from his seat. Deep gashes on his forehead and under his left eye showed the effects of the fusillade. Twenty men tried to pull him in every direction at once, and then began arguing with him. He finally consented to join the strikers and was hustled to strike headquarters, at No. 781 Eighth avenue.

Two arrests were made during the trouble. The other taxicabs returned to the garage later on with the tires slashed and riding on their rims. The company made no further effort to move their cabs.

The New York Taxicab Company, which operates 625 cabs, sent out thirty-one machines yesterday morning. About half of these were brought back to the garage during the day in a battered and unsafe condition. Some of the chauffeurs had been persuaded to join the strikers, and the company had to send men from the garage to bring in the cabs.

No serious attempt to move their rolling stock was made during the day by any of the other taxicab companies. Representatives of the Motor Cab Owners' Association met at the Hotel Imperial in the afternoon to discuss the situation. The labor leaders declared that the strike would spread to-day unless the companies decided to recognize the union.

Chauffeur Shot; One Arrest.

John Schavlin, of No. 273 West 146th street, a striking chauffeur, was locked up in the West 47th street police station yesterday afternoon, charged with having shot Patrick Scanlon, a chauffeur, who refused to go on strike. Scanlon was taken to the Flower Hospital with a bullet wound behind his right ear. His condition was said to be serious. A third chauffeur was arrested as a material witness.

Schavlin and Scanlon got into an altercation on a westbound 50th street car, they came to blows and fought in the car as it ran from Columbus avenue to 50th avenue, where Schavlin, the police said, drew a revolver and fired at Scanlon. There were few passengers on the car and none of them tried to interfere. Schavlin and his companion started to jump off the car, but were arrested by Patrolman Cash, who heard the shot and ran up to the car. Schavlin was arraigned in the West Side Court and held in \$1,000 bail to await the result of Scanlon's injuries.

Rioting and intimidation were again the order of the day in the express strike. Several Adams Express Company wagons were attacked, the harness cut and the drivers and helpers injured. The American Company did not attempt to

make deliveries except on its few money wagons.

While an unloaded Adams Express wagon labelled "Interstate Commerce Only," was returning to the barns a crowd of several hundred men surged around it at 50th street and Eighth avenue and flying stones struck the driver and horses and the mounted patrolman who was acting as escort. The driver and his helper saved themselves by climbing back into the wagon. The mounted patrolman drew his club and commenced riding down the rioters. Patrolmen on duty along Eighth avenue came to the rescue and managed to disperse the crowd. The driver did not appear in the seat again, but drove the wagon to the barns from under cover.

Furniture Wagon Set on Fire.

A truck from a Harlem instalment house loaded with furniture was set afire as it was being driven along First avenue, between 121st and 122d streets, yesterday afternoon. The blaze had gained good headway before the driver discovered it. Charles Fredericks, the helper, was struck on the head with some instrument in the excitement that followed and was taken to the Harlem Hospital with a fractured skull. His recovery is doubtful. It was said. The furniture in the truck was entirely destroyed and the truck itself saved from burning by the firemen who responded to an alarm.

One Patrolman to Subdue Mob.

Four other cabs were sent out about noon with the same result. One of them started down Eighth avenue at a high rate of speed, which took the machine safely through the first crowd of strikers. At 46th street the cab was held up by a mob, which had evidently gathered to await just such an opportunity. There was a lone policeman near by at the time, but his efforts to quell the disturbance were unavailing. Bricks flew and the chauffeur was soon pulled from his seat. Deep gashes on his forehead and under his left eye showed the effects of the fusillade. Twenty men tried to pull him in every direction at once, and then began arguing with him. He finally consented to join the strikers and was hustled to strike headquarters, at No. 781 Eighth avenue.

Two arrests were made during the trouble. The other taxicabs returned to the garage later on with the tires slashed and riding on their rims. The company made no further effort to move their cabs.

The New York Taxicab Company, which operates 625 cabs, sent out thirty-one machines yesterday morning. About half of these were brought back to the garage during the day in a battered and unsafe condition. Some of the chauffeurs had been persuaded to join the strikers, and the company had to send men from the garage to bring in the cabs.

No serious attempt to move their rolling stock was made during the day by any of the other taxicab companies. Representatives of the Motor Cab Owners' Association met at the Hotel Imperial in the afternoon to discuss the situation. The labor leaders declared that the strike would spread to-day unless the companies decided to recognize the union.

Chauffeur Shot; One Arrest.

John Schavlin, of No. 273 West 146th street, a striking chauffeur, was locked up in the West 47th street police station yesterday afternoon, charged with having shot Patrick Scanlon, a chauffeur, who refused to go on strike. Scanlon was taken to the Flower Hospital with a bullet wound behind his right ear. His condition was said to be serious. A third chauffeur was arrested as a material witness.

Schavlin and Scanlon got into an altercation on a westbound 50th street car, they came to blows and fought in the car as it ran from Columbus avenue to 50th avenue, where Schavlin, the police said, drew a revolver and fired at Scanlon. There were few passengers on the car and none of them tried to interfere. Schavlin and his companion started to jump off the car, but were arrested by Patrolman Cash, who heard the shot and ran up to the car. Schavlin was arraigned in the West Side Court and held in \$1,000 bail to await the result of Scanlon's injuries.

Rioting and intimidation were again the order of the day in the express strike. Several Adams Express Company wagons were attacked, the harness cut and the drivers and helpers injured. The American Company did not attempt to

spect and disregard of the law by persons and corporations who should be the first to obey the law.

Unlicensed pushers of express wagons have accumulated in this country during the last twenty-five years. You are also using unlicensed wagons in violation of law. Unlicensed pushers and vendors' wagons found in the streets are taken to the corporation yard and impounded there. Are you not able to see how demoralizing it would be to exempt you from the rule that applies by law to all without distinction? Yours very truly, W. J. GAYNOR.

In answer to a letter from Mayor Witter.

Dear Sirs: During my absence from the city yesterday the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, of which I am chairman, addressed a communication to each of you, commenting adversely on the position assumed by you in regard to the employment of members of Labor Unions, as expressed in the public letter of Mayor Gaynor of the day previous. With the position thus stated by our Executive Committee I am in entire accord.

The Merchants' Association of New York.

54-56 LAFAYETTE STREET. November 8th, 1910.

To the Presidents of the Express Companies Operating in New York.

Dear Sirs: During my absence from the city yesterday the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, of which I am chairman, addressed a communication to each of you, commenting adversely on the position assumed by you in regard to the employment of members of Labor Unions, as expressed in the public letter of Mayor Gaynor of the day previous. With the position thus stated by our Executive Committee I am in entire accord.

Permit me to point out, however, that there is a middle ground between the two positions presented by the Mayor's letter and the alternative apparently assumed. The former implies your position to be that you reserve the right to refuse to re-employ a man because, since quitting your service, he has joined the Union; the latter implies that, because of his having joined the Union, you would be compelled to re-employ him even if you had other and adequate reasons for not wishing to again have him in your service. Here is a broad difference, concerning which a confusion of thought apparently exists.

There are three conditions of employment as relating to organized labor, viz., one, the "closed shop," in which the employer agrees to employ only Union Labor; two, the "Non-Union shop," in which the employer announces that no union labor will be employed; three, the "open shop," in which the employer makes no discrimination but employs both Union and Non-Union Labor.

Even in a "closed" shop, however, the right is conceded to the employer to refuse employment to persons whose services he does not need, and usually to persons whose character, habits or skill are unsatisfactory to him. If I apprehend your position correctly, it is this latter point for which you contend; that you cannot permit yourselves to an agreement that simply because a former employe, since leaving your service, has joined the Union, you shall thereby be compelled to re-employ him regardless of his fitness, and even if, in the interim, he has flagrantly and maliciously sought to do you injury. If this issue is correctly stated, I believe that public sentiment will approve the principle it involves. It would seem also that the Mayor's letter did not cover or apply to this proposition.

Public sentiment, while not always conclusive, is usually an influential if not a determining factor in the final settlement of controversies of this kind. If the point for which you are contending is the one which I have just stated, especially if this is the ONLY point which prevents you from meeting the men in conference for adjustment of the differences between you, I believe that by making clear this fact you will justify your position and command the approval of public sentiment. If the men are reasonable, it would seem also that they would concede the inherent justice of the argument that an employer should not be compelled to employ an avowed enemy or a wrongdoer, and that the way would thus be cleared for a speedy settlement of the present difficulties which are so grievously affecting the interests and welfare of this great community.

Yours respectfully, HENRY R. TOWNE, President. The Merchants' Association of New York.

New York, November 9, 1910.

Henry R. Towne, Esq., President, Merchants' Association of New York, New York City.

Dear Sir: Your letter of November 8, addressed to the Presidents of the various Express Companies affords a very welcome opportunity of stating our position in reference to the existing troubles, to the end that much prevalent misunderstanding may be dispelled, and that the community and those business interests represented by your association may thoroughly understand the position which the express companies have taken.

You correctly say in substance that the former communication sent to us by authority of your Executive Committee assumed that there were but two extreme alternatives confronting the express companies; one, that they take back into their employment every man belonging to a union, unless guilty of actual violence, independent of any consideration of his worthiness, his loyalty or his fitness for the position; the other, that the companies should refuse employment to any man who was a member of a union. This latter position is the one which your Executive Committee imputed to us. Certainly it is not one which the companies have ever occupied nor one which they would feel themselves justified in taking.

You, however, have assumed in your letter that neither of these views is taken by the Companies, but that their position is this: that they are perfectly willing to conduct their business on the basis of an "open shop" as defined by you, and that they do not intend to discriminate against any employe on the ground that he is a member of a union.

With your definition of an open shop we entirely agree, and you have correctly stated the position which the various companies occupy. We insist that we shall have the right to pass upon the qualifications and merits of our employes. We will not discriminate against any because he is a member of a Union.

It seems proper that we should add a few words about the general character and qualifications of our so-called drivers, and the apparent origin and reasons for the present disturbance in the business of the Express Companies.

A young man entering our wagon service is carefully investigated as to his character and business qualifications, with the view of promotion. Our wagon force cannot be considered the same as teamsters; neither can they be considered as in the same class with drivers of coal carts, brick, dirt or garbage wagons.

Our so-called drivers must be of a class competent to solicit freight, to contract with shippers, to receive and deliver valuable shipments and packages, and to intelligently transact business with the heads of concerns and families. In short, an express agent, having one or more assistants called helpers. It can thus readily be seen that express employes of this class should not be subservient to a Truckmen's Union where they would have to obey strike orders in the event of labor troubles with any of the other classes mentioned above.

The present troubles do not owe their origin to any general dissatisfaction on the part of the employes of any of the companies with conditions of service or remuneration.

A few boys employed as helpers on the wagons of one of the companies demanded an increased wage. The local agent of the company, upon whom this demand was made, replied that he had no authority to deal with the request, but would submit it to the management. They thereupon retired and immediately proceeded to acts of violence and intimidation in which they were joined by a mob. Other employes of this company were assaulted, stoned, dragged from their wagons and many of them seriously injured. Shortly these acts of violence extended to the employes of the other companies, who had made no complaint of the conditions of their employment and formulated or expressed no grievance of any description. This intimidation finally spread from Jersey City, where it originated, to the City of New York and reached the express companies doing business there, and was carried to the extent of a thorough demoralization and intimidation of their men. The employes of the companies generally desired to continue at work. Large numbers of them have steadily offered to continue their work if properly protected against violence. Threats, however, have been made against them very generally to the effect that they would be subjected to violence unless they joined the Teamsters' Union, and their wives and families have been visited and told that unless the employes joined the union "their bodies would be found floating in the North River."

Under these circumstances, the companies have felt that they would not be justified in insisting upon the exposure of their men to the danger of losing their lives. Large numbers of the employes have not left the service, but have reported from time to time and been instructed by the proper officer of their company to remain at home because of the danger to their lives. Large numbers of them have responded to calls from the companies daily, and have been assigned to and cheerfully performed duties other than those which belong to their positions.

Now what, under these circumstances, is the duty of the companies? They owe, in the first place, a duty to the public; they are engaged in the performance of a public service. They are doing their utmost to perform that service. They are prevented from it solely by violence. They cannot, at the present time, procure requisite police protection because of the existence of an ordinance in the City of New York requiring drivers to be licensed, an ordinance which has not been operative for many years, and which has always been regarded as inapplicable to companies engaged in interstate traffic, but which is now applied to by the leaders of this strike; and the city authorities decline to give police protection to wagons the drivers of which have not been able to procure such licenses.

In the next place, the Companies feel that they owe a duty to their own employes, that they should not themselves countenance the driving of their faithful employes by violence and intimidation into the ranks of a Union which they have not heretofore chosen voluntarily to join, a union the membership of which has no interest in common with those of the employes of the express companies. They represent an entirely different class of labor, their lives are passed under entirely different conditions.

In the next place, the companies owe a duty to themselves and the business which they conduct. To allow it to be unionized by force by the Teamsters' Union would subject the business to the tyranny of a union which would have it in its power to paralyze this important industry of the country through sympathetic strikes called, if you please, upon the occasion of a cabman's dispute with his employer, or a truckman's difference about wages; or, as in the case of the late Chicago strike, upon a boycott declared upon a garment workers' strike.

Each of the Companies is standing for an "open shop," the right to employ men, union or non-union, with respect solely to their fitness. We believe you are entirely right in assuming that any Company taking that stand will receive the cordial approbation and support of the public, and we believe that no one will more readily concede the justice and necessity of the position taken than commercial bodies such as the one which you represent.

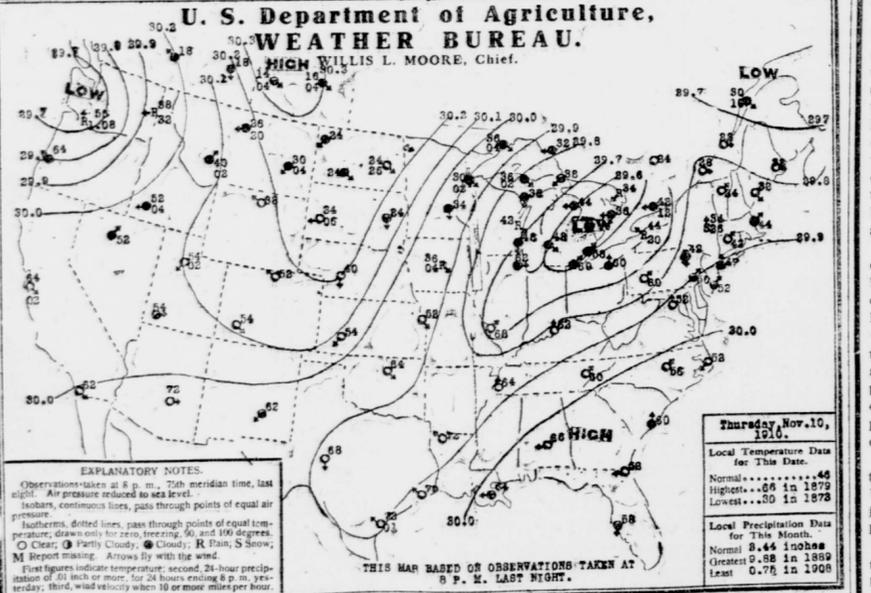
issue could be speedily settled except recognition of the union, the labor men, at his urgent request, had withdrawn their demand for recognition of the union and agreed to leave the settlement of hours and wages until after they had resumed work.

"I supposed, of course, that this would settle the strike," Mayor Gaynor wrote, "but when I presented it to the companies they refused, at the instance of one company, or one man, to accept it as a basis of settlement, but wanted an additional condition that they should be free to reject or discharge any one on the ground that he had joined the union. They rejected what is called the 'open shop.'"

The "one company" and the "one man" alluded to in the letter are understood to be the United States Express Company and Frank H. Platt, its head.

DEATH RATHER THAN ARREST

Waycross, Ga., Nov. 9.—Either to escape arrest on a charge of assault or dependent over business matters, John Burbane, a Greek, son of a millionaire soap manufacturer, at Constantinople, committed suicide by shooting in a hotel here to-day. He registered last night under an assumed name. Burbane came to Waycross a month ago from Lynn, Mass. The warrant charging him with assault was sworn out yesterday.



THE WEATHER REPORT. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes, except Ontario, and on the Pacific coast from Point Libos, and on the Atlantic coast, light to moderate, mostly southerly; light to moderate, mostly southerly; light to moderate, mostly southerly; light to moderate, mostly southerly.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, President; AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Vice-President; NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY, General Manager; UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, Director; WELLS FARGO & COMPANY, Vice-President.