Miners Winning In a Fair Fight, Lewis Declares

Report of U. S. Judge Refusing Final Papers to Aliens on Strike Angers Him; No Comment on Daugherty

Dynamiting Is Reported

Non-Union West Virginia Worker Shot: Fight Grows Bitter in Pennsylvania

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, said to-day that the miners were determined to win by a vigorous fight and by lawful methods. He showed interest in the statement of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, in Indianapolis Tuesday, that the government would not permit miners or operators to repeat acts that caused indictments in previous strikes.

Mr. Lewis made no comment on the statement. He said the strike was fully effective among all members of the miners' union and that from 70,000 to 75,000 men in non-union fields had responded to the strike call. Many of these men were now being made members of the union, he said.

Mr. Lewis was shown a dispatch from Pittsburgh which said Charles P. Orr, Federal judge, was accused of refusal to grant final citizenship papers to striking mine workers.

"If the reported action of Judge Orr is true," said Lewis, "it constitutes a reflection on the Federal judiciary and will operate to lessen the respect in which the courts are held by the American people. It is unthinkable that any court would require as a qualification for citizenship of the United States that an applicant should continue in bondage to an industrial corporation."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

Pittsburgh Operators Alarmed

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—With more mines closing down to-day in the non-union strongholds operators in these territories, with steel and other industries dependent upon the mines for coal and coke, are alarmed over the situation.

The Cambria-Somerset field, where the big Berwind-White and the Lochrie mines are located, is receiving the attention of strike organizers, who took steps to launch an "enveloping" movement designed to bring all the miners working in these two counties within the union fold. The territory has been non-union for years. John Brophy, president of District No. 2, has established headquarters at Cresson, Cambria County, and plans to sweep the entire non-union territory with the union organizing movement.

To-day two more non-union mines closed in the field, those of the Muskin Run and Egoff coal companies near Central City. In Windber, 2,500 former non-union mine workers employed by the Berwind-White interests were taken into the mine workers' union. At Scalp Level, 2,000 Berwind-White miners were taken into the union and an acre of ground leased to start a store to supply strikers and their families. Another meeting was held at Cairnbrook.

The battleground here is in the territory long non-union in and around Uniontown, where are located the bulk of the Frick workings. Three high officials of the union mine workers, with all the organizers the union can assign to the territory, to-day were centering their efforts on northern Fayette County, on three big operations of the Frick interests at Leisenring and the four operations of the Rainey interests.

Another non-union mine in Westmoreland County was struck by union organizers yesterday when Edna No. 1 mine of the Hillman Coal Company, near Adamsburg, said to employ 350 to 400 men, closed down.

Jamestown Voting Machine Is Adopted

The Board of Elections was informed yesterday by Secretary of State Lyons that he had adopted the voting machine manufactured by the Jamestown Registering Machine Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., as the one to be installed in this city under the law recently passed. The board failed to select a machine. When the matter was before the board recently a vote on various types of machines resulted in a deadlock, the two Republican members voting for the Jamestown machine and the two Democrat members voting for another type. The selection then fell to the Secretary of State.

Upon receipt of the Secretary of State's communication the board met and decided to request the Board of Estimate at its meeting to-morrow to appropriate sufficient money to purchase the voting machines. The law provides that 15 per cent of the election districts in the city be equipped with voting machines this year, and the estimated cost is about $450,000. The Board of Elections is required to provide the machines by May 15, and, failing to do so, the Secretary of State is then empowered by law to make the contract for their manufacture and purchase.

It is expected that the Democratic members of the board will find a way to pass the responsibility for the entire transaction to the Secretary of State. This may be accomplished at the meeting of the board Monday by raising the question as to whether the board can execute a contract without advertising for bids.

Waiter Seized, Admits Part in Shattuck Theft

(Continued from page one)

eiry disappeared, was said to have drawn the plan of the house on the tablecloth before him as he sat in the restaurant, striving to prove to those at the table with him the ease with which the enterprise could be carried out.

Informed that De Villard's was the place, Detectives Rizzo and Gilbert were sent there in the guise of waiters looking for jobs. Even with jobs paying nothing but tips, there were few vacancies at De Villard's, but Gilbert could sing and prevailed upon the manager to hire him and his friend by expatiating upon the added allurement of a singing waiter.

Gilbert and Rizzo were hired, and for the better part of a week hastened back and forth between their tables and the steaming kitchen, Gilbert, in his leisure moments, strolling among the tables and singing. After hours and on dull evenings they gossiped with their fellow employees and at last heard the name of Bagnoli mentioned.

They said they knew him and proved it by saying that his first name really was Moses and not Maurice. They learned that there was something unexplained in the career of Bagnoli. Steady as a church, with an honorable war record in his country's service and two children waiting in Corsica for him to earn their passage money, he had suddenly disappeared.

Many Reasons for Departure

There were reports that he had come into a fortune, that he had eloped with an heiress, that he had become a bootlegger and was a millionaire. One day a friend got a message from him. The friend told the two new waiters who were so interested in poor Bagnoli. He was in a roadhouse near Plainfield, it seemed, and was in some trouble about which he had been most vague.

It was yesterday that Gilbert and Rizzo got that information. Within fifteen minutes after its receipt Gegan and his men were racing toward the Watchung Mountains in a swift motor car. It was after dark when they arrived. The proprietor was alone in his office. They questioned him discreetly.

A poor young man, broken in health, was staying there; in fact, was the only guest at the time, they learned. He had no money and had been taken in out of charity. He had a room in the attic. Probably he was there now.

He was, but he had not been a moment before. He had been just behind the office door and had overheard enough of the discreet questioning to cause him of a November woodchuck. He celerity of a November woodchuck. He was hauled out kicking and screaming, and it was several minutes before he could be quieted.

It was all true, he said, but he had had misgivings from the start and, as he stood before them, had got nothing at all out of the robbery. He had, in fact, been robbed by those who got him into the trouble. They had argued with him for days, he said, especially Henri Boilat, before he would consent to join them. He consented only because it meant passage to America for his children.

Boilat, he said, had given him the pistol he was to use. It was a toy pistol, Bagnoli said, and still had the price tag on it—59 cents. With this in his hand he had stood guard over the wine vault while his companions plundered the house. Whether they had real pistols or not he did not know.

He did know that there was not so much as a stickpin of the loot in his pockets when Boilat gave the word to go. He got nothing from the robbery. Even the toy pistol he had thrown away. Boilat got most of the jewelry, he believed.

As the robbery had taken place Sunday his job at the restaurant was still open and he went back to it thankfully, though fearfully. A week ago his fears became so strong that he drew on the slender savings that were to bring his children overseas and fled. Plainfield was as far as he could afford to go.

U. S. Officers Call Semenoff Arch-Butcher

(Continued from page one)

by General Semenoff, and he put the number at 100,000 men, women and children.

May Air Secret of Entry Here

The inquiry was begun at the instance of Senator Borah, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, who takes the view that Semenoff, who is now in New York, should be deported. Before the investigation closes it may go to the question of why Semenoff was permitted to enter this country. It is the understanding that the Department of Labor did not desire to permit him to enter, but that the State Department took the opposite view, and it was because of the State Department's attitude that he was able to come in.

General Semenoff was represented at the hearing by counsel, John Kirkland Clark, of New York, who cross-examined General Graves and Colonel Morrow, but did not shake their evidence. Mr. Clark is endeavoring to defend General Semenoff, as he made plain at the close of the hearing, on the ground that the Cossack was not personally responsible for the crimes and that they were committed by subordinates or persons not under his control, also that he was responsible to Kolchak.

Mr. Clark notified the committee that General Semenoff desired to testify and would appear if he could do so while under arrest in New York under a charge of theft. He also said that Colonel Krupski, who describes himself as in charge of foreign affairs under Semenoff in Siberia and who is in New York, will appear.

John T. Taylor, legislative representative of the American Legion, was present at the hearing. He is expected to testify. He told newspaper men he previously had advised the State, Labor and War departments about the record of Semenoff in Siberia and protested against him being allowed to enter this country.

U. S. Near War With Semenoff

While it has long been known there was trouble in eastern Siberia between the American Expeditionary Forces and Semenoff, the full version of the facts as given by the American army officers in their official reports has never been disclosed. It came out to-day for the first time and it was made entirely clear that hostilities between the Americans and Semenoff's forces was barely averted.

Colonel Morrow declared that it became necessary for his forces, acting with the Czecho-Slovaks, to disarm 4,500 of the Semenoff troops in order to make it safe for the Czecho-Slovak forces to pass through and leave Siberia. He declared that it was his purpose and that of the Czecho-Slovaks to disarm them all had not "another power" intervened. He said he did not wish to say what power that was. Some of the members of the committee expressed the view that it was France.

While some of the testimony showed that small detachments of Japanese troops had operated with the Semenoff forces in raids and outrages on peasants, it was not brought out clearly what were the relations of Japan with Semenoff. Colonel Morrow did say that he had complained of Japanese troops taking part in outrages along with General Levitski's forces in the Selenga Valley, but the Japanese did nothing about it. General Levitski, as described by Colonel Morrow, was in command of "the wild division" of Mongolians and Cossacks, a part of Semenoff's troops.

Captain E. L. Earle, of St. Paul, a British officer, formerly on liaison duty in Eastern Siberia, will testify to-morrow concerning Semenoff and affairs in that territory.

Semenoff Ruthless, Graves Says

General Graves, who is now at Camp Dix, said he was in command of the American expedition in Siberia in 1919 and 1920. He had met Semenoff personally and knew of him through reports of officers and otherwise. He declared General Semenoff's reputation was that he had "little if any regard for human life or for property."

He said the first acute trouble between the Americans and Semenoff began soon after the American forces in the Baikal sector began guarding the railroad to keep it open for traffic. Semenoff began seizing Russians working on the railroad, whipping and in some cases killing them. His excuse was that it was his business to seize Bolsheviki wherever he could find them. A train of armored cars was used by Semenoff's troops in these operations.

General Graves testified that General Semenoff was charged with having held up trains at a town in Manchuria and taken 14,000,000 rubles from Chinese and Russians. One of Kolchak's generals later, according to General Graves, said Kolchak's government would have to settle for it.

General Graves told of being ordered to turn over arms to Kolchak. It was later brought out that this government sent 126,000 rifles to Kolchak. General Graves refused to turn them over in Semenoff's territory. Semenoff's men, with two armored cars and 400 soldiers, attempted to seize 15,000 of these rifles in charge of a lieutenant and fifty soldiers at Chita, where Semenoff's headquarters were. Colonel Morrow ordered the lieutenant to defend the arms to the last, and the rifles finally were allowed to proceed.

Both General Graves and Colonel Morrow told of the wholesale killings of prisoners at Adrianofsky. They put into the evidence statements of officers in the Russian railroad service who had taken pains to look into the facts. Near Adrianofsky was what was known as the "slaughter yard." Prisoners were taken out by carloads, according to the testimony, compelled to march up to great holes and shot down with machine guns. Colonel Morrow said they were not Bolshevists, but harmless peasants, and declared the country had long before been swept clear of Bolshevists.

Colonel Stepanoff was pointed out by Colonel Morrow as the chief executioner under Semenoff, and the climax of the massacres as he described them, taking his account from data furnished by Lieutenant C. I. McNutt, of the Russian railroad service, was the slaughter of fifty-three carloads of prisoners, totaling more than 1,600 persons, in one day. Stepanoff, according to the testimony, said he "couldn't sleep unless he had killed some one that day." The day following this great slaughter, Semenoff arrived at Adrianofsky, Stepanoff reported to him, and there was a banquet and celebration.

In the Selenga Valley raids, according to Colonel Morrow, old men, women and children, peaceful peasants, were shot down by machine guns and even locked in their houses and burned. The Monolian and Cossack soldiers got 4,000 sleigh loads of loot.

McManus's Kin Bails 10 After Saloon Raid

Sergeant Kasel and other policemen of the West Forty-seventh Street station raided a saloon in Forty-third Street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, last night in the interest of peace and order. John Sheehan and "Dutch" Hanlon, the proprietors, and eight men found there were booked on the good old charge of "disturbing the peace" to give the police a chance to look them over.

Scarcely had they been booked, however, with Detective Maney, casting a cynical eye on the names they insisted should be written in the blotter as theirs, when in came Charles A. McManus, Tammany Alderman and brother of "The" McManus, Tammany leader of the district. He conferred with John and "Dutch" in the back room, obtaining $2,70 from them. To this he added $2,300 and then put up $500 cash bail for each of the ten prisoners.

Semenoff in Jail To-day If New Bond Fails Him

General Gregory Semenoff, Cossack leader of Russian anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, will be surrendered to-day by his counsel in the office of Michael B. Eisenstein, agent of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, at 309 Broadway. It was announced last night that General Semenoff hopes to get a new bail bond, but failing this he will be turned over to the sheriff's office and lodged in Ludlow Street jail.

Mr. Eisenstein denied that surrender had been demanded because of inadequacy of the security offered. He said there were "important reasons" for the demand, but refused to state their nature.

When Deputy Sheriff John P. Murphy, with papers for Semenoff's detention, visited the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday in search of the general, the latter was said to be not there. A search began which ended when Semenoff was located during the afternoon in the office of his attorney at 61 Broadway. When the sheriff's officers reached that address the General had departed. Ezra P. Prentice, his chief counsel, told the visitors Semenoff would be turned over to-day to the proper authorities in case he was unsuccessful in finding the amount of bail required.

General Semenoff was to have been surrendered yesterday. When he failed to appear at the appointed time he was ordered taken into custody.

All Have Two Identical Bodies, Doyle Asserts

Etheric One, Same in Color, Form and Line, Departs From Physical Twin at Death, He Says in Lecture

Many Are in Mourning

Creator of Sherlock Holmes Thinks He Is Detective Enough to Avoid Sham

The physical body of man has its etheric duplicate, identical in color, form and line. In death this body is disengaged from its physical prototype and goes forth into the spirit world. The "ghosts" of the dead which some believe they see are these etheric bodies revisiting the world of matter.

With the utmost earnestness Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, British author and spiritualist, impressed these beliefs of his, which he said he had acquired directly from spirits, on a large audience in Carnegie Hall last night. He spoke on "The New Revelation," the first of a series of lectures he will give in this country, devoting the proceeds to the furtherance of psychical research. Describing in detail his experiences with mediums, Sir Arthur criticized a social system which imperils the personal freedom of this class. If Christ and the Apostles were alive now they would be subject to imprisonment under the laws that threaten mediums with jail, he said.

Beside the big, bluff Britisher, whose Edinburgh burr persists in spite of a lifetime spent in England, sat Lady Doyle, who has shared most of her husband's psychic experiences. Scores of women in mourning were in the audience. Sir Arthur brought tears to the eyes of many as he told of his personal communication with his son.

In outlining the circumstances that first turned his thoughts to spiritualism, Sir Arthur said that the claim of the spiritualist is either the greatest delusion of the human race or else the greatest evidence of progress ever made.

"I will put my cause before you as if you were a jury," he said. "For thirty-six years I have studied this question, and in all this time I have continually read about it and experimented with it. I started as an unbeliever. I knew as much about science as the degree of M. D. entitles one to, and I am supposed to know a little about detective work, which comes in very useful in inquiry of this sort."

This modest claim from the creator of Sherlock Holmes, who proffered it with a quizzical look and a rubbing of the chin that is a mannerism of his, convulsed his audience with laughter. Continuing, he said that were it not for his psychic research he would still be a materialist, and that it was only by actual experience he learned that the soul can exist independent of matter. His interest in things psychic was first aroused by an old Englishman called General Grayson, he said. It was whetted by the writings of Judge Edwards, of New York State, and took definite form after a study of articles written by Sir William Crookes.

"At first I thought all these men, while sound in their own lines, were a little soft in the brain on this one particular subject," said Sir Arthur. "Finally it dawned on me that I might be the one with the soft spot. After studying what Sir William offered in the way of evidence I felt I would be a moral coward if I stood back any longer and denied that spiritual phenomena were true. At that time I was mainly concerned with physical evidence, however. This phase lasted until the war. Then the voice of Rachel was heard mourning all over England. We lost ten in our own household, including my son."

Sir Arthur told of a woman coming to stay at his home who had lost three brothers, and of a seance at which these youths and his wife's brother, who also had been killed, communicated through automatic writing. Their messages came so clearly and so truly that it was impossible to doubt them, he said.

Signals Far Higher Things

"Soon I realized that physical phenomena are signals sent us in order that we may arise to higher things," Sir Arthur continued. "The human race has been very backward in seeing this. We watch these physical signals as we might watch a telephone ring, without answering it to find out what the message may be. My wife and I determined that we could not spend our lives to better advantage than spreading this knowledge."

Sir Arthur told of a medium in London who succeeded in having communication with the dead relatives of eighty out of a hundred persons he sent to her. Yet in London, as in New York, he said, a woman like this is likely to be seized by the police at any time, although there is not a clergyman in London doing more good than she.

Passover Feast Begins For the 3,233d Time

Jewish Homes and Synagogues Here Observe Holiday That Lasts Until April 20

The 3,233d Feast of the Passover commenced last night at sundown to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from Egypt by the Prophet Moses.

Impressive ceremonies, both in the homes of orthodox Jews and in synagogues, marked the beginning of the eight-day holiday. Until Thursday evening, April 20, none but unleavened bread will be eaten by members of the faith.

The "sedar" will be repeated to-night. The head of the family officiates and prayers are said between the courses—the youngest son asking the biblical four questions, which when answered tell the significance and story of Passover.

Sermons will be preached in all the synagogues during the week, exhorting Jews to aid in the movement to make Palestine the modern homeland.

The Jewish Welfare Board is acting as the host to men in the service, as well as disabled veterans who are able to leave the hospitals for the first two sedars. Matzoths have been distributed to United States Army posts, naval stations and wherever Jewish service men are stationed, as well as in Coblenz, Germany, the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, China and Hayti.

Col. Paul Beck Is Buried

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Lieutenant Colonel Paul W. Beck, of the army air service, shot and killed recently by Jean Day in his home at Oklahoma City, was buried to-day in the family lot in Arlington National Cemetery with military ceremonies.

Runs From New York to Boston in 47½ Hours

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BOSTON, April 12.—Sam Johnson, the "human locomotive," steamed up to City Hall to-day, met Mayor Curley and then staggered away for a sleep. Forty-four years old, he had just completed a run from New York, "legging" the 256 miles in forty-seven and a half hours. He left the Municipal Building in New York at 10:44 a. m. on Monday and arrived at Boston's municipal capitol shortly after 10 o'clock to-day.

He was accompanied by several persons in an automobile. One of them is supposed to lose $5,000 by Sam's ability to link the two cities in a continuous run. If Johnson had taken more than fifty hours he would not have collected the $5,000.

Just why Johnson wanted to run to Boston is a mystery. According to New Yorkers one is supposed to run to New York, not from it.

Johnson dropped twenty-six pounds on the trot from Broadway to School Street.

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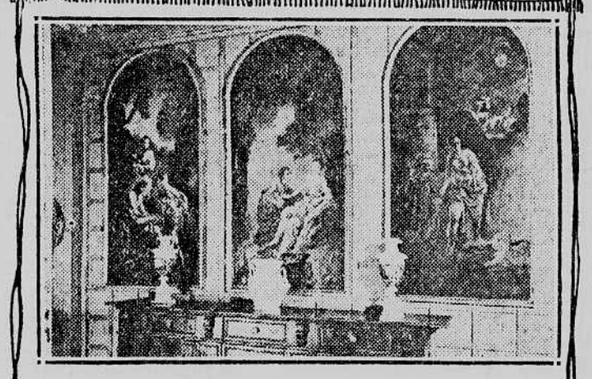

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