EXULTANT MILL WORKERS BREAK LAWRENCE STRIKE

Operatives at Mass Meeting Shout Their Approval of Leaders' Counsel to End Tie-Up.

'LABOR'S GREATEST VICTORY'

Ban on Big Mills Raised, but on Others It Continues, Pending Settlement of Details.

Lawrence, Mass., March 14.—The strike at six of the textile mills in this city is ended. It remains in effect at seven mills here and at one mill in the adjoining town of North Andover. The Everett mill, which has kept its employes locked out since the strike started, is understood to be contemplating an early reopening at an increased wage scale.

At a mass meeting on the Common this afternoon the strikers, who had assembled in thousands, voted to declare off the strike at the Washington, Wood, Ayer and Prospect mills of the American Woolen Company, the Atlantic cotton mills and the Kunhardt worsted mills. Approximately seven thousand operatives will return to work at these plants next Monday.

The mass meeting, which followed the advice of the strike leaders in this action, also accepted the recommendation of the strike committee that the strike be continued against the Pacific cotton and worsted mills, the Arlington cotton and worsted mills, the Pemberton mills, the Lawrence duck mills, the Uswoco worsted mill, the Farwell bleachery, the International Paper plant and the Brightwood woollen mills, of North Andover. All of these mills have announced a wage increase, but the details of the proposed advance have not been made sufficiently clear to satisfy the strike leaders.

As a result of to-day's action it is estimated that about three thousand operatives will remain on strike, not including the two thousand locked out at the Everett cotton mills.

The vote was taken after William D. Haywood, of the Industrial Workers of the World, and eleven other speakers had addressed the throng in as many languages, explaining in detail the wage advance granted by the Atlantic, Kunhardt and American Woolen Company's mills. The speakers made the further announcement that the legislative committee on conciliation of the Lawrence strike has agreed to use its best efforts to secure the release from jail under bonds of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti. These two former strike leaders are being held for the grand jury as alleged accessories before the fact to the murder of Anna Lopizzo, who was killed in a strike riot. In this connection a further vote was taken to send a committee to Governor Foss with a petition for the release of Ettor and Giovannitti.

It was a happy multitude that waded ankle deep in mud on the Common this afternoon. The police in large numbers mingled with it freely, but had nothing to do. In the centre of the Common is a large bandstand, and this the strike leaders utilized as a rostrum. Haywood and the others who spoke hailed the result of the nine weeks' labor battle as a triumph for the strikers.

"It is the greatest victory ever won by labor in this country," declared Haywood, who has been acting as leader of the strike.

No dissenting voice was heard when the vote to return to work in specified mills was passed, but the strike leaders professed some surprise when a proposition that the return to these mills be made to-morrow was voted down by a large majority. It was evident that the great mass of the strikers did not care to resume work before the beginning of a new week.

An announcement was made that the first general celebration to be held by those who have been on strike, after permission has been secured from the authorities for any kind of demonstration, will take the form of a parade of Italians and others around the House of Correction, where Ettor and Giovannitti are confined. The speakers asked those who were going back to work to remain firm in their support of the men and women still on strike by assisting them financially and by the maintenance of the picket lines.

WAGE ADVANCE FOR 25,000

New Bedford Mill Owners Meet Demands of Workers.

New Bedford, Mass., March 14.—Twenty-five thousand textile operatives in this city will receive an increase of 5 per cent in wages, commencing March 25. The New Bedford Manufacturers' Association decided upon this advance late to-day, when a meeting was held to act upon a demand from the New Bedford Textile Council for an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

All of the cotton mills of New Bedford, with the exception of the Nashawana, Nonquit and Manomet, which are controlled by the William Whitman interests, and the Dartmouth and Bristol mills, controlled by Walter H. Langshaw, are represented in the association. The five mills not affected employ 5,000 hands. Mills represented in the association are the Acushnet, Beacon, Booth, Butler, City, Gosnold, Grinnell, Holmes, Kilburn, Nevill, New Bedford, Page, Pierce, Potomska, Soule, Sharp, Taber and Wamsutta.

Mill men say that the cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island and Eastern Connecticut will follow the lead of the New Bedford association in regard to the advances.

Boston, March 14.—Wage advances of 5 per cent were announced to-day by the Exeter Manufacturing Company, of Exeter, N. H.; the Pittsfield Cotton Mills, of Pittsfield, N. H.; the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, of Newmarket, N. H., and the Chase Cotton Mills, of Burlington, Vt. Nearly 2,500 hands are affected by the increases.

MR. KNOX ARRIVES IN GUATEMALA

San Jose, Guatemala, March 14.—Secretary of State Knox arrived here this morning. He was received by the Foreign Minister and the War Minister and United States Minister R. S. Reynolds Hitt. The Secretary departed by special train for Guatemala City. A Presidential reception in his honor to-night was followed by a state dinner.

BANK BILL LEFT TO SLUMBER.

Albany, March 14.—Failure to report the Ferris-Allen bill, requiring savings banks to keep a guarantee fund of at least 15 per cent of the deposits, or lower the rate of interest at the final meeting of the Assembly Committee on Banks to-day probably kills the proposed legislation.

JAPANESE TEA GARDEN AT THE WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Booth of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, with its volunteer attendants. Left to right—Miss Hamilton, Miss Constance Murray, Mrs. W. A. Bastedo and Miss Sayo Fujii.

OUTLAWS SHOOT THREE

Continued from first page.

and onlookers at bay, the assassins backed out of the courthouse and across the green to the troop of ponies. In a second they were galloping like mad through the aroused village and off to the hills.

With them the assassins half carried, half dragged one of their number, wounded, and it was said that this was Sidney Allen, one of the brothers.

Three jurors, Fowler, Faddis and Kane, and A. T. Howlett, Bruce Marshall and Stuart Morrell, bystanders, were wounded.

Floyd Allen, the prisoner at the bar, was shot several times, probably not fatally. Sheriff Webb's deputy, with county folk, is guarding Allen. It is reported that friends may attempt to rescue him to-night.

The quiet of Hillsville had never been disturbed by such a roar of firing, and three hundred men, women and children rushed to the courthouse. When some semblance of organization came out of the chaos, some horsemen hurried down into Beaver Dam Valley to spread the news and get help. More intrepid ones rode off toward Betty Baker, where there is a railroad station and a telegraph wire.

Word of the tragedy was slow in getting to points from which help could be asked, but the machinery of the law once started worked quickly. Governor Mann ordered the state companies of militia at Roanoke and Lynchburg ready to move to Hillsville if their aid should be necessary. Police, detectives and volunteers from nearby places took all possible means of transportation to get to Hillsville.

Late to-day Governor Mann telegraph to Judge W. R. Staples, of the Roanoke Corporation Court, to come to Hillsville and take charge of judicial proceedings. Attorney General Williams of the State of Virginia has also been ordered to Hillsville. He and Judge Staples will meet at Pulaski to-morrow.

Hillsville is the seat of Carroll County, and lies in the Beaver Dam valley, four miles from the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Floyd Allen lives on one side of the town, and his two brothers on the other. All the men of the family have been known as stern characters and were feared by many in the county. Floyd Allen's familiar boast was that he had thirteen bullet holes in his body and that five of them had been put there by his brother.

Sidney Allen, who took part in the shooting to-day, is under sentence of two and a half years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for perjury, and was out on an appeal. His trial was to come up in April. The Allens were regarded as well-to-do people. Some were farmers and some were merchants.

The final obstacle to getting news of the tragedy here to the outside world presented itself to-night, when Miss Ella Wilcox, the telephone operator, collapsed from the day's nervous excitement and closed up the office. Muddy roads over steep grades, with meagre vehicles for transportation, will be Hillsville's only connection with the world until to-morrow morning.

MACK OUT OF ASPHALT 'TRUST'

President's Resignation Follows the Stock's Fluctuations.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, March 14.—John M. Mack, for nine years president of the General Asphalt Company and its subsidiary companies, commonly known as the "asphalt trust," to-night sent a letter of resignation to a board of voting trustees which had control of the stock of the company. The resignation was accepted immediately, and Arthur W. Sewall, vice-president, was elected to the presidency.

While there is nothing to show on its face, and no one connected with the company will talk, it is rumored in financial circles that the resignation comes as a culmination of recent stock jobbing in the shares, during which it dropped 12 points in a week and rebounded 6 points in a single morning session of the local Stock Exchange.

SHOT AND TORTURED GRACE

Dying Man Makes Ante-Mortem Statement, Accusing Wife.

Atlanta, March 14.—Eugene H. Grace, who, physicians say, cannot live more than twenty-four hours, made an ante-mortem statement to-night accusing his wife of shooting him. Doctors said the lower half of his body already is dead, caused by the cutting of the spinal cord by the bullet alleged to have been fired by Mrs. Grace as he lay in bed.

The ante-mortem statement was made to attorneys and members of the Grace family and was not made public. It is known, however, that he told in detail his story of how his wife shot him; that she remained with him several hours after he was shot, and that he begged for physicians and then for water, but got neither.

Mrs. Grace received the news of her husband's condition in her cell, where she is still held without bail.

MRS. DIX AT EXHIBITION

Everything Is By or For Women at This Fair, but a Man Is Boss.

"Big Boss" Spratt of the Woman's Industrial Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace (that is what he called himself; and, by the way, isn't it funny that a woman's exhibition has to have a man boss?) had his busy day yesterday. Evidently there are many women who have leisure to look at what busy women have done, for, although the opening hour was announced as 8:30 o'clock p. m., before 3 o'clock in the afternoon feminine crowds were besieging the ticket office for admission.

Then did "Big Boss" Spratt prove his ability to manage the financial end, anyhow, for the minute he heard that the ticket seller was refusing to let them in he dropped the hammer with which he was helping out a distressed woman exhibitor and tore to the entrance.

"Here, you!" he shouted. "Sell those ladies tickets and let them in. We're not turning away any money—see?"

So the show opened five hours ahead of schedule time, but it didn't look then as it did when, shortly after 9 o'clock, Mrs. Dix, wife of the Governor, arrived.

Governor Dix, who had partly promised to come, was prevented by official business, and Mrs. Dix was accompanied in the special train from Albany by Lieutenant Harry Underwood, of his staff, and a party of friends.

Among those who went to the exhibition with her were Colonel and Mrs. Harry Curtis Cushman and Henry Jackson and Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Henry Receives Mrs. Dix.

Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry, who is director of the show and has done more than any one else in getting it up, received Mrs. Dix and took her to the big alcove, where a group of wonderful ecclesiastical vestments, the work of nuns of the Middle Ages, is shown. Here she was received over again by the hostesses of the evening and other women interested in the exhibition: Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Miss Elsie de Wolfe and others.

There were a few more men there, too, but they didn't count. For it was a woman's show. Everything in it was made by women—everything, that is, but a few electrical cooking appliances and patent sweepers and the like, and they were made to be used by women, so what's the difference?

Taking a prominent part in it are ten philanthropic organizations managed largely by women. There is the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, which has a big booth filled with leather work and brass work and all kinds of work done by little cripples, and three of the little cripples there to show the things and tell how they were made. The Stony Wold Sanitarium Association has a charming tea room there, and the Wilson Industrial School for Girls shows all kinds of products, from dresses and wicker chairs to a cooked fish with a lemon in his mouth.

The New York Association for the Blind has a number of sightless girls working at various things, from stenography to rug weaving, and here, by the way a pretty drama was enacted when Mrs. Dix was taken there in making the round of the booths.

Gold Thread Bag for Mrs. Dix.

A plump little blind girl presented the Governor's wife with a "Gaby Deslys" bag, woven by herself out of gold thread, and most exquisitely done.

"We wanted to give Mrs. Dix this attention," Miss Winifred Holt, founder of the association, said afterward, "because of the sympathy she has shown our work, and because Governor Dix, with President Taft, came to lay the cornerstone for our new Lighthouse at No. 111 East 59th street."

The George Washington Memorial Association has a big booth, filled with patriotic pictures loaned by Fraunces' Tavern. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who is president of the exhibition—Mrs. Dix being honorary president—is at the head of this.

The Woman's Municipal League shows a realistic collection of garbage cans—the kind that rupture the street sweeper when he lifts them, and the good kind that does not—and a bubble fountain, where a poor little wax boy is trying to drink, but can't, because the facilities at the Grand Central Palace don't permit of water in booths. However, a placard states that the league has twenty-eight of these fountains spouting water in various parts of the city.

Other organizations taking part in the exhibition are the Association of New York Day Nurseries, the George Junior Republic, the Little Mothers' Aid Association, the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association and the Consumers' League.

Oh, yes, and the suffragists are there. They weren't asked, but they went. About 4 o'clock Mrs. William Ivins, of the State Suffrage Association, discovered that "the cause" wasn't represented in this great woman's exhibition. She rushed feverishly to headquarters, and inside of an hour a booth was fitted up in chaste white and yellow, with votes-for-women buttons and literature, all complete.

The exhibition will last until March 23. Two individuals will be glad when it ends—Kaiser and Asbestos, the cat and the guinea pig that passed through the Equitable fire. They are at the exhibition and don't like it one bit.

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SUGAR TRIAL DEFENCE TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Government Suddenly Calls One of Defendants, Counsel for Segal in Loan Transaction.

URGED CLIENT AGAINST IT

Says He Was Overruled by Kissel's Influence and Describes Methods of John E. Parsons—His Acquittal Ordered.

Thomas B. Harned, a Philadelphia lawyer and counsel for Adolph Segal in his loan transaction with the American Sugar Refining Company, was unexpectedly made a witness for the government yesterday at the trial of his co-defendants—John E. Parsons, the aged lawyer; Washington B. Thomas, president of the American Sugar Refining Company; Arthur Donner, its treasurer, and George H. Frazier, one of its directors.

There was not the least indication that Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney, had contemplated any such move, and when he called Mr. Harned to the witness stand on behalf of the government he took his opponents completely by surprise, creating apparent consternation among the defence. Leavitt J. Hunt, counsel for Mr. Harned; DeLancey Nicoll, Richard V. Lindabury and the other lawyers for the defence were on their feet in an instant protesting against such a step. Mr. Hunt declared that his client could not be called because he refused to accept immunity or have the indictment quashed instead of receiving a verdict from the jury before which he was on trial.

This objection Mr. Wise tried to meet by saying that the indictment against Mr. Harned could be entered as nolle prossed, but Mr. Nicoll protested that for three years Mr. Harned had been held before the public as a conspirator and that a quashing of the indictment would leave a stain upon his name.

Says He Wants a Verdict.

"I have been under indictment for three years," said Mr. Harned, after he was sworn as a witness following a conference between Judge Hand and counsel for both sides. "I have been charged with various offences, and I want a verdict. I am ready to stand out against any testimony, and I claim my privilege."

Judge Hand told him that under the statute he was immune as soon as he entered the witness stand, but as he had claimed his privilege the court directed that a verdict of not guilty be returned in his case.

While the argument concerning his status was going on Mr. Harned, who had been sitting apart from the other defendants, leaned back in his chair completely startled and overcome by the suddenness in the change of his position. He said he had thought of the possibility of being called as a witness by the government, but the actual move came so suddenly as to find him entirely unprepared. He would not say whether he was pleased and declined all comments until he was through with his testimony.

Why the government decided to drop the case against Thomas B. Harned and make him a witness for the prosecution caused considerable speculation in the courtroom. The transaction on which the indictments were found was a loan obtained for Adolph Segal through the agency of Gustav Kissel from the American Sugar Refining Company, which in consideration obtained control over the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and, according to the government's charges, kept its refinery closed, in violation of the Sherman law.

The men who had been directly associated with the loan transaction in 1903 were Adolph Segal, Gustav E. Kissel, Henry O. Havemeyer, then president of the American Sugar Refining Company; John E. Parsons, then its general counsel, and Thomas B. Harned, counsel for Segal during the negotiations. Of these H. O. Havemeyer and G. E. Kissel are dead, while Adolph Segal will never be called as a witness for the government if Mr. Wise can help it. To cross-examine Segal and to make him ridiculous as a promoter of wildcat schemes would delight Mr. Nicoll, while Segal's testimony could not overcome the damage done in the eyes of the jury to the seriousness of the government's charges. The only man who could give verbal testimony to supplement the many documents offered in evidence particularly as to the relation of John E. Parsons with the affair was, therefore, Mr. Harned.

Describes Negotiations for Loan.

That this was the motive of the government was made quite clear by the questions put to Mr. Harned by Mr. Wise. After a few preliminary queries, which brought out that Mr. Harned has been a lawyer since 1874, that he had been president of the Champion Construction Company, the Segal company, which built the new refinery for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, and that he had drawn most of the documents for Segal in the latter's many promotions, Mr. Harned was asked about his trip to New York in 1903 on account of the $1,250,000 loan.

He came here about December 20, 1903, Mr. Harned said, and called, with Segal, at Mr. Kissel's home, where he conferred with him for about an hour, and then they went downtown to Kissel's office. Segal's financial condition and his need for ready money were discussed. According to Mr. Harned, Kissel told him that the loan Segal needed had to be large enough to relieve him for a while, and on terms long enough to give him a chance to meet it. As to where the money did come from Segal did not care, was Kissel's remark, according to Mr. Harned.

"So Mr. Segal and Mr. Kissel came to the conclusion that $1,250,000 was needed to put Segal out of trouble, and Kissel said he had arranged for a such a loan," said the witness. "But the lenders would not disclose their names, and Mr. Segal must give control to Mr. Kissel of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania company, so that the lenders might rest easy as to his security. It would take from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 to run the new refinery, Kissel said, and to run it in a small way would seriously injure the value of the collateral. So it must be arranged that the refinery could not be run without Kissel's consent."

The next day they went again to Kissel's office, Mr. Harned testified, and Kissel told him he would have to see John E. Parsons. The only one present at his first interview with Mr. Parsons was Mr. Kissel, the witness said, and the burden of their talk had relation to the stock control of the Pennsylvania company, which was to be achieved through 26,000 shares of stock put up as collateral.

"I told Mr. Parsons that I could not deliver the stock, as it was tied up in a voting trust agreement, and when Mr. Parsons answered that he could not see his way clear to a loan under this condition, I suggested to deliver trustee certificates instead, and as the Champion Construction Company controlled this vote I suggested putting up a proxy as collateral," Mr. Harned went on.

Parsons Memorandum Read.

He then said he was to meet Mr. Parsons next day and get his decision, but he got it in the shape of a memorandum through Mr. Kissel. This memorandum, on which the government seemed to be building its case against Mr. Parsons, was produced by Mr. Wise and read in evidence.

This "mem. re Segal," as it was entitled by its writer, had been prepared by Mr. Parsons, Mr. Wise said, displaying without contradiction by the defence changes in Mr. Parsons's handwriting. The memorandum contained detailed instructions as to the conditions of the loan and the exact manner in which they must be complied with. Particular attention was paid in it to obtain irrevocably to the lenders a control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company during the life of the loan. The memorandum went even so far as to suggest how Frank K. Hippel, trustee under the voting trust agreement, was to write to the lenders, binding himself not to use his voting power during the life of the loan.

"I told Segal that the American Sugar Refining Company was behind the loan," said Mr. Harned. "I advised him not to take it, but Mr. Kissel opposed me."

Mr. Harned then quoted Kissel as having said to Segal:

"I have been working for you very hard to get this money. What do you care where the money comes from? What has Harned to do with it, anyhow?"

Segal thereupon agreed, Mr. Harned testified, saying he had to have some money right away, that same day.

Takes Blame Upon Himself.

The examination of Mr. Harned was followed with deep interest by all present in the courtroom. Mr. Harned showed an inclination at times to take upon himself all the blame that might have arisen from the Segal loan as far as it affected the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, rather than to create the impression that Mr. Parsons was in any way responsible for what the government charged was a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade.

Before Mr. Harned was called Mr. Wise prepared the ground by introducing in evidence the voting trust agreement of July 1, 1901, and a ledger showing who the shareholders were on December 31, 1903. The latter move was strenuously opposed by the defence, but Judge Hand admitted the ledger.

"I want to show," said the Prosecutor, "that these shares were held by a large number of individuals who had a right to the stock which the voting trust certificates represented. These individuals constituted a minority, owning at least a fifth of the stock in the company, whose voice was entirely disregarded by the trust officials when they agreed to the loan."

When court adjourned Mr. Wise said his examination of Mr. Harned had just begun, and a lively session was thus promised to begin at 10:30 this morning.

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HARVESTER DISSOLUTION

C. H. McCormick Says Trust Has Plan in Preparation.

Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, said yesterday that the dissolution plan to meet the government's contention that the company was violating the Sherman anti-trust law was in course of preparation by the general counsel of the company, but that no details could be given out at present.

Mr. McCormick said he was not entirely familiar with this plan and added that Attorney General Wickersham had not intimated to the harvester trust officials just what he wanted, but that they were ready to meet any suggestion he might make.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 14.—The admission of Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, that a plan of dissolution to meet the government's contention that the company was acting in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was in course of preparation, was regarded as a victory to-day by the administration. The Department of Justice had prepared a bill and was about to bring suit against the trust. Following the usual procedure, the company was advised of this step and immediately requested time to prepare a plan of dissolution, with the assurance that it would be made to conform to the views of the Attorney General.

The administration was growing somewhat impatient because the plan was not submitted, and it is assumed that President McCormick's admission was made to offset this impatience.

In other quarters it was suggested that there might be some political significance in the announcement, as George W. Perkins, who is the chief backer of the Roosevelt movement, would be most reluctant to have suit brought against a trust for which he is responsible and in the affairs of which he has long had much to do.

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