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izers called a meeting in vacant lots which they had leased in Glassport, just across the line from McKeesport, whose Mayor had declared that no meeting of any kind would be permitted. An hour before the time set, 3 o'clock, thousands of would-be strikers began to approach the meeting place from both directions, there being only one street at this point, with the hills above and the railway tracks and the Monongahela River below.

State Troopers Called

They were met by a swarm of deputy sheriffs and half a dozen local police, who warned them that no meeting would be permitted and peremptorily ordered them to move on, but the crowds got denser and denser. Though the police were able to keep them moving on the sidewalks they collected in groups on either side of the street and in spots over the steep hillside. Then the telephone signal was flashed to Sergeant Peter Murphy's squad of gray troopers on the other side of the river.

As the mounted police galloped across the bridge an automobile containing the intending speakers rolled up and was greeted with great cheers. Hardly had one of them produced the lease of the two lots for the purposes of the meeting to prove to the fact police his right to speak when five troopers came trotting through the crowds, stern as fate in their dark uniforms and heavy strap helmets.

"Move on, get a move on!" was their low-voiced command, monotonously re-

peated, reinforced with a shove from a horse's shoulder or a prod from a club. The crowds scrambled up the hill and backed down to the railway tracks. Turning, three of the troopers trotted their horses over the tracks, twisting and whirling and stirring the crowd into little knots and always keeping them moving. Simultaneously others galloped their horses up the steep incline on the other side of the street and routed the men from the bushes and groves.

Crowd Dispersed

Another knot of officers now came up, working toward the first group, and when they met there was no longer a crowd, only thousands of individuals intent on getting away as rapidly as they could with some vestige of dignity. The troopers stayed with the retreating crowd until it was driven into a dispersed all up and down the streets of McKeesport. Revolvers remained in holsters and carbines in cases, and nothing more than the menace of clubs was necessary to disperse the crowd.

In Clairton, however, some individuals were slow to respond to the commands of the police and there was some vigorous use of the clubs. One man was reported trampled. Sixteen men were arrested.

"It's a queer business," mumbled one of the retreating crowd, "that three or four men can make three or four thousand do as they please."

When news of the Clairton and McKeesport clashes were brought to William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel workers, he said he was not surprised. "They can't pull that stuff any more. Steps will be taken to stop it hereafter. These were orderly crowds assembled for the first time in American history. Mr. Foster declined to say what the steps would be, but it was learned that he favors "using force to stop it." Another meeting is scheduled for the same place at McKeesport to-morrow, and Mr. Foster's retaliatory steps, may then be in evidence. The crowds were quiet and well behaved, but almost 100 per cent foreign.

Leaders Warn Against Violence

Hall meetings were held with concurrence of the authorities in East Braddock, Homestead and South Pittsburgh during the afternoon and evening. Those meetings were quiet. The speakers were all discreet and replete with restraining advice. They urged war ward to keep away from the mills and comport themselves in a law-abiding manner.

The speakers dealt on the ultimate purposes of the organization movement, but said again and again that the immediate cause of the strike was to present Judge Gary and the United States Steel Corporation with irrefutable proof that the committee of twenty-four does represent the workers and to compel the proprietors to be played off by them as the representatives of the men and strike leaders over, as has been done again and again in industrial troubles.

There is much divergence of opinion here as to the wisdom of the authorities in breaking up the open-air meetings in McKeesport and Clairton, although the general policy of the public officials in cooperation with arrests and permit indoor meetings, but in McKeesport no meetings of any sort are permitted. Strike leaders say peremptory action by the police was playing into their hands.

At strike headquarters in McKeesport there was a steady stream of joiners after the meeting had been dispersed, and almost as many men were being and protesting on the part of men who had been deprived of last-hour addresses from their leaders. Hope was expressed that the officials would permit to-morrow's meeting.

On the eve of the strike there was still great uncertainty as to its degree of effectiveness here or elsewhere. The crowds at the McKeesport gathering indicate great strength in the mills at that vicinity. Strikers admitted that they were weak in the Duquesne mills, and that Braddock meeting was not big enough to indicate much strength there.

On the surface of things the workers in the mills of the Steel Corporation at Homestead seem to be standing almost 100 per cent loyal, and Burgess McGuire declared that he was convinced that less than a thousand men out of the Homestead would go out, and these almost entirely Russians. Practically every American and almost all the non-Russian Slavs are standing firm, he says. The strike movement in Homestead, he says, is purely Bolshevik as far as it exists.

Reports from Donora, where there is a big plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, indicate the loyal forces were disintegrating. The outlook at Clairton, where are located extensive by-product coke ovens of the Steel Corporation, was held most uncertain, with chances favoring a heavy walkout there to-morrow morning. This is an industrial center of prime importance, as it produces the coke gas, tar and other by-products used in other plants. If the

strikers should be able to shut it down they would attain a commanding position.

Men Quit Mills Ahead of Schedule

Day Shifts Lighter Than Usual and Many Fail to Report at Night

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21.—Although the call of the unions made the steel strike effective to-morrow morning, reports showed that steel companies in the Pittsburgh district, at least, have already felt the effect of the summons. The skeleton Sunday day shifts in many plants were not as complete as under normal conditions, and union leaders said that a large number of men had decided not to report to-night.

All plants in the McKeesport district are under heavy guard to-night. Searchlights have been installed and command all entrances to the company's property.

No attempt was made by borough officials to stop a mass meeting to-night in a hall at Homestead. I. W. Reilly, secretary of the Homestead district of the American Federation of Labor, acted as chairman and told the mill men that 94 per cent of the iron and steel workers in the plants of the Homestead Steel Company, the Mesta Machine Company, Harrison-Walke Refractory Company and the Keystone Car Wheel Company had signed cards to strike to-morrow. He cautioned the men against any kind of demonstration or acts of violence, saying such methods would injure their cause.

Foster Urges All to Strike

Secretary Foster of the steel workers' national committee also spoke to-night in a Polish hall on the south side of Pittsburgh.

"The man who makes steel to-morrow is a strike breaker," he told the workers.

Pamphlets were distributed at the meeting containing statistics said to have been made by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, in favor of organized labor in the steel industry.

Superintendent August Mann of the American Steel and Wire Company's plant at Donora said to-night that the operation of the mills is up to the men. "If they appear for work we will operate the plant; otherwise we will shut down. No strike breakers will be employed," he said.

Night Shifts in the Steel and Sine Departments Starting at 6 o'clock to-night

E. R. Crawford, president of the McKeesport-Tyng Park company, with works at Port Vue, announced to-night at a meeting of citizens at that place that the operations of the plant would be continued to-night for an indefinite period. More than 3,500 men are employed in the works.

Prepared for Long Fight

How the strike will end and what its cost would be were questions that came to the minds of men when they realized that the industrial conflict had materialized. National leaders of labor unions involved had long prepared for the strike. They say they are prepared for a strike but they had not hoped it would come so soon. The question of finance was discussed at the last meeting of the National Committee for Organizing the Iron and Steel Workers, and it was said a meeting of the national unions will be held soon to complete plans for the support of the strike.

Labor Leaders were asked to-day if they knew of any efforts being made to bring about a suspension of the strike

Up to the last minute there was a faint hope held out that President Wilson might find a way out, but nothing has come from him to the union leaders.

Prepared to Run Plants

No information came from the corporation side of the contest to-day. Officials of subsidiaries and independent concerns during the last week declared they would operate their plants if they can, and they have made all preparations to do so and protect their loyal workers and property. Guards were placed at all the steel mills in this district. City and borough authorities throughout Allegheny County were also prepared for any emergency.

Union leaders in their circulars and otherwise have cautioned their men against violence. "The American Federation of Labor has won all its great progress," by peaceful and legal methods, says the strike order.

Strike Calls Posted

Talentum, Brackenridge and Natrona to-day were posted with cards

Demands on Bethlehem; Midvale Men to Quit

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 21.—Representatives of organized labor in plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company, largest independent steel producer, meeting here to-day, directed the national committee to ask a conference with company officials for the purpose of abolishing the company's unions, adopting collective bargaining and installing standard rates of pay. Failing to secure this meeting before Thursday, the conference requests the national committee to order a strike effective September 29. Thirty-two thousand men would be affected by the strike order.

COATESVILLE, Penn., Sept. 21.—More than 1,000 union employees of the Midvale and Lukens steel mills at a meeting here to-night completed arrangements to strike to-morrow morning.

The plant committee of employees of the Midvale company, who are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, also held a meeting to-day and adopted resolutions deploring the strike, declaring that its members would report for work to-morrow as usual.

calling upon the iron and steel workers to strike. Ministers in the churches of the three towns offered special prayers for the safety of the workers and asked for divine aid in avoiding violence and bloodshed in the community. In some Sunday schools audiences were told to be level-headed and avoid spreading radical rumors.

A small detachment of state police arrived in Brackenridge for duty. Orders were given union steel workers by the union officials in charge of the Brackenridge district to avoid violence of any kind. No meetings were held to-day by the union organizers. They said pickets will be thrown about the mills there to-morrow morning, but no effort will be made to molest men entering the plants.

Police Superintendent R. J. Alderday to-day swore in more than 130 men to act as sub-detendants within Pittsburgh during the strike. He said that he would probably swear in several hundred men for duty. They will start patrol duty to-morrow morning.

Steel Officials Show No Alarm

Comment on Strike Not Expected Until After Reports are Received

At the headquarters of the United States Steel Corporation in this city yesterday there was no indication of uneasiness over the fact that a strike designed to force suspension of operations in all the company's 145 plants in twenty states will go into effect to-day.

Both Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors, and James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, spent yesterday at their country homes. Mr. Gary adhered to his policy of silence and issued no statement of the company's plans for combating the strike. Each subsidiary has been given discretion to meet the situation as its officers see fit. The only general order which has been made public was the letter from Mr. Gary to the presidents of the various subsidiary companies directing them not to yield on the principle of the "open shop."

It is not probable any comment will be made on the strike until the corporation learns what percentage of its 265,000 employees responds to the strike call. These reports must come from plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Connecticut, Alabama, California, Washington, Mississippi, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware, New York and Ontario, Canada.

It was estimated, however, that the number of workers affected, directly or indirectly, by the strike will aggregate half a million. The average daily pay of the corporation's employees, including the administrative and selling force, is \$8.23, according to a recent report to the district. This is an increase of 136 per cent since 1914,

when the average was \$2.88. The average annual pay in 1918 was \$1,950. Iron ore properties of the corporation are mainly in the Lake Superior district, the southern region of Alabama and Georgia. Coal and coke properties are located in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Colorado, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Extensive coke, oil and gas properties are now owned and controlled in a number of states, and at several lake ports there are extensive ore docks. Seven ocean-going steamers and numerous smaller craft are owned and operated, together with more than 1,000 miles of railroad.

Subsidiary Companies

Subsidiary companies of the corporation are the Carnegie Steel, Illinois Steel, Universal Portland Cement, Inland Steel, National Tube, National Steel and Wire, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Sharon Tin Plate, American Bridge, Union Steel, Clairton Steel, Clairton By-Product Coke, Federal Shipbuilding, Canadian Steel, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad, Fairfield Steel and Chickasaw Shipbuilding, in addition to its coal, coke, iron ore and transportation properties. The railroads include the Bessemer & Lake Erie, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, Duluth & Iron Range and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern.

The properties owned by the corporation were valued on January 1 last at \$1,871,251,897, and its total assets aggregated \$2,571,671,775. The undivided surplus amounted to \$468,888,421 and its net income for the year 1918 was \$168,631,856.

Records of the corporation show that 67,741 employees have become shareholders in the companies for which they work. They own 156,680 shares of stock, and the pay of the employees ranges from \$3.50 a day for common laborers to a day for skilled rollers in the mills.

\$12,650,000 in Welfare Work

Referring to attention given by the Steel Corporation to the care of its employees, an official of its bureau of social service, in a report submitted to directors in which it was shown that \$12,650,000 was expended in welfare work in 1918.

The 1918 show 2,901 persons in the lists, with payments of more than \$709,000 annually to persons averaging twenty-nine years service with an average age of sixty-three years. The pension fund, including the endowment of \$4,000,000 created by the late Andrew Carnegie in 1901, amounts now to more than \$12,000,000. The report of the welfare bureau shows that in all localities where it has large numbers of employees modern sanitary buildings graded as to needs and size of families have been constructed. The report is designed to be only sufficient to meet upkeep and maintenance.

A large force of experts is employed in examining and welfare work among employees. This includes providing recreation facilities, improvement of homes and general education particularly for those of foreign birth.

5,000 Youngstown Workers Go Out

Stocks of Arms in City Exhausted; Organizers Warn of Violence

Special Correspondence
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The first blow in the nation-wide steel strike has been struck.

Five thousand steel workers, on the day shift, walked out of the mills here to-day. The mills affected were the Republic Iron and Steel, the Sheet and Tube Company, the Briar Hill Steel Company and the Ohio and Union plants of the Carnegie Company.

Both sides are preparing for battle. Merchants who handle a supply of revolvers, rifles, shotguns and ammunition held their entire stock had been sold out. Special deputies have been sworn in and the police have made all arrangements to handle the situation as it develops.

Five thousand steel workers, the majority of them foreigners, signed up with the Iron and Steel Workers' Union at secret meetings held here to-day in preparation for the strike, which is to go into effect here at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thousands at Mass Meetings

Organizers and officials of the Steel Workers' Union called mass meetings in all parts of the city to-day and thu-

Many Strikers Planning De Luxe Vacation Here

Striking steel workers in considerable numbers, and some of the executives in the plants closed by the strike, intend to come to New York for a vacation during the cessation of work, it was indicated yesterday by reservations made at hotels in this city.

The Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, Majestic, Astor and Pennsylvania hotels were among those which reported an extraordinary number of rooms engaged in advance by telegraph from such steel centers as Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Braddock and McKeesport. In many instances, it was said, the reservations were made by workmen in the mills.

Thousands of steel workers packed the halls, the eleventh-hour joining of the men becoming so heavy that it was necessary to enlist the services of local delegates in handling the applications.

The manner in which the men turned out at the meetings to-day the great number who joined the union at the late hour proves to us that the strike will completely tie up the steel plants in this district," declared J. E. McCadden, district organizer for the steel union.

Organizers expressed the fear they would be unable to hold the men in check if the steel companies attempt to work the strike breakers, which, it is charged, have been imported.

"We have warned the men repeatedly not to attempt any violence of any sort and to conduct the strike in a quiet, orderly manner," declared A. T. Treat, an American Federation of Labor organizer. "But if the mills don't know whether we can handle them or not."

Estimates on Strike Vary

Officials of the union and company differ widely in their views as to the number of men who will go out to-morrow morning.

"We will tie the mills up tighter than a drum," said McCadden. "Practically nobody will go in to-morrow."

"I don't believe that many men will strike in our mill," declared Thomas J. Bray, president of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. "But, whether they strike or not, we are going to operate the mill just the same. The same thing holds good for all of the other mills in the Youngstown district."

Unions Expect 85,000 To Quit Near Chicago

Employers Smile and Say Only 15,000 Steel Workers are Likely to Join the Walkout

Special Correspondence
CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Last-minute meetings were held to-day by the 100,000 steel workers in the Chicago district in an effort to get every man possible to refuse to return to work to-morrow morning. Union leaders were enthusiastic, declaring that 85 per cent of the men will strike. Steel company officials smiled and said that 15 per cent will be nearer the correct figure.

"Nineteen thousand of our more than 20,000 men will strike," said the spokesman for the union in South Chicago. The Allied Steel Workers' Council of that place ordered an assessment of 10 cents on each union member to finance the strike.

\$1,000,000 Fund Reported
Chairman John Fitzpatrick of the national committee for organizing steel workers, gave out a statement in which he said it was reported that the Steel Corporation was ready to spend a billion dollars to beat the union. He would not vouch for the truth of the story, he said, but added: "I do know they have raised armies and are naming them in violation of the laws of the United States."

Five hundred men who are employed in the Illinois Steel Company and have an independent organization announced that they had an agreement with their company not to quit work on less than a month's notice and that they had decided not to strike.

A meeting in Gary was declared to

be the biggest ever held there. About 4,000 men crowded into the hall. Most of the speakers were bitter in their denunciation of E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation.

"Judge Gary has until midnight to judge to prove to the country he is a good American citizen," said Theodore J. Vind, head of the South Chicago Labor Assembly.

"No man is a good citizen who will plunge the American nation into a conflict with such possibilities for bloodshed as exist in this strike. On Judge Gary's shoulders rests the responsibility for whatever happens.

Expect Aid of Miners
"This strike is the greatest labor movement this country has ever seen. Nobody can tell where it will end. But I can tell you some things that will happen:

"The lake seamen will not take a single pound of ore to these mills if we go out on strike.

"The miners will not dig a single pound of ore for these mills.

"And I am morally certain that when the time comes the railroad men will refuse to haul a single pound of steel from these plants.

"We are still willing to submit our demands to a conference, but if Judge Gary wants to end this strike, he has to pay all its costs peacefully, and his friends will have to work the plants.

"The Steel Corporation has, in the time we were at war, piled up profits enough to pay all its dividends for three years in the future. Isn't that profiteering?"

Mills to Be Picketed

The rights of the men on strike were explained by Paul P. Glaser, their lawyer. He told them they have the right to picket the plants peacefully, and pickets will be put out at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The president of the switchmen's union, C. J. Ditch, assured the strikers that they have "four million workers back of you." He referred to the American Federation of Labor. He did not definitely pledge the railroad men to strike, but indicated that they will take appropriate action in due time.

After the meeting the leaders declared that the strike will be 100 per cent effective in Gary.

Warning has been given the men in some of the plants that by striking they will lose all their priority rights. The men are being urged to work for long service. The men are told that if they strike for a single day they will be put on the basis of new men and lose all their pension and other privileges.

\$50,000,000 Properties Insured Against Rioting

Applications for Policies Pour Into Hartford, Conn., From the Pittsburgh Steel District

Special Correspondence
HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—Property of a value estimated at \$50,000,000 has in the last three days been insured by Hartford insurance companies against the results of strike rioting in the Pittsburgh steel district. Under the authority of a general state insurance law passed in 1917, permitting the Hartford companies to write war risk and property damage policies, they are now in a position to handle riot and commotion risks. With little solicitation, business is pouring in to the local companies from Pittsburgh.

Insurance officials say this is a direct result of the recent Boston situation, where for the first time in history nearly every property owner evidenced a fear of riot risk policy. It is believed that this latest insurance contract has only lately come to the attention of property owners around Pittsburgh, for the demands for insurance began suddenly on Friday and the telephone wires have been hot ever since, including to-day, with requests for policies pending the issuance of a policy.

The policies cover civil commotion and insurrection rioting, lawlessness and explosion. In some cases the policies are for greater amounts than the first policies, one instance being an increase to \$10,000,000 for riot insurance on property insured against fire for only \$3,000,000. Usually the policy covers only about 50 per cent of the value of the property, with a co-insurance clause making the owner liable for his uninsured percentage of any loss.

A WORD TO TRUSTEES WITH UNINVESTED BALANCES

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Let us know what amount.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY

Guaranty Fund over \$9,000,000
59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

2,500 Men Scheduled To Quit Plants in Wheeling Area To-day

Special Correspondence
WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 21.—At a meeting, attended by more than 2,500 mill workers here this afternoon, John M. Peters, Wheeling district secretary of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, told the men to go to their homes and remain peaceful. All were cautioned to obey the laws, to cause no disturbance and not to hold meetings unless authorized by the International Union.

Announcement was made that 1,000 men will quit work in the course of to-night, while approximately 500 more will continue to work in the several independent local mills, which have recognized the union. In the entire Wheeling district, embracing an area of approximately twenty square miles, fully 25,000, it was said, will strike in the morning. No disorder is anticipated, as the men have announced they will remain away from the plants during the strike.

Officials of the various plants concerned in the strike order declined to make any statement concerning the effect of the walk-out, but all intimated that the plants will be open, and if sufficient men report for duty an effort will be made to operate.

East Liverpool Expects Steel Plants to Continue

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Unless something unexpected happens, steel plants here and in the vicinity, employing about 5,200 men, will operate as usual to-morrow. All are open shops, and employees, so far as known, are satisfied.

We have 32 of the suits advertised Friday left. We inadequately described them thus:

English model, flare skirt. Stylish in cut, restrained in pattern—a natty, tasteful combination—\$34.95—At this price it's worth a call to see if we can fit you. Cordially,
Wm. Morgan & Sons

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Dress Shirts in Pique bosoms, \$3.50 to 5.00.

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Belgium — Italy

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