

# Curb Brokers, Silenced by Explosion, Aid in Work of Rescue

## 1,700 Police Put on Guard Within Hour

Response of Force, Tired Out From Long Tours of Duty in Car Strike, Sets Record in Efficiency

Call Based on War Plan Patrolmen Stationed Three Yards Apart Keep Big Crowds Outside of Lines

New York's police force, overworked and fagged out from its long tours of duty in connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike, met the emergency created by yesterday's disaster efficiently and with a speed that won them much praise.

Immediately upon receipt of news of the accident at Police Headquarters, a mobilization order was sent out to Brooklyn Headquarters, where 1,900 men from the other four boroughs have been on duty since the car strike began. This directed that all of them be dispatched without delay to the scene of the explosion.

Within an hour 1,700 men had reported to Commissioner Enright at Broad and Wall streets and were on duty holding the crowds in check. They came over from Brooklyn in special subway and "L" trains, commandeered motor trucks and surface cars, and the preparations for just such an emergency had been so perfect that no time was lost in assigning them to their places.

**Police Struggle With Crowds**  
For the first few minutes after the blast the small number of police on hand were inadequate to cope with the situation and private citizens were impressed into service in holding the police lines. Several newspaper men who had arrived early were informally deputized and they assisted the authorities in holding back the curiosity seekers.

Credentials that usually are passports through police lines meant little to the police yesterday. Only Police and Fire Department officials and accredited newspaper reporters were permitted to pass the lines, and even then, until an appeal was taken by newspaper men to Mayor Hylan, they were kept at a distance.

Lines were drawn at Broadway and William Street on Wall Street, Pine Street on Nassau, and at Exchange Place on Broad. With a policeman at every yard it was impossible for the thousands of persons to break through and impede the work of rescuers.

**Quick Response to Calls**  
The police who were on duty in Brooklyn were not the only ones called out. The general mobilization order summoned reserves from nearly every precinct in the city and it was an unusually short time after the summons that details were on the scene from northern Manhattan and the Bronx.

This general mobilization is an assembly of police conceived by former Commissioner Arthur Woods, and originally was designed as a war-time precautionary measure. The authorities intended to use it in the event of rioting or demonstration on a big scale. Yesterday it had its first test and it worked out without disappointing the officials.

Commissioner Enright arrived with the first detachments of police and personally made an investigation in the Morgan offices, where he was in conference with Thomas R. Lamont, Robert Bacon and J. P. Morgan.

Active direction of the police arrangements was in the hands of Deputy Commissioner Daley, under whom the inspectors worked.

## Telephones Swamped By Hospital Calls

Financial District Exchanges Give Right of Way to Messages for Aid

Downtown telephone lines were deluged with calls within a few moments after the explosion. For more than a half hour it was almost impossible to get a call through on any of the exchanges in lower Manhattan. The traffic jumped 300 per cent. Emergency calls for hospitals, doctors, Police and Fire departments were given right of way and sent through without much delay, but the thousands of anxious relatives calling to learn the fate of the workers were given no attention and business calls necessitated by the disaster were delayed for long periods. The explosion occurred just after the busy noon hour, when many of the operators were at lunch or on their rest periods in the telephone exchange offices. All were promptly recalled and every position at the switchboards was soon occupied.

## Many Bomb Outrages Here in Last Ten Years

Places Attacked Include Police Headquarters, Courthouse and Cathedral

For the last ten years New York has been the center of various bomb outrages which culminated yesterday in a scene of unprecedented horror. On November 14, 1910, a large bomb was found sputtering on the front steps of the Centre Street Court. Only the timely appearance of a court clerk who extinguished the fuse prevented the possible wrecking of the courthouse.

On February 4, 1914, John Paul Farrell confessed to having made and sent bombs which a year earlier had killed two persons and wrecked the library of Judge Otto A. Rosalisky's home at 611 West 110th Street.

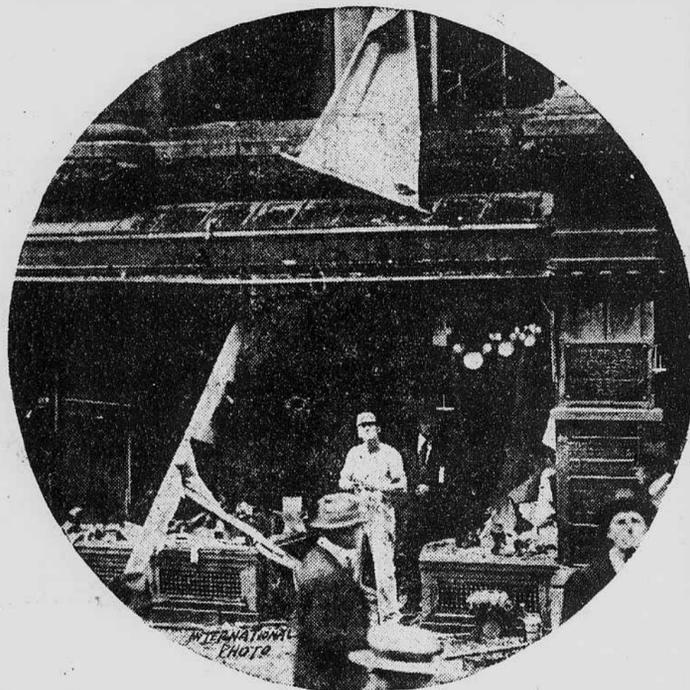
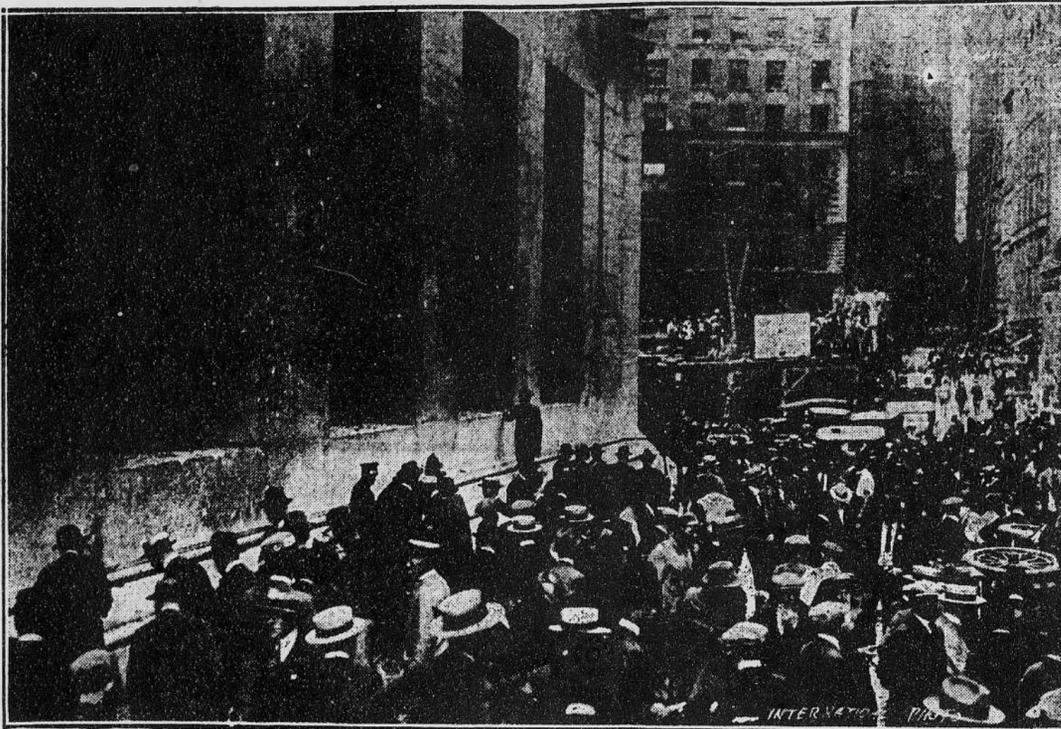
On March 2, 1915, Frank Arbano and Carmine Carbone were arrested by the Bomb Squad while placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Both were anarchists, and they were sentenced to two years in prison.

On May 4, 1915, five pounds of dynamite exploded in front of the Bronx Borough Hall, completely wrecking the entrance and endangering a hundred persons. This was believed to be the work of friends of white slavers, following their conviction and sentencing to long prison terms by Justice Weeks.

On July 5, 1915, an attempt was made to wreck police headquarters. Detectives found a bomb sizzling away in the basement. No damage was done.

On October 26, 1916, a bomb wrecked the subway station at Lexington Avenue and 110th Street. Three laborers were sentenced to twenty years in prison.

## Where the Explosion Struck Hardest



Above are the Morgan offices, with their shattered windows. To the left, below, the wreckage of a cigar shop, opposite; and to the right, the entrance to the Assay Office.

## Panic Amid Ghastly Scene Of Wreckage

(Continued from page one)

Fifteen hundred men in the Bronx Street Curb Market, south of Exchange Place, were at the height of their noon-day traffic when the explosion silenced them. Instantly they started to run, many of them ignorant of what had happened, plunging into the side streets. A restaurant opposite the exchange was the center of a panic, tables were knocked over, waitresses and customers rushed to the street and several women fainted.

**Morgan Building Most Injured**  
Close inspection of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the explosion disclosed that the Morgan building suffered the most injury. Not only were all the windows on the Broad and Wall

streets sides demolished, but the concussion spent its force within the bank's offices, where the bronze cages for the clerks, the marble counters and part of the colored glass dome were damaged. The Assay and the Sub-Treasury buildings suffered only external injury, one of the iron slugs, which were sprayed over the neighborhood, having knocked off a piece of the cornice of the Assay Building. The weathered front of the Sub-Treasury was spotted with nicks where it had been hit by the iron bolts.

An indication that scores were hurt, of whom no record was kept, was shown by the work of the medical staff of the Reserve Bank in the Equitable Building. Five nurses and two doctors, who were on duty on the fourth floor of the Equitable Building, dressed the wounds of more than thirty men and women who had been cut by broken window glass. No record of the names was kept. The wounded were mostly clerks and stenographers who had run out of other buildings and were found in the street.

**Mayor Visits Hospitals**  
Estimate Board Meets To-day to Consider Offering a Reward  
Mayor John F. Hylan, accompanied by Mrs. Hylan, his secretary, J. P. Sinnott, and Mrs. Sinnott, the Mayor's daughter, visited the scene of the disaster and lower Manhattan hospitals where victims are being cared for last night.

"I am just looking around again to see if anything more can be done," the Mayor said. "The Board of Estimate will meet to-morrow morning to consider the question of a large reward for the apprehension of persons guilty of this outrage."

The Mayor said that he had heard nothing of a report that New York bankers had pooled a reward of \$100,000. Late last night there was no confirmation of this report.

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## All Exchanges In U. S. Shut By Disaster

Many Banks Here Close Doors at Early Hour and Only Business of Utmost Importance Is Transacted

Trading Goes On To-day

Suspension of Stock Deals Agreed On Throughout Nation as Precaution

As quickly as news reached other cities that the New York Stock Exchange had ceased operations for the day, due to the explosion and as a precautionary measure, similar action was taken by every other stock exchange in the United States. All of them will resume operations this morning. Many of New York's banks closed following the blast, and only the most urgent business was carried on.

Business generally in the financial district will be resumed to-day despite the havoc wrought in many offices. J. P. Morgan's banking house announced through Thomas W. Lamont that they would proceed with whatever financial matters they were engaged upon when the disaster occurred.

**Trading to Go On To-day**  
William H. Remick, president of the New York Stock Exchange, announced after a special meeting of the board of governors, that trading in securities will be resumed at 10 o'clock. The announcement was after the suspension that took place a few minutes after the exchange building was rocked to its foundations. The other exchanges, including the curb market and the Consolidated Stock Exchange, which were also forced to quit because of the explosion, will begin business at the usual hour of 10 o'clock.

Mr. Remick, who was talking to a member of the "money" crowd at the time the explosion occurred, immediately rushed to the rostrum of the big trading floor and rang the gong, which informed the excited brokers that trading had ceased for the day. The usual procedure in case of an ordinary emergency would have been to call a meeting of the governors, but the necessity seemed so great to Mr. Remick that he took it upon himself to call a halt to trading. His action was later approved by the governing committee.

Securities bought and sold on Wednesday ordinarily would have been delivered today, and these deliveries were being made up to the noon hour or the time of the explosion. According to a ruling of the exchange, however, deliveries uncompleted will be made to-day. It was also ruled that deliveries on yesterday's transactions, which in the usual course of events would be made to-day, will not be made until Monday. The statement issued by Mr. Remick, announcing that trading will be resumed to-day, follows:

"The governing committee determined that the exchange would be open for business at the usual hour as tomorrow morning, Friday, September 17, 1920."

It was also announced that at the meeting suitable resolutions had been passed commending employees of the exchange for remaining at their posts during the explosion afterward.

**Stocks and Bonds Missing**  
It was impossible for the authorities of the exchange to get an accurate line on the amount and value of securities that were lost either through the injury or death of messengers on the streets, but an estimate up to 3:30 indicated that 2,574 shares of stock were missing and about \$85,000 in bonds. Most of the securities are either numbered or otherwise earmarked, and if lost it is believed that new securities can be issued to replace them.

Following the explosion business at the banks in the financial district was either suspended for the rest of the day

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## Billion in Gold Near Scene of the Explosion

If the Wall Street explosion was a radical plot against capital, it struck at the heart of things. Within a short stone's throw of the blast was stored perhaps a billion dollars in gold—probably the greatest accumulation of this precious metal anywhere in the world to-day. At least \$900,000,000 was the estimated value of gold in the United States Assay Office, and possibly another \$150,000,000 reposed in the United States Sub-Treasury, next door.

detailed to guard every approach to the scene of the explosion. Hundreds of sightseers were present until late.

## Daniels's Brother-in-Law Believed Among Injured

Worth Bagley, of Washington, D. C., is among those who received treatment at the Broad Street Hospital immediately after the explosion. He is believed to be Commander David Worth Bagley, who commanded the destroyer Jacob Jones when she was torpedoed during the war. He is a brother-in-law of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and was decorated for distinguished service after he had been rescued from his sinking ship by a member of his crew.

The Worth Bagley treated at the hospital was not in uniform and said to have been but slightly injured.

or greatly restricted. Many of the banks in the vicinity of the Morgan offices and the new Assay Office and Sub-Treasury across the street were so badly damaged that only business of the most urgent character could be transacted. Among these were the Bankers Trust Company, the Equitable Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, the Bank of Manhattan, the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, the Bank of the Americas and the Bank of Cuba.

## Blast Damage Is Repaired

Powerful incandescent lamps illuminated the Morgan bank, the New York Stock Exchange and the United States Assay Office as darkness approached last night while workmen were busy repairing the damage done by the explosion. Motor trucks brought large quantities of lumber to the assay office and Morgan & Co. Scores of workmen were busy until a late hour. The shattered windows of the assay office were boarded tight.

Scores of detectives and police were

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