MINERS' WITNESS CONFUTED.

REV. MR. ROBERTS DISCREDITED BY HIS OWN WRITINGS.

Admitted in His Book on Mining and in Various Newspaper Articles He Has Written That Violence and the Boycott Were the Chief Weapons of the Strikers—Said When Children Under Twelve Were Employed Their Parents Were Perjurers—Admitted Ill Treatment of Non-Union Men—Didn't Approve Calling Out the Steam Men—The Operators Pleased.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 20.—Whatever hopes the coal miners may have cherished that the evidence of their mining expert, the Rev. Peter Roberts, would be of great benefit to them before the anthracite strike commission was dissipated to-day when the counsel for the operators on cross-examination, by reading from the book written by Mr. Roberts and by reference to articles that he wrote for recent editions of the *Outlook* on the strike situation and conditions, forced him to flatly contradict himself. This contradiction was to the extent that it showed that Mr. Roberts either testified falsely when on the witness stand on Wednesday or else the articles that he printed in his book or in the *Outlook* were inaccurate or misleading.

The operators and their counsel were highly elated over the Roberts fiasco and it is intimated that they expect to pick to pieces just as thoroughly other witnesses upon whom the miners are relying.

The redirect examination of Dr. Roberts was interrupted this afternoon to enable Mr. Darrow to examine physicians who had been summoned to testify and who were anxious to get away. Three were called to the stand during the afternoon and examined and cross-examined as to the diseases to which miners are subject, chronic and otherwise, and the alleged unhealthy nature of the vocation.

The cross-examination of Dr. Roberts by Mr. Wolverton during the morning was aimed at forcing him to show the contradictions between his testimony and articles that he has written, and to induce him to declare that a uniform wage scale, or a ton system of payment, is impracticable. Mr. Wolverton took up the matter of the allowance that the companies make to the miner when the latter, in driving a gangway or breast, come to material that has to be removed and which was not contemplated in the arrangement originally made between the miner and the foreman. The question was whether the allowance was not enough to enable the miner to make a fair day's pay.

The witness said that the rule is that a sufficient allowance shall be made, in a case of the kind, but in many collieries the men do not get the allowance. They make frequent complaints regarding this. The witness admitted that every miner likes his allowance and generally thinks that he does not get enough.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

The witness was asked how he would arrive at an advance of wages of 20 per cent., in view of the statement in his book that conditions in the mines vary so much that contracts are continually changed from month to month. One month the miner may get $1.50 a yard and the next month, owing to changed conditions, $2 a yard. Upon what basis would he add a 20 per cent. advance to agreements of this kind?

The witness answered that he understood that in all the mines of the southern coal fields there is a certain fixed rate paid to miners and he did not see why 20 per cent. could not be added to this just the same as to any other kind of labor. The witness went on to admit that there were conditions that varied so much that they could only be adjusted by an agreement between the miners and the companies; but he thought that where conditions were uniform there could be paid a uniform scale. He said that he knew of fair men among the operators and he knew the other kind.

According to Dr. Roberts the complaints that led to the calling of the recent long strike at Hazleton came mainly from the northern field. The men in the southern field differed. Some said that there were grievances, others said that there were none, but all said that they would stand by their brethren. The witness said that he understood that there were dissensions among the Mine Workers themselves, between the miners and the helpers. The helper said that the miner left him at an unreasonable hour and imposed upon him the whole of the labor.

An extract was read from an article that Dr. Roberts had written for the *Yale Review*. In this Dr. Roberts spoke of the fact that the laborers were attempting to form an independent organization. The witness said that he had since learned that the men interested in this were non-union.

The witness was asked why it was if the wages were better in the bituminous region as had been said that the miners who went to the soft coal region to obtain employment returned here as soon as work was resumed at the mines. The witness thought that it was because of social and home ties. Asked if the business of mining was not made hazardous unnecessarily and if a majority of the accidents were not due to carelessness on the part of the employee the witness said that that was the opinion of the inspectors, but that the business was hazardous. In this connection the witness said that the inspectors generally had to rely upon the foreman for their facts and the foremen were biassed in favor of the operators for whom they worked. Many of the accidents were witnessed by no one and no one could say just what the exact cause was.

SOLDIER DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

Mr. Wolverton here read an extract from an article that the witness had written for the *Outlook*. In this article Dr. Roberts said that when a member of the Thirteenth Regiment went to work in one of the Lackawanna collieries a committee of the union went to the foreman and asked him to discharge the man. When the foreman refused to do so the men went out on strike. In another region, Mr. Roberts said, if a miner does not belong to the union the driver boys will not give him any cars. In one instance a driver boy refused to take cars to a miner who was old enough to be his grandfather, and told the miner he was a non-union man and that he could take his tools out, for he would not bring any cars to him. The miner called the foreman's attention to the matter, and the foreman told the boy that he might as well give the boy the management of the mine and he would quit.

Mr. Wolverton then read a statement from Mr. Roberts's book, that the United Mine Workers of America is an oath-bound organization, and he asked if it was true. The witness answered that Mitchell said that it was not, "and he knows more about it than I do."

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Mr. Wolverton, after referring to the testimony of Mr. Roberts that the outrages in the coal regions were much exaggerated, read a statement from an article that Dr Roberts had printed in the *Outlook*, in which he said that a condition of savagery prevailed in the anthracite region and that the Slavs had no more feeling in their breasts than the worst of the beasts in the forests; that they had determined to mark every non-union man by clipping his ears, and that certain parts of the anthracite coal field were subject to a reign of terror; that the spirit of lawlessness ran riot and before it all feelings of humanity had been wiped away; that street cars had been held up and persons in them beaten and injured; that men had placed dynamite under the porch of a non-union man's house when his wife lay in the house in a very critical condition; that the outrages, especially the dynamiting, so angered one of the priests that he declared that the union was responsible for the murder of the unborn; that when the firemen and pump runners deserted their posts it meant destruction of the coal property.

"I want to read you something you wrote in your cooler moments, when you were not employed by the union," said Mr. Wolverton. He read at length an arraignment of the union for believing it could force wages up beyond the limit, showing that the mine workers now enjoy their conditions because society had determined that coal is useful, but if the price of coal was forced upward then society might determine to use soft coal. He went on to tell in his article the discrimination of union men against non-union workers in refusing to supply cars and of working with them, and said the boys who went on strike after one had been discharged were lauded as heroes and held up as types of the best manhood. Instance after instance of union discrimination in and out of the mines against the merchants and others and of boycott cases were read from Mr. Roberts's book. Those showed that boycott and violence were the chief weapons of the union men, particularly of the foreigners.

ANGLO-SAXONS KNOW HOW TO SLUG.

One sentence was, "Anglo-Saxons know how to slug a scab, but the foreigners know how to shoot a scab."

"With such an element forming a large percentage of the mining population there will be, it is feared, in the event of a struggle, riot and bloodshed," was another sentence.

Dr. Roberts said about 45 per cent. of the population of the coal fields are slavs.

"Now," said Mr. Wolverton, "would you countenance an organization that is governed by these men?"

"It is not governed by these," said Dr. Roberts.

Other articles were read giving many instances of violence. He denounced these in unmeasured terms at length. He also went on to denounce in the same article the effort to destroy the mines by calling out the steam men and he then admitted—on the witness stand—"I do believe the calling out of the engineers was a mistake."

Mr. Roberts was so worked up by this arraignment that he followed it by a speech in which he pleaded for the mine workers. He then appealed to the commission asking if it was relevant to admit it. Chairman Gray held that it was and said that the attorney for the mine workers was not objecting.

Mr. Wolverton showed, part in cross-examination and part in statement, that there were as good, and better, school facilities in the coal region as in other parts of the State. In concluding his cross-examination Mr. Wolverton said:

"You have written a very interesting book and we thank you for it."

Attorney Everett Warren, of the Erie company took up the cross-examination to show that the mine inspector is appointed by the Governor after he has been recommended by a board formed of three miners and two mining engineers. This was to show that the implication contained in Mr. Mitchell's testimony that the inspectors favored the operators was unfounded. Mr. Warren then went on to show that many of the accidents in the mines are due to carelessness, as previously covered in the Rev. Mr. Roberts's testimony.

The witness said the outrages were perpetrated by desperadoes who were not members of the union. The witness stood by his statement that newspaper reports of outrages in the coal fields were exaggerated.

The witness went on to ask if capital as well as labor was not responsible for the outrages. When you have a hungry man he is a dangerous being, and he had seen men in the coal fields weep for the want of food, and children cold for the want of clothing.

"No such hunger has ever been known in the United States as has existed during this strike," he said.

Several attorneys asked questions of Mr. Roberts just before adjournment for luncheon relative to details of his testimony. A number of these questions related to the employment of children about the mines. The witness said he never sought to prosecute offenders against the statutes. He said if he had done it the costs would undoubtedly have been placed upon him.

MINERS CAUSE ACCIDENTS.

After luncheon Mr. Wilcox read more extracts from Dr. Roberts's book. In one of these quotations it was set forth that the hurry of the miners to leave the mines was one of the most prolific sources of accidents. The miner in cases where rock was to be blasted, the book said, drills a hole and prepares the charge. Then he goes home and leaves the firing of the charge to the laborer.

Another article written by the witness referred to a parade of the mine workers in which there were children under 12 years of age. Dr. Roberts wrote that the coal companies required from parents that their children should be more than 12 years old and that the number of children under 12 in the parade represented the number of perjurers there were among the parents.

In response to a question by Commissioner Parker the witness said that the pay of about 50 per cent. of the children employed about the mines was necessary for the support of families.

Dr. Roberts was then withdrawn for the time being and the three physicians called to the stand.

HEALTH OF THE MINERS.

They were Dr. John O'Malley of Scranton, Dr. Frank P. Lenahan of Wilkes-Barre and Dr. R. H. Gibbons of Scranton. Dr. O'Malley said that he had practised in a mining community for nineteen years. The diseases prevalent among miners were miners' asthma, catarrh, consumption, rheumatism and unnatural condition of the blood. He had known of a good many cases of typhoid fever and pneumonia among them. Miners' asthma, which was frequently met with, was due to the inhalation of powder smoke, coal dust and vitiated air. The mucous membrane of the lungs became saturated with coal dust that acted as an irritant and caused muscular contraction of the lungs. The attacks at times seemed very severe. Post mortems showed that the lungs become as black as anthracite coal and after men leave the mines they cough up coal dust from their lungs for years. The fatality of the disease is small, but this disease superinduces others far more dangerous.

Rheumatism is common among the miners due to the fact that they so often expose themselves and are compelled to work in water. Whooping cough may have the form of true asthma, the witness said, in answer to a question when cross-examined by James H. Torrey of the Delaware and Hudson Company. Mr. Torrey wanted to know if asthma had not the effect of warding off consumption. Dr. O'Malley denied this.

Mr. Torrey attacked the statements that the miners are compelled to breathe vitiated air, saying that the air currents provided by the fans prevented this, but the doctor stood by his first statement.

Dr. Lenahan of Wilkes-Barre, connected with two hospitals there, examined by John H. Shea, corroborated Dr. O'Malley with regard to the diseases of miners and the causes of asthma among them. Anæmia causes the miner to have less resistance to disease, he said, and that is the reason why he is more subject to pneumonia and typhoid, &c.,

Dr. Lenahan gave some statistics showing how little the mining companies contribute toward the support of the hospitals in Wilkes-Barre. He was succeeded by Dr. R. H. Gibbons of this city who had been only asked a few questions when the court adjourned for the night.

A question asked by Commissioner Wright as to the average of fatalities among the miners would indicate that the commissioners will not take as a fact the assertion that it is not as dangerous a calling as railroading. Unless the investigation progresses more rapidly than it has been doing there are indications that the commission will still be in session here up to Christmas.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 20.—The operators consider that Mr. Roberts materially aided their case. The fact that the Mine Workers considered him such an excellent authority that they asked him to be a witness for them and placed him second to Mr. Mitchell and that they were thus able to make the statements he had used in his articles almost authoritative, pleased them greatly. They consider that his evidence was of much value to them.

WILL OPPOSE UNION TYRANNY.

BUSINESS MEN OF SCHENECTADY ARE AROUSED.

An Association to Be Formed to Protect Business Interests of the City From Further Assaults by Irresponsible Labor Leaders—Boycott a Failure.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—There is a movement on foot among prominent citizens here to take steps to protect the business interests of the city against further radical and ill timed assaults by irresponsible labor leaders. The matter took its most definite shape last evening, when a meeting of some thirty of the most prominent citizens was held to discuss ways and means by which such preposterous actions as that recently taken by the Trades Assembly, in ordering a boycott on the local trolley roads, will be rendered ineffectual in the future.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond president of Union college, presided at the meeting. It was decided to form an association whose main purpose will be to oppose in the most practical manner possible the tyranny which is now exercised, or sought to be exercised, by the Trades Assembly over all classes of citizens in this town. The plans of the association will be perfected at the next meeting, which will be held in a few days.

There is no doubt that these representative men are in earnest in their efforts to protect the business interests of the city from further assaults. They feel that the city's reputation for stability and good order has received a severe blow, and they propose to remedy the evil as far as lies in their power. They say that if a movement of this kind is not perfected the future of the city will be ruined. Already it has gone to the four quarters of the globe that Schenectady is now dominated by radical unionism and the effect of this advertising is sure to react upon the prosperity of the town.

This is the fourth day of the boycott of the trolley roads here and there is nowhere evidence of the existence of the embargo. Nearly the same proportion of workingmen and working women ride on the cars to and from their work as were wont to ride before the boycott was declared. The leaders of the movement have "nothing to say." They do not care to discuss the situation.

A pretty fair idea of the feeling of the workingmen themselves on the subject of the boycott may be had from the action of the local typographical union, No. 167, which held a special meeting this evening and adopted resolutions denouncing the boycott and deprecating the action of the Trades Assembly in declaring it. The meeting was largely attended, more than two-thirds of the members being present, and the following resolutions were adopted with only three dissenting votes:

Resolved, That the action of the Trades Assembly in placing the boycott on the Schenectady Street Railway Company was taken without sufficient good cause and does not represent the sentiment of this union; and further

Resolved, That before such action was taken it is the sense of this body that a referendum vote should have been taken as to whether or not the boycott should be declared and, further

Resolved, That the delegates to the Trades Assembly from this union be directed to vote for the rescinding of the boycott against the railway company.

William Potter, the painter who was expelled by his union because of his connection with the National Guard, told THE SUN correspondent this evening that he had received two offers from firms in Albany.

"I have not accepted either of the offers," said Potter, "for I do not propose to leave this city. This is my home and I won't let any one drive me out of it."

Potter is authority for the statement that another labor organization here, the machinists' union, of which Henry V. Jackson, the president of the Trades Assembly, is the secretary, warned one of its members, John O'Brien, who is also a member of Company F, Second Regiment, National Guard, at the time of the strike troubles on the Hudson Valley Railway in October, that if he obeyed the order of the Governor and went to Glens Falls to aid in suppressing disorder there he would be expelled from his union. Since the expulsion of Potter from the painters' union O'Brien got so worried that he resigned his place in the machine shop of the American Locomotive Company Works.

"O'Brien told me," said Potter to-night, "that he had quit his job rather than be expelled by his union. He thought it might smooth matters over by doing this. For my part, I think he was foolish. He might better have done as I did and let the union expel him."

COAL STRIKERS GO BACK.

Pardee & Co.'s Men Come to Terms—Coxe's Men Still Out.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 20.—The difficulty that existed at the Cranberry and Crystal Ridge collieries of A. Pardee & Co. because of the refusal of the men to sign an agreement not to interfere with non-union hands was settled to-day. Pump runners, engineers, firemen and blacksmiths went back this morning. Instead of being obliged to sign the original agreement as individuals each man signed the following:

"We, the former employees of A. Pardee & Co. do hereby appoint Peter Flanigan, James Rich, Jacob Anthony and Henry Diehl with full power and authority from us and for us to sign the agreement."

The agreement referred to provides that the strikers shall not interfere with non-union workmen while on the company's property.

The striking employees of Coxe Bros. & Co. rejected the proposition of Supt. Smith this afternoon and will continue on strike. The answer of the company says that eight of the striking employees will not be reinstated under any conditions for reasons set forth at length.

Acquitted of Coal Strike Murder.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 20.—Joseph Palewicz, the Shenandoah merchant who has been on trial here two weeks for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Joseph Beddall, was acquitted this evening. This was the most important case tried in Schuylkill county for years, as several other murder cases and a large number of indictments for rioting during the recent strike were dependent on the outcome.

Vein of Hard Coal Discovered Near Schoharie.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Schoharie and Middleburg are excited over the discovery of a vein of hard coal. The discovery was made by a farmer while ploughing. No samples of the coal have been deposited at the State Geologist. The farm where the discovery was made is not far from the Schoharie and Middleburg Railroad.

EXONERATION FOR GOMPERS.

Federation of Labor Acquits Him of Treachery to the Steel Workers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20.—At the convention of the Federation of Labor the committee appointed to investigate the Shaffer charge that President Gompers had been untrue to the cause of union labor in the Pittsburg steel strike, unanimously exonerated him. Mr. Shaffer refused to testify against Gompers and declared that he had never consented to the introduction of the resolutions demanding an investigation. He placed the whole responsibility on Delegate Sheridan, who introduced them, and who, he said, violated secrets of the steel workers' convention.

Mr. Shaffer says that in this secret meeting he had called Mr. Gompers a liar but that he had never impugned his devotion to the cause of union labor. Shaffer and Sheridan, who are both candidates for president of the Steel Workers' Union, indulged in an angry debate after the committee, finding that there was no evidence against Gompers, dismissed the charges. The report killed the opposition to Gompers's re-election.

The Committee on Resolutions introduced an unfavorable report on the various Socialist resolutions in favor of the public ownership of production and distribution, and declaring that all labor men in the country should make use of the ballot to accomplish this result. The report of the committee declared that while the working men are in close relationship with the great body of the Socialists in their efforts for the betterment of mankind, all that is needed in the way of improvement can be accomplished through trades unionism.

WALKING DELEGATE A CZAR.

Must Be Obeyed, Says a Workman, No Matter What Happens.

Work on the new annex to the Manual Training High School at 75 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, which has been interrupted by the strike of the carpenters, was resumed yesterday. The strike was the result of a fight among union men. The Brotherhood of Carpenters, members of whom were working on the building, refused to work with the members of the Brotherhood of Painters.

It is alleged that the fight was brought about by the Brotherhood of Carpenters deciding to affiliate with the Amalgamated Association of Painters, a rival organization.

The carpenters went out on Friday last. On Monday an attempt was made to patch up the differences, but the men said they could not return to work until ordered by the walking delegate. Yesterday members of the Amalgamated Association of Painters were on the job and the carpenters returned to work.

Several hundred pupils of the school are now attending half-time session, waiting for the completion of the annex.

Members of both unions said yesterday that they knew of no reason for the strike.

"We are all union men," said one of them. "I don't see why we should fight among ourselves. Why not pick out a boss if they want to fight. But I am only one and must do as the Czar says."

"Who is the Czar?" asked the reporter.

"Why, the walking delegate," said the workman, with a scared look over his shoulder.

OPPOSE VANDERBILT STRIKE.

Even Some Labor Delegates Think It Silly—It's the Limit, Architect Says.

The farcical sympathetic strike at the residence of George W. Vanderbilt at Fifty-first street and Fifth avenue does not meet with the approval of many of the labor delegates whose unions are not yet, but may be later, involved in the trouble. They denounced the strike yesterday as unmeaning and ridiculous and likely to do harm to the building trades unions. A number of unions will withhold sympathy from the present series of strikes unless a more tangible reason is given for them.

Some of the mechanics ordered on strike at the Vanderbilt residence were complaining bitterly yesterday of the uselessness of the strike. Richard H. Hunt of Hunt & Hunt, architects for Mr. Vanderbilt, said:

"Of all the preposterous strikes ordered by the building trades this is the limit. The Amalgamated Painters' Society has not even official knowledge that Baumgarten & Co. have the contract for painting and decorating. As to the strike to be ordered at Mr. Schwab's residence, it is unworthy of serious consideration."

The American Federation of Labor, which is now in convention at New Orleans, is to take up the quarrel of the two painters' unions. About six months ago the federation tried to end the quarrel, but could accomplish nothing.

The Interior Decorators and Cabinet Makers' Association, which employs members of the Brotherhood of Painters, will make a statement regarding the situation to-day. The Paper Hangers' Union is a branch of the brotherhood and will be involved in the strikes if they continue.

DEMAND OF PRINTERS' UNION.

Want Union Label on Printed Proceedings of Saratoga County Supervisors.

SARATOGA, Nov. 20.—The Saratoga county Board of Supervisors will probably to-morrow adopt the report of its special committee which, it is learned, is adverse to the application of the Saratoga Typographical Union that the union label be used on all the printed and published proceedings of the board. As the county printing is to be awarded to the lowest bidder, and as some of the bidders are not identified with the union, the supervisors hold that in awarding the contract to the lowest bidder they cannot be hampered by the restriction demanded by the union.

Boys Join Tiffany Strike.

At the Tiffany & Co. silverware shops at Forest Hill, N. J., yesterday morning eighty-five boys joined in the strike of the men for a nine-hour day for ten hours' pay, and marched to Columbia Hall where a meeting of the men was being held.

GIVES LIFE, PERHAPS, FOR DOLL'S

Tot Rushes Under Trolley Car Which Endangers Life of "Baby."

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Nov. 20.—While trying to rescue her doll from the tracks of the New York and Stamford Railway, in this town, this afternoon, Nellie Whipple, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Whipple, was fatally injured.

The child with a number of companions was playing near the tracks of the railroad when Nellie dropped her doll. "Oh, my dolly; it will be killed," she said, as she saw a car approaching. She rushed forward to rescue it and the car struck her in the head.

When the car was stopped it was found that the child was wedged under the motor. Her chubby hands clutched the doll, which was covered with the little owner's blood. There were a large number of passengers on the car, several of them being women, who became hysterical. Mrs. Whipple, who was standing in her front yard, saw her child knocked down and became wild with grief.

Dr. Hunter found that the girl's skull was fractured. It is thought that she will die.

FRESHMEN HIT WITH SHOT.

Tried to Steal a Rig From Heidelberg Sophomores and Failed.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Two members of the freshman class of Heidelberg University were shot at an early hour this morning in a fracas with the sophomores at the Croninger Home, several miles east of Tiffin. The sophomores were holding a party at Croninger's.

A dozen freshmen drove there to steal their rig, and were met on their way to the house by the sophs, who ordered them to halt. They did not comply with this demand and one of the sophs fired a shotgun at the crowd. Roy Zeechman of Marion, Ohio, and Edward Zechiel of Culver, Ind., were wounded on the arms and legs. One shot struck Zeechman in the temple, but was not imbedded deep enough to harm him seriously. Over a score of shots were taken from each man.

The college authorities greatly deplore the accident and will make an investigation.

Accused Naval Officers Discharged.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 20.—Lieut. William C. Davidson, United States receiving ship Alliance, and Paymaster George G. Seibel, of the United States training ship Lancaster, who were arrested last night for alleged drunkenness and disorderly conduct at the Norfolk Academy of Music, were to-day exonerated and discharged.

SURE SHE IS AN ANARCHIST.

OPINION OF A POLICE OFFICIAL REGARDING MRS. DEXHEIMER

He Finds Records of Suicide Corresponding With Those of Anarchists as Mentioned in Her Story—Captain Usher's Precinct Contains 1,000 Anarchists.

Two elderly men who said they were detectives, but who explained that they were not connected with the Hoboken police force, loitered yesterday in the vicinity of the home of Mrs. Lena Dexheimer, the German woman who confided to her pastor that she had been a full-fledged Anarchist. The tenants of the five-story double tenement in which Mrs. Dexheimer resides with her husband and six children in Willow avenue, Hoboken, spoke in high terms of her when the detectives questioned them. They declared that she was a truthful woman so far as they knew, and that she was perfectly sane and intelligent. They all said they believed the story she had told of an anarchistic plot hatched at a Paterson meeting which she says she attended with a man named Wehler. The detectives made an effort to get some information as to the whereabouts of Wehler, but Mrs. Dexheimer told them that she had been advised by her pastor, the Rev. Charles L. Mead, to say nothing further about Anarchists unless she was certain that the information was to be used by the officers of the United States Secret Service Bureau.

"You may be newspaper reporters for all I know," said Mr. Dexheimer, "and as I have been overrun with reporters for the past two days I must decline to talk any further to you."

Chief of Police Donovan of Hoboken yesterday ordered Detective Sergeant Kerrigan to drop further investigation of the case. Kerrigan returned to the police station and handed in a report which told in detail how he had been assigned to the case by Police Captain Fanning, who, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Mead, had sent him to guard the woman. Chief Donovan declared that he did not believe the Anarchist story. He supplemented this by saying that there was not one Anarchist residing in Hoboken.

Police Captain Usher of West Hoboken smiled broadly when he heard what Chief Donovan had said.

"Of course," remarked Capt. Usher, "I am not a police officer in Hoboken, but I am Captain of a West Hoboken police precinct which I believe has at least a thousand Anarchists living in it. I have had them under surveillance ever since I found that Gaetano Bresci, who assassinated the King of Italy, resided here with his wife. She has moved away from here and I believe she is now living in Pennsylvania where I understand she is being supported by a fund raised by the Anarchists throughout the world. I was told that this fund was raised especially for the purpose of supporting the child of Bresci, which was born shortly after Bresci was arrested in Italy for the murder of the King. It is my belief from what knowledge I possess of Anarchists that Mrs. Dexheimer told a truthful story. So far as her being a visitor or friend at Mrs. Bresci's house I cannot say. But Mrs. Bresci had a great many women Anarchists around her all the time. One of these was a tall blonde woman who now resides at Hackensack. Another was a handsome black-eyed young woman who has resided with Mrs. Bresci ever since Bresci went to Italy to kill the King. It's all well enough for people to make light of stories about Anarchists, but if they knew that there are thousands of them in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Paterson they would not consider it surprising for a woman Anarchist who had joined a church to get up at a Methodist meeting and in her religious enthusiasm admit that she had been an Anarchist for almost twenty years."

A police official who has taken the trouble to see whether he could verify the story told by Mrs. Dexheimer said:

"I thoroughly believe the woman's story. In the first place she said she had gone to her pastor a year ago and turned over threatening letters which she had received. Her pastor says this is true, and that he turned copies of the letters over to the Secret Service men. He adds that she furnished to him a copy of the Anarchists' secret code. Now how could that woman get possession of the code unless she was an Anarchist? So far her story is verified. Now she says that a meeting of Anarchists was held in Paterson at which a plot was hatched. Well, at the time this plot was supposed to have been hatched the leading editors of the Anarchists' papers in Paterson were interviewed on the subject and they took great pains to deny it. Now as to the latter part of her story. She declared that three Anarchists committed suicide. She said one was a man named Muller who lived in Avenue B. But the newspaper reporters who tried to get on the track of this case failed. They seem to have come to the conclusion that the man Muller killed himself at his home. In trying to learn whether a New Yorker named Muller committed suicide about the time of McKinley's death I learned that on the day McKinley was shot a man named Paul Miller, who was employed as a drug clerk in New York, went up to Mamaroneck and committed suicide after he had shot his sister.

"Mrs. Dexheimer tells of a woman Anarchist in Harlem named Schroeder who committed suicide rather than become an assassin for the anarchists. On Sept. 2 last a Mrs. Schroeder poisoned herself at her home, in East 101st street. When the Coroner examined her effects he found a trunk filled with Anarchistic documents. There was enough literature found there to prove that she was an Anarchist. Mrs. Dexheimer tells of an Anarchist who, she says, came here to carry out an order of assassination. This man, she said, committed suicide in Europe, where he was well known as an Anarchist on Oct. 14. Shortly after McKinley's death, an Anarchist named Romas, leader of a notorious European group, was arrested at Stanislavow, in eastern Galicia. There he killed a gendarme and committed suicide. But in my opinion the best evidence of the truth of Mrs. Dexheimer's story is that she possessed the Anarchists' code, which is now in possession of the Secret Service officers. If the newspapers keep on showing up the Anarchists and their plots, anarchy will soon be a thing of the past in the United States."

The Weather.

A trough of low pressure yesterday extended from the south Pacific coast northeastward to the Lake regions; cloudy and showery conditions prevailed in the States of the central West, the upper Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. The pressure was high and fair weather prevailed generally east of the Mississippi Valley.

The temperature was generally high, except in a part of the Lake regions, northern New York southern Montana and the northern Rocky Mountain States. The temperature was only slightly below freezing in the Northwest, but it was everywhere above normal for the season.

In this city the day was fair, with but slight change of temperature; wind fresh northwest; average humidity, 66 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.32; 3 P. M. 30.29.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	Official		Sun's			Official		Sun's	
	1902.	1901.	1902.			1902.	1901.	1902.	
9 A. M.	49°	8°	49		6 P. M.	54°	30	52°	
12 M.	53°	33°	51		9 P. M.	52°	35	51°	
3 P. M.	57°	38°	54°		12 Mid.	49°	32°	49°	

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair to-day, warmer in interior, fair to-morrow; light southwest to west winds.

For New England, fair to-day, warmer in north portion; fair to-morrow; light to fresh southwest winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; light to fresh southwest winds.

For western New York, fair and warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh southwest winds.

SEPARATE CLASSES FOR CO-EDS.

Chicago University Segregation Plan Begins in January.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Segregation of sexes is to be started at the University of Chicago with the beginning of the new year, just after the Christmas vacation. The first official announcement of the exact date has been made by Prof. Harry P. Judson, dean of the graduate schools.

Courses in English, French, German, history and mathematics will be the first in which the plan of separate instruction will be tried. Courses in Greek and some others, for which the registration is light, will not be changed. Eventually the segregated classes will be conducted in different buildings.

ARM BLOWN OFF BY TORPEDO.

Turbine of New Invention Started Prematurely, Brooklyn Man Was Hurt.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Nov. 20.—By the explosion of a torpedo on the steamship Sarah Thorpe, in Peconic Bay, yesterday, Chief Machinist John Walden lost his right arm and was otherwise injured.

The Thorpe is owned by the E. W. Bliss Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn and is used in testing war torpedoes. Yesterday a new style of torpedo, said to be more powerful than the Whitehead, was to be tested. It is the invention of F. M. Leavitt, a mechanical engineer, who has offices on Broadway, New York. Mr. Leavitt was in charge of the vessel yesterday, and Walden, who is chief machinist of the E. W. Bliss company, was looking after the torpedoes. The steamer left her berth here yesterday and proceeded to the proving ground.

On arriving there Walden made preparations to shoot a torpedo from the gun. While a torpedo was being charged with air the turbine engine of the torpedo started before the cylinder left the gun. Walden attempted to shut off the feed valve of the air chamber, and in doing so stood directly over the racing engine. The rear chamber of the torpedo exploded with a tremendous report and a piece of the case struck Walden on the right arm, shattering the arm and lacerating the flesh in a frightful manner.

Walden's arm hung by a thread below the elbow, and was at once amputated. The upper arm was badly lacerated and small pieces of steel were imbedded in the muscles, so that further amputation was deemed necessary, and the arm was taken off about four inches from the shoulder.

The Thorpe was taken to her anchorage here and Walden was taken to the American Hotel. He was said to-day to be doing fairly well.

Walden resides in Brooklyn and has a wife and four children. He is 35 years old and has been in the employ of the Bliss company for two years. Before going with the Bliss company he was a railroad engineer.

HURT IN GASOLENE EXPLOSION.

Six Men Badly Burned—Trouble Due to a Leaky Torch.

Six men were seriously burned yesterday afternoon as the result of an explosion of gasolene on the third floor of the building at 301 West Twenty-second street, occupied by the American Three Color Print Company.

Some of the electric wires on the third floor of the building have been out of order for some time, and yesterday David Jones of 330 East Fifty-eighth street and Rufus Stivers of 573 East 145th street, electricians, started to fix them. Jones and Stivers located the trouble in a dark corner of the loft and got a gasolene torch to light up the place

A number of the regular workmen in the place gathered around to watch the electricians and some of them were leaning over and as close to the torch as Jones and Stivers when there was a loud report, and streaks of flame shot in every direction. Several of the men began rushing around wildly and screaming with pain.

The explosion of the torch was due to a leak in the tank some distance from the flame. One of the electricians held the torch up against the wall and the flame was forced back so that the leaking gasolene caught fire and the explosion followed.

Jones and Stivers sustained painful burns but were not so badly injured as some of the others. The others, who were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Williams of Bellevue and then sent home were: Harry Porter of 176 Franklin street, Brooklyn; Andrew Daniels of 53 East 103d street, Frederick Bone of 55 Monteith street, Brooklyn, and Alexander Hay of 313 East Twenty-fourth street.

All of these men were burned about the face, arms and legs. Several other workmen in the place were slightly burned, but were able to go on with their work. The damage to the building by the fire was trivial.

BROOKS ADAMS DINED.

Entertained at the National Arts Club by Well-Known Citizens.

A complimentary dinner was given to Brooks Adams of Boston in the private dining room of the National Arts Club last night; Charles R. Lamb, chairman of the Art Committee, acting as host. Among the guests were Charles R. Miller of the *New York Times*, Henry R. Towne of the Merchants' Association, Prof. W. A. Ware of Columbia, H. B. Hebert, chairman of the Canal Commission of the Produce Exchange, William Jerome Coombs, president of the Manufacturers' Trust Association; John DeWitt Warner, president of the Municipal Art Commission of New York city; Walter S. Logan, president of the Nineteenth Century Association; Spencer Trask, treasurer of the National Arts Club; Charles C. Haight, F. S. Lamb and W. S. Crandall.

LAY IN WAIT TO MURDER.

Grady Sentenced for Five Years for Shooting His Wife in the Face.

William D. Grady, a clerk in the Jersey City post office, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Blair in the Hudson County Court of General Sessions, to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Trenton, for shooting his wife, Rose Agnes Grady, in the face with a revolver. Mrs. Grady is a teacher in the North Bergen public school. She separated from him on account of his intemperate habits and started a suit for divorce. Grady, who was jealous of her, lay in wait for her as she was coming home from school and shot her as she was getting on a trolley car.

BURNED BY SWITCHBOARD WIRES

An Edison Company Electrician Seriously Injured While at Work.

George Wolf, an electrician employed by the Edison Electric Light Company, was badly burned last night in the company's Twenty-sixth street powerhouse. He was doing some work on a switchboard when the wires became short-circuited. There was a blinding flash, and he was picked up unconscious.

Wolf was burned about the head and body, and Dr. Lee of the New York Hospital who was called said that he was in a critical condition. He lives at 51 Bright street, Jersey City.

Piper's Roundsmen as Complainants.

Three of the roundsmen detailed for special duty under Capt. Piper appeared as complainants at the police trials yesterday. Apparently they had been doing "shoofly" duty in spite of Capt. Piper's repeated denials that they had been detailed for that kind of work. Roundsman Londrigan was the complainant in six cases of patrolmen off posts or talking to citizens while on duty. Roundsman Costigan had two and Roundsman Maher one

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CONFESSES TO BLACKMAIL.

YOUNG ANARCHISTIC LETTER WRITER WOULD KILL HIMSELF.

Says That He Alone Is Responsible for the Letters Demanding Money and Tries to Steal a Revolver From a Policeman With Which to Commit Suicide.

Botho Strubel, the seventeen-year-old ship's cook, who was arrested with three other Germans in Hoboken on Wednesday, confessed to Police Chief Murphy of Jersey City yesterday that he was the author of the threatening letters received by wealthy men in this city and Jersey City calling upon them to hand out money in sums of $500 and $1,000 or suffer death at the hands of a cruel and bloodthirsty band of Russian Nihilists, who were temporarily embarrassed. He exonerated Jacob Ganbetz, Fritz Seeber and Fred Becker, who were captured with him, from any participation in the plot, and they were discharged.

Strubel did not take the chief into his confidence until after the quartet were arraigned before Police Justice Murphy in the Second Criminal Court on complaint of Cappel Rubens and O. A. Van Ojen, Jersey City grocers, who had received blackmailing letters. On returning to police headquarters he said that he wouldn't mind making a clean breast of the whole business, and the chief didn't put any obstacles in his way.

Strubel said at he thought it would be a comparatively easy matter to compel men who had plenty of money to part with some of it providing that they were led to fear that their lives