

CLEAN But Not Dull

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To-day and to-morrow, fair and warmer. Light south winds.

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MASTERS AND MATES PLAN GREAT STRIKE

Expected to Present Demands Just Before Homeward Rush of Tourists Begins, Late in August.

CREWS MAY SUPPORT THEM

Better Safety Equipment, More Pay, Security of Tenure, Greater Comfort and Triple Watches Some of the British Demands.

According to advices received in this city yesterday from London, a union has been formed by the masters and mates of Great Britain, and before the homeward rush of tourists begins in the latter part of August captains and officers of the transatlantic liners will be in a position to demand many concessions from the steamship lines with services to this port.

If the demands are not met by the owners it is feared that a concerted action on the part of captains and officers will cause a bigger tie-up of sea traffic in England this fall than has ever been brought about by striking stokers, firemen, sailors and stewards.

While Great Britain could call upon her navy for navigators to man her merchant ships, such action, it is thought, would be improbable, as she might not wish to have her naval officers away from her fighting ships. The organized labor element between decks, it is said, would profit by the demands of the masters and mates, and for that reason would strike in sympathy with their superiors.

The organization and perfection of such a union, which has been going on quietly in England for the last eighteen months, is the most significant incident of progress in maritime affairs that has come out since the loss of the White Star liner Titanic in April.

While the sounding of prominent commanders and their officers by the labor leaders relative to their feeling on the formation of the union had been in progress for six months before the Titanic went down, the loss of that steamship, it is said, is largely responsible for the ready response of the masters and officers to the call of the labor organizers.

Must Guarantee Safety. In fact, one of the salient features of the new union's demands is that the owners of steamships shall guarantee to the traveling public proper lifesaving equipment on all passenger vessels; and a perfectly trained and efficient crew to see that no steamship is allowed to proceed to sea unless it is thoroughly seaworthy in every detail.

Many of the prominent commanders in the services from British ports to the Far East, Australia, the Mediterranean, South Africa and New York have enrolled in the union with their officers, and the growing strength of the organization, it is thought, will compel the doubtful ones to cast their lots with the majority.

Captains who have been approached on the matter and who are in sympathy with the movement have declared that the union is out to win in conservative fashion. No unreasonable demands will be made, but those that are presented to the steamship owners will be fought for hard, and there will be no backing down.

A representative of the union who came to this country several weeks ago to confer with labor leaders in this port, Montreal and Canadian ports on the Great Lakes, said the National Union of Masters and Mates would not "ask for," but would "insist on having" all the propositions threshed out by the general committee.

With the exception of a few commanders who are near the age of retirement, those who are receiving \$5,000 a year or more and those whose companies have provided for their old age with a pension, all masters and mates sailing under the British flag are said to be heartily in sympathy with the plans of the union and are preaching the gospel of organization to their fellow seafarers in every port in the world.

Say Masters' Pay is Too Small. One of the chief grievances of the captains is that the pay of the average master is too small for the responsibility imposed. Exception is made, however, in the cases of the Mauretania and the Lusitania and ships of their high speed and class, whose masters receive a salary of about \$5,000 a year. But on British steamships below the grade of these the master's pay seldom exceeds \$3,000.

Discontent of the British masters over the small salaries paid by the ship owners is whetted by a realization of the generous pay and perquisites of the captains of German steamships granted by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines. Practically all of the German masters retire well to do long before the retirement age of sixty-two.

The age of Captain Smith, commander of the Titanic, was discussed freely in England and in this country after the great vessel was lost, and it is said that the important companies are now deliberating on reducing the retirement age to fifty-five.

Forty-four years ago the Cunard Line, whose retiring age is sixty-three, realized the importance of putting younger men on the big and fast steamships, and when Captain Watt and Captain Pritchard quit the Lusitania and the Mauretania the younger masters of the fleet were assigned to these vessels.

Captain Warr, of the Campania; Captain Barr, of the Caronia, and Captain Dow, of the Carmania, all outranked in years and service Captain Turner, of the Mauretania, and Captain Charles, of the Lusitania.

Dramatic Triumphs That Might Have Been.

Why certain famous actors have not realized their greatest ambitions. You will be surprised to learn of the parts that noted players wanted to act, as opposed to those they really portrayed.

By VANDERHEYDEN FYLES in the Magazine Section of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

ALASKA ROCKED BY QUAKE

Heaviest Shocks Since San Francisco Disaster. Fairbanks, Alaska, July 7.—The most violent earthquake ever known here took place at 10 o'clock last night, the earth rocking continuously for forty seconds. Less violent shocks occurred throughout the night.

Louis Anderson, foreman of a mine on Dome Creek, was suffocated beneath a huge slab of earth loosened by the quake.

Washington, July 7.—The heaviest earth shocks since the San Francisco disaster of 1906 were recorded today on the seismographs at the Georgetown University observatory. The distance was calculated at three thousand miles and the direction uncertain.

The tremors continued from 3:07 until 5 a. m. The heaviest shock, at 3:41 a. m., threw two needles completely out of scale and registered ninety-five millimetres on another dial.

CAN'T REST BESIDE PETS

Cemetery Forbids Burial of Horse and Dog with Owner.

San Antonio, Tex., July 7.—The dying wish of Miss Elfrida Behrens, as written in her will and reiterated just before she expired, that her faithful horse and her no less faithful pet dog be killed and buried by her side, cannot be carried out. The cemetery officials refuse to allow animals to be buried in the grounds and the Humane Society has prevented the killing of either dog or horse.

Miss Behrens, who was thirty-seven years old, was wealthy. She was sole owner of the San Antonio Electro Plating Works, which she inherited from her father.

LEFT CHURCH TO ROB HOME

Young Man Played Religious and Stole \$3,000 from Friend.

Pittsburgh, July 7.—The Pittsburgh police are searching for a Raffles who, it is believed, robbed the home of Henry Monath, Jr., secretary of the Land Title Realty Company, this morning of jewelry and silver, valued at \$3,000.

A young man who came to Pittsburgh three weeks ago, took apartments in the fashionable East End district and became zealous in church work is suspected. He won the confidence of Mr. and Mrs. Monath, and frequently called at their home. He told Mr. Monath that he was out of employment and received financial aid from him.

This morning the young Raffles attended church services with the Monaths. He complained of being ill and departed. When Mr. and Mrs. Monath returned home they discovered the entire second floor of the house had been ransacked. Neighbors told them that their young friend had come to the house while they were at church.

DOG FAILS TO SAVE BOY

Father Learns of Son's Drowning from Faithful Pet.

Pittsburgh, July 7.—Prince, a big black dog, the pet of twelve-year-old John Redick, Jr., burst into the Redick house today, a broken chain dangling from its neck, dripping with water and carrying between its teeth the cap and trousers of its master, thus apprising the family that the lad had been drowned.

When the dog appeared at the Redick home the screen door was fastened, but Prince smashed through the screen. John Redick, the father, followed Prince to the Allegheny River, where the boy's shirt and underclothing were found on a barge. He also found a section of the broken dog chain hanging from a nail on the coal barge, mute evidence that Prince had leaped into the water in an effort to save young Redick from drowning.

WOMAN KILLS MAN IN DUEL

Fight in Lonely Canarsie Shack Settled by Shotgun.

A duel was fought yesterday in a lonely shack on a four-acre truck farm at Hegeman avenue and Powell street, Canarsie, between John Vendone, a strongly built Italian, and Mrs. Jennie Seeley, his housekeeper, a slightly built woman of forty-eight. Vendone was killed.

The weapons used were first an axe and then a huge army pistol by the man and a sawed-off double barreled shotgun by the woman. After he had attempted to brain her with the axe, which she managed to wrest from his hands, he seized his pistol from a drawer, and, pursuing her, fired two shots. She snatched up the shotgun, which stood in a corner behind a large trunk in one of the two little bedrooms of the shack. Standing close to the man she fired. He tried to escape the big load of buckshot by jumping backward, but the charge took him in the abdomen.

Mrs. Seeley hurried from the house and summoned Patrolman William McDermott, of the Brownsville station. Vendone was taken to St. Mary's Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Schumway. He died an hour later. The woman was locked up, charged with homicide. She declared Vendone had acted brutally. "It was his life or mine. I wanted to live," said the woman.

FORTY STATES ON NEW PARTY'S CALL

Sixty-three Roosevelt Leaders Sign Invitation for Delegates to Convene at Chicago on August 5.

ONLY THREE GOVERNORS

Stubbs, Bass, Hadley and Glasscock Not on List—Radicalism Foreshadowed as Alternative to 'Industrial Revolution.'

The national convention of the National Progressive party, as in all likelihood the third party will be named, will be held in Chicago on Monday, August 5. The call was issued yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan by Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, one of its sixty-three signers.

Three Governors, two United States Senators and various Congressmen, ex-Governors, diplomats, jurists, editors, educators and statesmen were among those whose names appear beneath the call. Three Democrats also attached their signatures.

The document, which is addressed "to the people of the United States," urges all, regardless of "past political differences," to join the National Progressive movement, "a nation-wide movement on non-sectional lines, so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests."

Forty States Represented.

Forty states are represented in the call, but none of the territories. Senator Dixon explained that the third party did not believe in territorial representation at national conventions, excepting where the territory was about to be admitted to statehood. The eight states not represented are North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Delaware, Nevada, Maine, Idaho and Mississippi.

"These eight states," said Senator Dixon, "or most of them, will send delegates to the national convention, though they have not taken active part in the call. In some instances this was at the request of the national Progressive leaders in those states, where they felt that they could turn the whole Republican state machinery over to the new party. It is possible, however, that Mississippi and South Carolina may be unrepresented at the convention."

The call foreshadows the radical plank that will be part of the new party's platform. The advocacy of legislation of the ultra-Progressive sort, such as the recall, the referendum, the initiative, direct primaries, old age pensions and legislation affecting the economic conditions of workers in general, will be incorporated, it is believed, in the new platform.

Senator Dixon refused to discuss this phase of the movement, saying that the platform was something for the delegates to the convention to decide upon.

For Industrial Evolution.

Dwelling on the new legislation, however, the signers of the call say: "Only this type of wise industrial evolution will avert industrial revolution."

Senator Dixon was asked who Colonel Roosevelt's running mate might be. He said he could not answer. Men prominent in the new party believe that Governor Johnson of California or Judge Ben Lindsey, one of the three Democrats who signed the call, are likely candidates for second place.

The names of four of the seven Governors who sent the letter to Colonel Roosevelt urging him to make the fight for the Republican Presidential nomination last spring were missing from the list of signers of the call. They were Governors Glasscock of West Virginia, Stubbs of Kansas, Bass of New Hampshire and Hadley of Missouri.

Text of the Call.

The text of the call in full is as follows: "To the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences, we through repeated betrayals realize that to-day the power of the crooked political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two old party organizations that no helpful movement in the real interests of our country can come out of either."

Who believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement—a nation-wide movement—on non-sectional lines, so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests; Who believe in the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves, and effectively to control all the agencies of their government, and who hold that only through social and industrial justice, thus secured, can honest property find permanent protection;

Who believe that government by the few tends to become, and has in fact become, government by the sordid influences that control the few; Favor Honest Business.

Who believe that only through the movement proposed can we obtain in the nation and the several states the legislation demanded by the modern industrial evolution; legislation which shall favor honest business and set control the great agencies of modern business so as to insure their being used in the interest of the whole people; legislation which shall promote prosperity and at the same time secure the better and more equitable diffusion of property; legislation which shall promote the economic wellbeing of the honest farmer, wage worker, professional man, and business man alike, but which shall at the same time strike in efficient fashion—and not merely pretend to strike—at the roots of privilege in the world of industry no less than in the world of politics;

Who believe that only this type of wise industrial evolution will avert industrial revolution.

Who believe that wholesome party government can come only if there is wholesome party management in a spirit of service to the whole country, and who hold that the commandment delivered at Sinai, "Thou shalt not steal," applies to politics as well as to business.

On August 5 at Chicago.

To all in accord with these views a call is hereby issued by the provisional committee under the resolution of the mass convention on 5th page, 6th column.

AMERICAN SPRINTERS WHO BEAT THE WORLD. Winners of the 100-metre Olympic race, who finished one, two and three.



NO HOBO FOR TAFT'S JOB

Brotherhood Will Not Name a Candidate for President.

St. Louis, July 7.—James Edw. How, the St. Louis millionaire, who founded the Brotherhood Welfare Association, known as "How's Hoboes," is going to Germany to study sociological conditions. How is now in New York to attend the national convention of the brotherhood. He will sail for Germany when the convention ends, and may organize a brotherhood in that country.

How is expected back in about two months. His St. Louis friends say there is no truth in a report from New York that the hoboes will nominate a candidate for President. How was mentioned as the probable choice.

NECK BROKEN IN DIVE

Young Man Who Hit Bottom Dragged Out Alive.

Babylon Depot, N. Y., July 7.—With his neck broken and still retaining consciousness, Joseph Weeks, twenty-one years old, is now lying in the South Side Hospital here and has good chances of recovering. He suffered the injury while diving in Great South Bay this afternoon by hitting the bottom.

Joseph Duval, who is nineteen years old, and Weeks had been in the water for some time, when they started to do some fancy diving from the dock. It was while they were doing "stunts" that Weeks was hurt. Weeks was taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Wyncoop, who ordered him removed to the hospital.

He is able to speak and recognize his friends, but his body is paralyzed from the neck down.

HIT DEMAGOGUES IN WILL

Botanic Garden Head Left Collection to "Board of Trust."

Washington, July 7.—William R. Smith, superintendent of the National Botanic Garden and owner of what is probably the finest collection of Robert Burns' works in the world, died here today. He was eighty-four years old, a Scotchman, and for sixty years had been head of the garden. He knew many of the great statesmen of the past, and Andrew Carnegie gave him many of the books and reviews for his collection.

Mr. Smith bequeathed his collection to a "board of trust," in the hope that it "will be an aid to preserve the Republic in pure democracy—without demagogues left out." The will named as members of this board Andrew Carnegie, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Speaker Clark, Thomas Nelson Page and Dr. Charles C. Marbury.

FOUR DEAD IN LABOR RIOTS

Louisiana Militia Hurling to Scene of Disorder.

New Orleans, July 7.—Rioting at Graybow, La., this afternoon resulted in the death of four men and the serious wounding of four others. The riots were occasioned, it is said, when a group of non-union men attempted to break up a meeting of the Timber Workers' Brotherhood, an organization allied with the Industrial Workers of the World.

The speakers were interrupted by jeers and hooting, and soon the monotonous clanging of a stick against an old bus saw drowned out the voices. A union man, who became exasperated, struck one of the interrupters. This was the signal for a general fight among the "lumber jacks" and guns were called into play.

The Sheriff was notified and set out from Lake Charles with the coroner and a special train loaded with militia called out by Governor Hall.

Organizers were sent into the field at once from union headquarters. William D. Haywood was one of the speakers who aroused enthusiasm in the lumber camps. Union men have charged that the men who attempt to break up their meetings are hired by the lumber companies, and that they are in reality "gun men" of the once famous professional type.

NINE KILLED IN NEVADA MINE.

Reno, Nev., July 7.—Nine men were killed in the Nevada Consolidated mine here late today by a premature explosion.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR UNCLE SAM'S BOYS

Craig, Meyer and Lippincott Take All Three Places in the 100-Metre Dash at Olympic Games.

THORPE WINS PENTATHLON

Americans Show Up Impressively in 800-Metre and Running High Jump Trials, but Fall Down in 10,000-Metre Heats.

Stockholm, July 7.—The Stars and Stripes floated proudly from three mastshead told the spectators at the Olympic games to-day that American athletes had made a clean sweep in the finals of the 100-metre dash. It was a triumph never before witnessed on an international athletic field, when R. C. Craig, the doughty little sprinter of the University of Michigan, led Alvah T. Meyer, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and D. Y. Lippincott, of the University of Pennsylvania, across the tape in the order named. The time was 10.4-3 seconds. The victory of Jim Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, in the pentathlon, as well, made a glorious day for Uncle Sam's warriors.

The Red, White and Blue was seen often at the head of the mast where the colors of the victors were raised at the London Olympiad, but the triumph today aroused the wildest enthusiasm. On three flagstaves erected in the Stockholm Stadium the colors of the different nations scoring first, second third in the final contest of each event are hoisted. When the 100-metre sprint—the event most honored on athletic fields everywhere—was over the Stars and Stripes went up on the first staff, on the second and on the third. The American contingent among the spectators cheered loud and long, ending each outburst with "U. S. A." The complete victory in this event far exceeded anticipations. The trainers were in no wise overawed about getting first place, regarding G. H. Patching, of South Africa, as a most dangerous sprinter, while H. P. Drew's misfortune in straining a tendon yesterday cast a gloom over the whole team.

Race a Spirited One. The race was a great one. It belonged to anybody until ten feet from the tape, but Craig, who was two yards behind at fifty metres, by a great burst, crossed a foot in the lead. Only inches separated the next three men; G. H. Patching, of South Africa, was fourth and F. V. Belote, of Chicago, fifth. No one except the officials at the tape could discern the relative positions of Meyer, Lippincott and Patching.

There was much trouble in getting the men off. The pistol was fired when they first lined up, but Patching and Belote had run only a few yards when the referee stopped them. After that the quarter ran away five times without waiting for the pistol. Drew was expected this morning to make an attempt to race, but finally decided to give up.

PRISONER HOLDS UP GUARDIANS OF TOMBS

Crawls Through a Coalhole, Snatches Keeper's Revolver, Fires, Then Disappears.

A prisoner in the Tombs last night attacked a guard, disarmed him and with the guard's revolver held Deputy Warden Nicholas Jones and his entire staff at bay for several hours. In the meantime the other prisoners, of whom there were 687, were thrown into a panic by the pistol shots.

Police assistance was called for and a score of men from the Elizabeth street station, with their revolvers ready for use, were stationed in the streets on the four sides of the prison to prevent the escape of the prisoner, for prisoners on several occasions have escaped from the Tombs, without even a revolver.

In order to be on the safe side, fifteen patrolmen, who had assisted the prison guards in their search about the Tombs, entered the Criminal Courts Building early this morning, which is connected with the Tombs by the "Bridge of Sighs." A careful search for Wilson was made on all the floors of the building and in the court rooms that connect with the bridge, but the prisoner was not to be found.

George Witson is the name of the man who last night broke all records of the city prison. He is a chauffeur, and on July 3 was committed on a charge of burglary by Magistrate Appleton, sitting in the Harlem police court.

Witson is the man who last week awakened Mrs. Frank L. Taylor in her apartment on the first floor of the house at No. 25 Claremont avenue and forced her to give him \$30, though he consented to permit her to retain her wedding ring. Mrs. Taylor awakened her husband, and she and he chased Witson through the streets until he ran into a patrolman at Broadway and 125th street.

Witson's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. The police said he was arrested at Coney Island in November, 1907, on a charge of burglary and sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary. He then gave the name of Charles Williams. At that time he attempted to escape and was shot by a patrolman from the Coney Island station. Under the name of Charles Anderson he was arrested in Southampton, England, in November, 1910, and after serving eighteen months at hard labor was ordered deported.

It was not Witson's first time in the Tombs, and upon his arrival there he was assigned to the kitchen force, with a job that gave him considerable freedom in the prison. On previous occasions he had been a model prisoner, and it was not thought that any risk was being taken. At night he occupied cell No. 822.

When the prisoners went in to supper the guards counted just 687 of them, and after the meal was over the count showed less, but it was thought that an error had been made in the count, and search for the missing one was not made.

In his work about the kitchen Witson went frequently to the cellar, where coal is stored. From this cellar there is a coal hole leading up to the yard on the Lafayette street side of the prison, but, as the walls are high and there is always a guard in the yard the cover of the coal hole is not fastened down.

Gets Guard's Revolver. William Hoolihan, the guard on duty in the yard last night at 9:30 o'clock, was standing near this coal hole, when suddenly the cover flew off and Witson emerged. Hoolihan's attention was not attracted by the slight noise, and Witson, creeping up behind the guard, struck him over the head with a heavy chisel. The guard fell to the ground, and Witson

Only one other number on the programme was concluded to-day. That was the pentathlon, which was intended to be a test of all around prowess. When this event was included in the Olympic games conservative oldtimers, both English and Americans, who heretofore had dominated the field sports, regarded it with suspicion as a trick of the newcomers to gain points which were not contemplated in the original programme.

The United States got the lion's share of the glory from that also. At its conclusion the first and third staffs floated American flags and the second Norway's.

The semi-final heats of the 800 metres and the tryouts for the running high jump put the Americans in the position of practically owning these events, six representatives of the United States qualifying for the finals in both competitions. The 10,000-metre race was less satisfactory, but was not entirely disappointing. Louis Tewanima, of the Carlisle Indian School; Joseph Keeper, of Manitobah; Louis Scott, of South Attleboro, and U. F. McGuire, of North Attleboro, Mass., qualifying for the final.

One of the surprises of the day was the running of the little Finn, T. Kolehmainen, who defeated the great Englishman, W. Scott, in the 10,000 metres. The two Scots, British and American, did well in that heat, but the trainers were displeased because the men insisted on running for blood instead of places.

The runners in the lead in the 800 and 10,000 metres indulged in some exciting racing for first place, while others, knowing they were sure for the final, reserved their strength.

Tewanima a Sensation. The sensational event of the morning was the splendid race between Tewanima and L. Richardson, of South Africa, in the second heat of the 10,000-metre flat race, in which eleven runners started. Until the last mile the order was A. Stenroos, Finland; Louis Tewanima, and H. Karlsson, Sweden, the little Indian hanging closely on the Finn's heels, with the Swede a yard behind.

About the beginning of the last mile Stenroos dropped back, and L. Richardson, the African, pushed forward from 100 yards in the rear and took the lead. The tall man in green and his little brown brother were almost shoulder to shoulder for two laps. On the final circuit Richardson sprinted at a quarter-mile gait. Tewanima once came to the

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Continued on second page, fourth column.