late, the great majority knows that it was the few who really wanted this strike. It was a well-planned stampede and the men came out because a few leaders started it.

Once out the men have had time to think it over, and although strenuous efforts have been made by Stewart Sharp to organize them into the Federation of Labor, it was a failure. Not more than 1,200 of the men employed in the several departments of the tube works and those in and about the rolling mills who are not eligible to membership in the Amalgamated Association joined the Federation. It was a sad blow to Sharp, as his Gospel Mission is closed. According to his own statement, made during his speech at Duquesne on last Saturday night, the business men of McKeesport have cut off their "contributions" to his Gospel work because of his part in the strike. He is local organizer for the Federation and could have made a nice thing out of it if all the tube workers had just allowed themselves to be organized.

The first break among the strikers was made on last Monday, when the machinists went back to work in the tube works. Following this on last Friday a number of men returned to work at the seamless tube works and to-day three or four hundred men started for the National Tube Works to go to work.

The strikers seemed to be expecting a break. For the first time since the mills were shut down they had pickets out and they were out in force. About the main entrance were gathered several hundred pickets and each man who came along with a dinner bucket in his hand was halted and talked to. The strikers were not at all backward about making threats. They assured the men who insisted on going to work that if they did so they would be brought out of the mills again in a hurry as they were in 1894.

It was an easy matter to hold up the men, as there were plenty of pickets and the workers came singly or in little bunches of two or three. The crowd gradually increased about the mill entrance until by 7 o'clock there were 500 or more of them present. Although this lasted from shortly after 6 o'clock until after 7 and although more or less violence was used in a dozen or more cases, not a policeman was in sight. The orders of Mayor Black to the lieutenants not to take policemen to such a scene unless he gave the orders were obeyed strictly.

On this there is likely to be clash of authority. Chief of Police Patrick Morrissey is a level-headed Irishman. He is trusted and respected by everybody in the city and in the past has shown that he can do his duty when not hampered by the Mayor. He is not in favor of the radical stand the Mayor has taken. The Chief does not expect to be a candidate for Congress. His political ambitions do not even lead him to dream of being a constable. He simply wants to do his duty as he is sworn to do it and as his bondsmen expect him to do it. He and the Mayor have already clashed and the Chief is preparing to take things into his own hands and direct the movements of his men regardless of the wishes or orders of the Mayor.

The Mayor will not allow the Chief to put extra men in the district near the mills to protect the men who want to go to work. The Chief insists that this shall be done as he considers it a disgrace to him as Chief of the Police Department of this city if he allows any citizen of McKeesport, to say nothing of strangers, to be beaten in the public streets. Personally he sides with the strikers, but he has reached the parting of the ways and must select his path. Just at present he is determined to maintain order and protect the lives and property of citizens, even though it may bring him the ill will of the Mayor.

The Mayor might try to remove him, if he attempts to do anything contrary to the wishes of that august person, but this would be dangerous just now. Public sentiment is greatly against the Mayor here, except among the more violently disposed of the strikers, and the removal of the Chief at this critical stage of the proceedings would probably result in the matter going to court.

The Mayor is now awaiting a decision from the State Supreme Court to determine whether or not he has the right to remove men arbitrarily from the police force. Twelve men whom he removed because they failed to vote and work for his election took the matter into court. It has not yet been decided and the Mayor has been slow about removing many since that time.

DUQUESNE PLANT RUNNING.

The open hearth department at the Duquesne plant was running to-day, although slightly crippled. The strikers have abandoned hope of getting this mill out, although they express themselves as satisfied with the results thus far. The only results that appear are that a large number of them lost their jobs.

To-day several of the discharged men went back to the mill and requested to be reinstated. Others who failed to appear yesterday reported to-day, and it is thought that by to-morrow the whole trouble will be forgotten.

The strike has been a fairly good thing for a lot of green country boys who came in from the surrounding country within the past year. Several of them were young fellows who kept their eyes and ears open and their mouths shut and to-day, instead of doing the menial work about the plant, they are holding good places from which the former occupants were discharged last week. There are a half dozen cases of this kind.

NEWCASTLE MEN MAY GIVE IN.

The Strikers Will Be Asked to Sign Individual Contracts.

SHARON, Pa., Sept. 2.—It is intimated that there may be a break in the strike at the National Steel Company's works at Newcastle, where 1,500 men are out. The company has made a proposition to the strikers, which they now have under consideration. It is substantially that the men return to work as individuals, the company to sign a contract with each man for a year or more. The scale is to embody all the conditions in the scale that was signed on July 25, 1901. The men in turn are to make individual contracts with the company for not less than one year. The contracts are to have no mention of union or non-union and it is understood there is to be no objection to men belonging to any organization, though none is to be recognized.

The workers held a meeting to-day, but neither accepted nor rejected the proposition.

BAY VIEW MEN WANT TO WORK.

Paper Being Circulated for Signatures to Break the Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—It is more than likely that as a result of last night's meeting in Bay View, the Milwaukee Amalgamated Association men will give up the steel strike in the West. The men listened in silence last night when James Hickey and J. D. Cooper told them that they had found 70 per cent. of the mills in the East running full blast and that Shaffer had led the association to hopeless defeat. Only one man rose to defend Shaffer and that was when Hickey accused Shaffer of practically amending the constitution to suit himself.

It was clear from the temper of the steel workers both last night and to-day when they got together in groups to discuss the situation that they regard the strike as utterly lost and that the only question to be determined is whether it is best to return to work without waiting for the permission of the national officers on next Saturday, the regular meeting day of the Bay View Amalgamated Lodge.

There is a possibility that a special meeting will be called before that time to decide on a course of action. The matter of returning to work might have been put to a vote last night, but some of the radicals who favor sticking to President Shaffer regardless of consequences were present and it was decided to give time for argument with these men, in hope of bringing about unanimous action when a vote is taken.

It is evident that the steel company expects the strike to be of short duration. At Bay View a large force of machinists and laborers is at work putting everything in order and the great blast furnaces are piling up tons of pig iron every day, which the company believes it will soon be in a position to use. The relations of the strikers to the officials of the company here are friendly. Before Hickey went East, he visited Joliet, and while he refused to admit that his trip had anything to do with the strike in the Joliet mills, it is believed that he ascertained the temper of the men there and found that a large element has the same sentiment as the Bay View conservatives. It is practically certain that when the Bay View lodge votes to return to work Joliet will follow suit.

This forenoon J. D. Cooper, one of the men who went East to investigate strike conditions there, began to circulate a petition among the Bay View men, asking that the strike be called off.

SHAFFER TALKS AT A PICNIC.

Refers to the "Mighty Tyrant Sitting on His Gold Throne in Wall Street."

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—Theodore Shaffer and the rest of the officials of the Amalgamated Association attended the Labor Day picnic at Ross Grove to-day. The Amalgamated Association and other union labor organizations attended with their full local membership. Saloonkeepers had given 100 barrels of beer for the occasion, and the liquor license laws of the State were suspended for the day. So much beer was sold that great disorder and drunkenness resulted, and there were so many fights that word was telephoned to Pittsburg that three men had been murdered. The picnickers returned home through the streets of Sharpsburg, and terrorized the police and inhabitants of that borough.

Shaffer made a speech. He said that many men suffered for the necessaries of life, and this was chiefly because "some men have too much of this world's goods, more than they could have earned honestly in a lifetime." Then he burst out:

"If the mighty tyrant sitting on his gold throne in Wall Street should descend to the humbler walks of life and grip the Amalgamated Association by the throat and try to strangle it to death other labor organizations would rise, push the monster back and say: 'You are mighty, but hold! for he is our brother!'"

Referring to the alleged oppression of the workingman, Shaffer said:

"For years we have been treating with the employers. When the trust came we wanted to be conservative, but when the combination of trusts came we saw that we must be vigilant. I cannot go into the details of the deliberations, but suffice it to say that the trust decided to extinguish our organization, when last March it told the workers in the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport that they would be discharged if they organized. We asked the trust to sign the scale for all its mills. Its answer was:

"'We will not sign, for if we let you organize all the mills the Amalgamated Association will be too strong. We must have enough non-union mills to have the balance of power.'"

Shaffer also said:

"They say that we broke our contracts when we came out on strike. As the head of the Amalgamated Association in the United States I am here to say that such a statement is as false as the heart of the man who made it. Our scale book is our contract, and we are willing to work for the wages agreed to therein. We are ready to go to work on the terms agreed to, but the trust will not let us—that is as organized men, but only as 'scabs.' There is nothing in our contract to compel us to continue working with the trust throughout a year.

"Shaffer's motto is: 'A speedy death is preferable to starvation.' If we yield to the trust now it will steal more mills and soon we shall be in its power. I would rather go down with the Amalgamated Association in destruction than be its President with its members starving. But the Amalgamated is not going to be licked. The trust and the newspapers will have their inning, but there will be a few of us left at the finish. If it comes to a last resort, there are the coal miners. I have said to them, when they sent deputations to me and said, 'Shaffer, say the word and we will come out,' 'Obey your leaders, and if in the course of time they shall think it best to quit work to help us, then we shall be thankful for your support.'"

MITCHELL'S DEFIANT TONE.

Tells the Miners That Their Turn May Come After the Steel Strikers'.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 2.—In addressing the United Labor organization at Lake Lodore to-day President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers said:

"The metropolitan papers have sent representatives here to see whether I would say anything on the steel strike and they have taken occasion to commend me for a recently published article on the validity of contracts. The United Mine Workers, who are the strongest single band of organized labor in the world, stand to-day, as always, in favor of the strict observance of contracts. It is said that the steel workers have violated their contracts. I am not authorized by President Shaffer to speak for the organization, but I believe that the steel workers had simply a choice between strike and ignominy."

Mitchell said that at the non-union mills men received 25 per cent. less than at the union mills and then went on:

"The steel strike is our own and that of every man who toils. Much depends on this strike, for the same men who own the steel mills control the anthracite coal, and if the steel workers should be defeated the capitalists would turn their guns on us next. If there is anything that you can do which will contribute toward the success of the strike it is your solemn duty to do it."

After saying that the United Mine Workers, as a rule, are opposed to strikes Mitchell added:

"But where the employers refuse to meet their men and discharge committees who wait on them then there may be cause for a strike, and if we strike, we will strike as we did last year all together and to stay out until we win.

"The agreement that we made with the companies last April has been kept inviolate by us but broken time and again by the companies. If they break it what claim is there on us to keep it? I do not want to convey the impression that we are going to strike again, but the contract must be kept or we are not going to work."

Mitchell then went on to speak strongly against the incorporation of labor unions. He said it is a device of the corporations to get the labor organizations into court.

"The violation of a contract by one member would, if incorporated, make the entire union liable," he concluded.

SORRY THEY DIDN'T ACCEPT.

Amalgamated Official Admits That a Mistake Was Made at the Conference.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—Ben I. Davis, member of the Advisory Committee of the Amalgamated Association, said in an interview to-day:

"If we had known what we do now, the last offer of the United States Steel Corporation at the Hotel Lincoln conference in July would probably have been accepted. However, that is past and gone and we are now in a fight with the corporation. Some of the people who have been inside and out of the organization are now urging that the strikers be ordered back to work and a practical surrender be made by the Amalgamated Association.

"This will never be. We will enforce recognition of our national organization by the United States Steel Corporation. The fight has been on now in earnest since the middle of July, and not twenty of our members have deserted. Most of these are men in the Painter mill of the American Steel Hoop Company, new members, and six or seven colored men at the Clark mills. None of our men has gone into the Star mill, where the condition expected defection because of the long idleness."

Officials of the American Tin Plate Company in the Carnegie Building said that many men, tin plate workers, continue to apply for places in the mills, but that they fear the molestation of the strikers. One official said:

"We have 175 men ready to man the Demmler plant in McKeesport, if we could only get satisfactory protection. No assurances of proper protection can be had from the authorities there and it may be necessary to take aggressive steps to arrange the start of the plant."

President Shaffer was asked to-night at his home as to the truth of the statement of J. D. Hickey, as reported from Milwaukee to-day, that the Steel Trust had offered in consideration of the acceptance of its terms that in two years all the mills of the trust would be included in the wage agreement.

"It is not true," said Shaffer.

SHAFFER ON PARADE.

Frost Greets the Amalgamated Leader on Pittsburg's Streets.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—The passage of the steel strikers in the Labor Day parade here was marked by mournful airs played by the bands sprinkled along their line and almost no demonstration from the crowds. Shaffer had a fine horse and lots of room to make him conspicuous, but he got only a few scattering handclaps along Fifth avenue, Pittsburg's main street. It was purely consolation applause. He craned his neck at the buildings, the windows of which were full of heads, but he had no occasion even to bow, to say nothing of doffing the black felt campaign hat he wore.

There was not much in the parade to flatter him personally. The steel, iron and tin men who followed behind him looked rather dejected and anxious and commiseration was freely extended to them in the comments of the spectators who reserved their cheers and applause for the bricklayers, electricians and stonecutters and other organizations whose bands played lively tunes and who looked cheerful and marched with a snap.

All told, there were about 2,500 Amalgamated and Federation steel, iron and tin workers in line and fully 500 of these were members of lodges in mills outside of the Steel Corporation and consequently not on strike. All told, Shaffer's efforts to turn the Labor Day demonstation into a boost for his strike met with a frost.

There were some features of the parade, so far as the strikers were concerned, which were noteworthy. One was that not an organization carried any banner or transparency "roasting the trust." Despite free predictions to the contrary, there was nothing that expressed any bitterness of feeling toward the organization which, according to Shaffer, wants to crush out union labor. The only transparency in the parade which displayed any of the feeling union labor sometimes exhibits in days like these was carried by a local lodge of strikers, which read:

I am a Yankee born,
My colors you can see.
I'll live and die for white men,
But no black sheep for me.

In fact there were very few placards in transparencies in the parade. Practically all of them were carried by McKeesport strikers and all of these handed out bouquets to Black, the Mayor of that town, who has used his office to keep the strike going. The McKeesport strikers had the right of the strikers' line. Riverton Lodge displayed Black's picture on a placard. Union Lodge carried a transparency reading: "Not controlled by the Trust, McKeesport's Mayor," and exhibiting Black's picture. Shaffer Lodge held up a likeness of Black with the motto over it: "Our Mayor."

Black's counterfeit on pasteboard and cloth got a worse frost than Shaffer. There was not even a handclap for the man who wants to go to Congress. The strikers were effaced completely by the thousands of men from various trades who followed. It was pointed out by many persons that Shaffer's grand-stand play would have been more effective if he had the steel and tin workers out near the middle of the column.

One fact of the parade which caused much comment was that M. M. Garland rode in a carriage with three members of the Labor Day Committee, of which Pat Dolan, whose organ is the *Labor World*, was chairman. Garland is Surveyor of the Port here, and was Shaffer's predecessor as President of the Amalgamated. It was his rulings in the matter of contracts which the South Chicago men cited as their chief ground for refusing to obey Shaffer's strike order.

Garland is supposed to think more of the Amalgamated than he does of Shaffer and to feel not very kindly toward Shaffer for the ruin in which the strike boss is involving the organization. Jerry Hickey has long been one of Garland's close friends.

Shaffer rode behind the carriage in which Garland was, with some distance of ground intervening, and had the doubtful pleasure of regarding the back of Garland's head.

AMALGAMATED TO GIVE IN?

Wheeling Strikers Hear That a Settlement is in Prospect.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Developments of this afternoon indicate that there is a movement among the Amalgamated lodges toward a united effort to settle the strike. It is known that at the meetings of the lodges of this part of the Ohio Valley on Sunday letters were read and discussed bearing on a settlement. What these letters contained none of the leaders will say, but Vice-President Walter Larkins of the Second district said tonight that the cloud had a silver lining.

One district leader has intimated that if matters progress in the channels they have taken, the strike will be settled advantageously to the men. Lending color to the strike adjustment report is the fact that members of the Executive Committee expect to be called in secret conference in Pittsburg this week. District leaders admit that this may be the last week of the struggle, but beyond this will not speak definitely.

SEIZED NON-UNION MEN.

Strikers at Pittsburg Showered Them With Gravel—Say They Captured Some.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—Seventeen non-union steel workers arrived at the Union Station a little after midnight this morning on a train from the East. They were bound for the Star tin plate plant. The steel strikers had picketed the station, and when the men appeared under police escort the strikers surrounded the cabs in which they were to ride.

The police threatened to use their clubs, but the strikers still pushed and jostled them. As the cabs went down Liberty street a shower of gravel fell on top of one of the cabs. Before the mill, which is three squares away, was reached, the strikers had pulled open the cab doors to drag some of the non-union men out and hustle them away.

After it was all over the strikers asserted that only four of the party of non-union men had got into the mill. This was promptly denied.

CHARLESTON UNION-RIDDEN.

The Unions Have Come and the Southern City Is in Turmoil.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—While the Southern Railway has practically won a complete victory over the striking machinists at all places where shops are operated along its system, the troubles in Charleston are not ended. For the first time in the history of the city the union element has entered the city and has caused prolonged trouble. On the whole, the unions have fared badly.

The strike fever has seized workers in various industrial enterprises, and after the fight is over delegations have returned there to offer hope to the strikers and to cause a more bitter feeling of unrest. In the case of the Southern Railway the non-union machinists have found it necessary to occupy living quarters in the building where they are employed in order to prevent interference by the rough striking element. The fact that the new machinists occupy quarters in the building has led to numerous reports circulated by the strikers to the effect that the men are held prisoners. There was no reason for such reports, because the men are at liberty to go and come as they desire. They remain in the shop, however, to keep out of trouble with the outsiders, and for a time there was no protection to be had from the Police Department, which seemed to be in sympathy with the strikers.

After many outrages had been committed the Police Department was forced to act, and Mayor Smyth and Chief of Police Boyle are determined to offer every protection necessary. The members of the force are still in sympathy with the strikers, against direct orders from the Chief, and for this reason it has been difficult to offer all the protection required.

The total amount of money lost to Charleston on account of the strike troubles cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. In various machine shops big contracts, some of which had been placed in New York city, have been broken as a result of machinists' troubles, and one firm has suffered badly from the effects, through failure to accept contracts offered. There was talk of the Southern Railway moving its shops from Charleston because the work could not go on here without interference, and this announcement caused the business organizations to take prompt action, from which nothing ever came.

The carpenters, the bakers and even the bootblacks have gone on numerous strikes, but have not won any great victories. In all the troubles there has been an attempt to override the city with unionism, and the effort has not been relished. Other efforts have been made to punish merchants who refused to contribute to striking funds. It has been shown in many cases that men working in good places were duped by politicians and walking delegates, and now they suffer. The politicians who went under the surface to cause strife hurried to the top for fat jobs, but they have been found out and the reaction has set in.

The labor unions have succeeded in thrusting the label on many concerns, but many others have refused and the union now is not in high favor. Too many people have suffered from strike troubles to appreciate the work of walking delegates and politicians.

STRIKERS MOB A SOLDIER.

Man Just From the Philippines Mistaken for an Applicant for Work.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—William Jones, a negro soldier just returned from the Philippines, narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob of riotous strikers of the Star Tin Plate plant in Pittsburg this evening. Jones had a letter to deliver from a comrade to Frederick Pack. He learned that Pack was employed at the Star plant and he started to the place to hand his letter in at the office of the mill.

The strikers' pickets thought Jones was an applicant for work and followed him calling to other strikers to join. They began to hoot at Jones and he turned around and asked for an explanation. The negro started to run, when death was threatened by the strikers and the mob surrounded him, but he was thrown down and kicked.

John McKinney, a fireman, ran out of the engine house, and Jones ran into the house, which was surrounded soon by the mob, who demanded that he be turned over to them. The mob soon departed, apparently, but when Jones came out and started up street he was again surrounded and struck with stones and bricks, knocked down and kicked.

Police Lieutenant Crossan jumped off a street car and hustled him into the engine house. A riot call was sent in and Jones was rescued by a squad of police.

BAN ON FOUR BAKERS.

Man Caught Distributing Circulars Against Them.

Policeman Cordes of the Hamburg avenue station, Williamsburg, caught Frederick Manz of 30 Sumner avenue early yesterday morning distributing circulars against four bakers in the upper section of Williamsburg. The circulars denounced the baker for running a non-union shop. When Manz saw the policeman he tried to run away. He was taken to the police station, where he said that some members of Bakers' Union No. 25 had given him the circulars to distribute. Manz added that he had only been in Brooklyn a short time. When Manz was arraigned in the Ewen street police court Magistrate O'Reilly paroled him pending a further hearing.

Strike Paper's Forms Stolen.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 2.—Another sensational chapter of the cigarmakers' strike occurred yesterday when the type forms of *La Federation*, the anarchistic organ of the reunion men, were spirited away, greatly to the anger and dismay of the leaders. The paper announced sensational matter for to-day's issue, some of it being letters from the leaders who were deported several weeks ago, which, it is said, were sensational in the extreme. The strike leaders are very angry at the loss of the type forms and threaten vengeance. They are being watched closely for fear of attempted arson.

TO WELCOME THE PRESIDENT.

Buffalo's Mayor Calls on Citizens to Show Their Esteem for McKinley.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Mayor Diehl to-day issued a proclamation to the citizens of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier, in which, after calling attention to the fact that next Thursday is President's Day, he says:

"It is becoming and proper that every effort should be made by the citizens of the Buffalo and the Niagara frontier to testify to the President the admiration and love in which he is held by the people and their appreciation of the helpful interest which he has constantly shown in this wonderful Exposition, which is the pride and glory of Buffalo."

The Mayor then calls upon all citizens to close their places of business on Thursday and to decorate their homes, stores and factories, that President's Day may be a memorable one in the annals of the city.

A Charming Complexion

The foundation of a clear complexion is pure blood and a clean system. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt puts the system in a healthy state, and purifies the blood. It positively cures constipation, disordered stomach, liver and kidney complaints.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

contains the same wonderful curative properties that have made the Carlsbad Springs famous for five centuries.

The genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt has signature of MORAS & NETTER JUN. CO. sole Agents, New York, on bottle. Beware of imitations.

CENTRAL TO BUILD NEW PIERS.

MILLIONS FOR FREIGHT TERMINAL AT WEEHAWKEN.

West Shore Railroad's Freight-Carrying Capacity Will Be Enormously Increased—Grain Elevator, Coal and Stone Piers Among New Works.

Contracts just let for more piers, marine repair shops and a new ferryhouse and slip at Weehawken, N. J., call attention to the great improvements now being made by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on its property along the west side of the North River. These improvements represent an expenditure of more than $3,000,000, and will be completed within two years.

This outlay by the Vanderbilt interests is a result of the determined efforts which are being made by Baltimore, Buffalo, Newport News and Norfolk to compete and if possible control the foreign shipments of this country on the Atlantic coast. As the tremendous tonnage which is now being shipped from these ports was once included in the shipping tonnage of New York, it will explain in large part the determination of the roads having terminal facilities here to make every effort so that the metropolis shall hold its position as the greatest shipping port in this country.

And not only have the managers of the New York Central lines awakened to what this competition means to their interests, but the city of New York is making provision to offset any efforts to rob the metropolis of its commercial supremacy, by constantly building new docks, piers and stone bulkheads that will accommodate ocean steamers of any draught. Two of these piers have already been leased by the New York Central and will be included in the new scheme of improvements along the North River. They are at Desbrosses street and Fifty-ninth street on the east side of the river. Opposite and for a distance of a mile and a quarter along the west front there are now in course of erection improvements which will make the New York Central the greatest shipper for foreign trade, of any railroad having terminal facilities in New York Harbor.

There are now under construction one steel and brick elevator, whose machinery is to be operated by electricity and which is to have a storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels; a bulkhead over one mile and a quarter long, four piers, marine repair shops and a ferry slip and house. It is expected that these improvements, together with four transfer bridges, two of which are now being built, ten more piers and twenty-five miles of new track will be opened for active business within two years.

Aside from putting the New York Central in a position to handle adequately the increase in its freight traffic and making New York the shipping centre for the Vanderbilt interests, the purposes of these improvements is twofold. First, it is the intention of the New York Central to make the Hudson, or main line division out of New York, a line to be devoted almost exclusively to through and commutation passenger traffic and to perishable freight to be brought here by fast trains; second, by relieving the main line of the freight tonnage, to transfer it to Weehawken and make that place one of the most important tidewater shipping points of the system. The advantage of selecting the old West Shore division for the freight traffic is obvious when it is stated on the authority of the engineering department of the railroad that it reduces the ruling grades and enables its heavy freight locomotives to haul one hundred loaded cars. Block signals are now being put in on the river division, from Weehawken, north to the end of the West Shore Railroad commutation traffic, which will allow a tremendous freight tonnage to be run over that division with perfect safety to the passenger trains. In addition, eighty-pound steel rails and rock ballasting from Weehawken to Hoffmans, where the connection is made with the four-track route, add to the efficiency of this freight line, while new bridges also go toward putting it in first-class condition.

Chief Engineer W. J. Wilgus of the New York Central gave some interesting details yesterday of the Weehawken improvements. "The bulkhead," said he, "which is now being built will be over a mile long and in its crib area will consist of 10,000,000 cubic feet of logs, stone and earth filling. To fill in from the old bulkhead to this new crib, 27,000,000 cubic feet of mud and earth will be used. Part of this new bulkhead between Piers 12 and 13 will be used exclusively for shipping Indiana limestone to the building trade of New York and to foreign ports.

"The new ferry house, which will be opened for business within a few months, is not to be located at the gate of the famous 'Little Monte Carlo' where the present building is, but will be a half mile further up the river, at the extreme end of the railroad's property.

"The new marine shops will have machinery to build lighters, barges, steam derricks and to repair the railroad's ever-increasing fleet of river craft.

"Weehawken will be made an anthracite coal shipping point in connection with the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, which is now building another huge coal dock beside its present one at the north end of the Central's property."

Chief Engineer Wilgus also announced yesterday that a contract had been let for a new shed on Pier 4, two stories high, 200 feet wide and 830 feet long. The present sheds on Piers 2 and 3 are to be lengthened to the dimensions of the new Pier 4 now under construction. This will give the Central the three largest two-story sheds for general merchandise in New York harbor.

NO POLICEMAN IN TEN BLOCKS.

Two Negroes Steal a Diamond Ring and Get Away With It.

Two negroes entered the jewelry store of Adolph Stern at Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue yesterday morning just after the store had been opened by Max Hynes, the salesman, and asked to see some rings.

"Ah's jes become engaged and Ah wants a good sized sparkler," said one of the negroes, looking over the rings shown to them. Finally, he picked out one valued at $35, and, after trying it on, slipped it into his pocket. Hynes saw the trick although he pretended he had not. As he went on talking he edged around until he was out from behind the counter and between the two negroes and the front door. They said they would come back later. Hynes stopped them and asked for the ring.

"Certainly," said one of the negroes as he produced a ring and laid it on the counter. It didn't take Hynes a second to see that the ring was not the one he wanted. It was set with a piece of glass larger than the diamond in the real one. Hynes clinched with the thief, and there was a struggle in which one of the show cases was broken. The sounds of the scuffle attracted Charles Gladden of 210 Lexington avenue, who rushed in and tried to help Hynes.

The negroes finally broke away and ran down Third avenue with the two men after them. At Seventy-sixth street the crowd was only 100 yards behind.

Just when it looked as if the two men surely would be caught a car came down the avenue at good speed and the negroes got aboard, one on the back platform, the other on the front. The conductor did not take in the situation, for the car never stopped, and the two men escaped. In the pursuit of ten blocks no policeman appeared. It was only after the two men had got away on the car that Policeman Hill of the East Sixty-seventh street station showed up. All he could do was to report the case to the Eighty-eighth street station, in which precinct the robbery occurred.

CUT IN TWO ON ELEVATED.

Man's Body and Legs Found Yards Apart at Bridge Terminus.

An unidentified man was killed on the tracks of the Fifth avenue elevated in Brooklyn at the Bridge terminus, Washington and Sands streets, some time early yesterday morning. Edward Watkins, the colored porter, while on his rounds about 4 o'clock saw a pair of legs lying within the rails. He summoned Patrolman Graham of the Bridge police and the two found the body wedged between the outer rail of the track and the side of the platform. The body was about fifty feet from where the legs were found.

The elevated railroad trains run on half hour headway after 1 o'clock in the morning and no report was made to the officials of any accident. The police believe that the man arrived at the Bridge terminus in an elevated train, fell from the platform and was stunned. But how an engine could run over a man without the engineer feeling the jar the police are unable to explain. The man was about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, with dark complexion and black hair and mustache. There was nothing in his pockets to identify him.

BRIDGEPORT BUILDER DROWNED

Boat Upset With Frederickson in the Northport Harbor.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 2.—George Frederickson, 50 years old, a builder of Bridgeport, Conn., was drowned in the harbor here last night. He came from Bridgeport with the Park City Yacht Club to attend a regatta on Saturday afternoon. He was aboard the yacht Emma C., but was later taken aboard another of the club's boats. In the evening William Lowden, son of an ex-Commodore of the club, says that he and Frederickson went ashore in a rowboat. Lowden says they went to a hotel, where Frederickson secured a room and went to bed. At 11 o'clock the boat in which Frederickson and Lowden came ashore was found in the harbor bottom up. Frederickson's body was recovered this afternoon.

It is thought that after parting from Lowden, Frederickson went back to the boat and in attempting to row to the yacht was upset and drowned.

CHILD DIES OF FRIGHT.

She Was Scared to Death by Farmhand, Who Shouted at Her.

BAITING HOLLOW, L. I., Sept. 2.—Three little girls who were hunting for pears under a tree on John Riley's farm, near the Calverton railroad station, on Saturday afternoon, were badly frightened by a farmhand who shouted at them and ordered them off the place. They ran into a corn field. When two of them reached their homes they found that the third was missing. The missing girl was Flossie Bankowski. Lawrence Bankowski, her father, sought her in the cornfield, and came upon her body lying face downward. Dr. A. E. Payne declared that the child had died of fright. She was 9 years old.

BRIAR CLIFF DAIRY BURNED.

Farm Fire Brigade Couldn't Save One of Finest Plants in the Country.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The dairy building on the Briar Cliff farms at Briar Cliff Manor, about two miles back of this village, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at about $40,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by a defective electric wire. The Briar Cliff farms are owned by Walter W. Law, who raises high-bred cattle and sells butter and milk. The dairy building was of stone and stucco and the plant was one of the best in this country. There is a fire brigade made up of the employees on the farm, but their efforts to save the building were unavailing.

MINISTER CALVO'S SON LET GO.

Was Accused of Stealing Signs—Diplomatic Courtesy Set Him Free.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—The official position of his father, Señor Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary of Costa Rica, led the police to allow freedom to Don Joaquin Bernard Calvo yesterday afternoon, after they had detained him on suspicion of having stolen street signs in his possession.

The town officers have been trying to put a stop to street sign thefts by college boys summering here. The acts were looked upon as mischievous, but were sufficiently annoying to require suppression. When Calvo was taken the officers thought they had a chance to make an example of a college boy. Calvo told who he was and his father's position gave him immunity from arrest.

GEN. SEWELL STILL AILING.

He Returned Home From Carlsbad Yesterday on the Vaderland.

Gen. W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, who has been at Carlsbad making an effort to recuperate, returned yesterday aboard the Red Star liner Vaderland from Antwerp. Apparently he has not been benefited much by his trip. He was assisted from the ship to the Pennsylvania tug Belvedere and taken to Jersey City. He said:

"While I am alive I will take an active part in politics. The prospects of the Republican party in New Jersey appear to me to be bright."

WU HAS NO ORDERS.

Chinese Minister Without Official Information of a Transfer to London.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, said this morning that he had received no official information in regard to his reported coming transfer to London. Mr. Wu had read the report from London in the morning papers that the Chinese Minister in London had been appointed to St. Petersburg and that the Minister at Washington was to be transferred to the former post.

The State Department does not credit the report, and one of the officers there expressed indignation over it. He said that the report had been in circulation for some time and had been denied by Mr. Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States at Pekin, who had made inquiries as to its truth.

Mr. Wu, who has just returned to Washington from Narragansett Pier, said that he had no reason to suppose that Li Ching-fang, who is the adopted son of Li Hung Chang, would not go to St. Petersburg. He was appointed to the Russian mission, Mr. Wu explained, before the Boxer outbreak, and Chinese papers of recent date said he was making preparations for departure for his post.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The training ship Lancaster has arrived at Norwich, Conn., to participate in the Home Day celebration of that town, and the collier Hannibal at San Juan, Porto Rico. The tender Potomac has sailed from Newport for the Southern drill ground, the gunboat Wilmington from Pagosla anchorage for Shanghai, and the training ship Hartford from La Rochelle, France, for Lisbon.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—These army orders have been issued:

First Lieut. Guy T. Scott and Second Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Artillery Corps, detailed as judges at an intersiate competitive drill at Nashua, N. H., Sept. 4.

Capt. Frank G. Mesdith and Second Lieut. Francis W. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, detailed as additional members of the General Court Martial at Fort Adams.

Capts. Hamilton Rowan, Warren J. Newcomb, George F. Landers, Henry B. Todd, Jr., and Dennis Pew, Artillery Corps, First Lieut. Edwin F. Wade, Assistant Surgeon, Second Lieuts. James E. Wilson and Richard Forward, Artillery Corps, Judge Advocate, appointed a general court martial to meet at Fort Hamilton.

Major R. O. Ferley, surgeon, from San Francisco to Pittsburg barracks.

First Lieut. Ridgeleander Waldo, Seventeenth Infantry, to recruiting duty at New York.

These naval orders have been issued:

Lieutenant Commander F. F. Fletcher, to ordnance duty at Washington yard.

Lieutenant Commander V. Nori, to the Concord, relieving Lieutenant Commander J. M. Orchard, ordered to the Naval Academy.

Seldom has there ever been a hat so generally becoming as the Panama. It adjusted itself to every kind of face; that's why it "went." You can't make a "go" of something unbecoming.

The new Fall Alpines have been made on the lines of the Panama.

You'll like 'em.

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MACARTHUR IN THIS CITY.

HE COMES TO CONSULT WITH SECRETARY ROOT.

He Thinks the Military Force in the Philippines Should Not Be Reduced Below 40,000 Men—The People There Eager for the Establishment of Public Schools.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur visited the War Department this morning and officially reported his arrival from Manila. He started this afternoon for New York, to confer with Secretary Root, and then go to his home in Milwaukee and await orders. The present plans of the War Department contemplate keeping Gen. MacArthur on waiting orders until the retirement of Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Colorado, when he will be assigned to command that department, with headquarters at Denver, Col.

Gen. MacArthur said this morning that in his opinion the military force in the Philippines should not be reduced below 40,000 men for several months to come. He believes that a further reduction could be made early next spring if the present conditions continue. The necessity for a military force is not due to the activity of the insurgents, but the persistence of bands of outlaws and thieves that prey upon the natives. He declares that the present conditions in the Philippine Islands are very bright and that the situation is improving very rapidly. He gives much credit to the Philippine Commission for its work in organizing provincial and municipal governments, and bringing the Filipinos to realize the value of American control.

"The people themselves," he said, "are helping us greatly. When you consider that there are from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 people there to be instructed in American institutions you will understand that the work we have before us cannot be accomplished in a day. The people are anxious for civil government under American control and it is being given them as rapidly as possible. As Spanish civil institutions have been completely swept away, we have to give them a system of government to take the place of that which they have lost. This work is being done very efficiently by the Philippine Commission under Gov. Taft, but it takes time to set in motion a big machine like civil government, just as it takes time to start an engine when there is nothing but cold water in the boiler."

Gen. MacArthur explained that there are several features upon which the people of the islands and the United States Government are agreed. "One is the school question," he said. "They are just as eager for the establishment of public schools as we are to establish them. Another very important point is that they want to learn the English language. There is not a man, woman or child who does not want to be able to speak English. A third matter upon which there is a common agreement is the desire for civil government. The people appreciate the advantages that are to be derived from the substitution of civil for military government, and they are doing all they can to assist us in carrying out the work of civil administration."

Gen. MacArthur commented upon the great importance of having a cable line from San Francisco to Manila, to be owned by the United States Government. This, he said, was an absolute necessity, owing to the amount of communication which has to be maintained by this country and the Philippines. The cable companies now compel the United States Government to pay full rates on all messages, which amount in a year to an enormous sum. Owing to the large expenditure for cable tolls, Secretary Root some time ago ordered that only matters of vital importance be sent by cable, and since then the greater portion of communication has been done by mail, which causes much annoy