



9,000 CARPENTERS ON STRIKE.

TYING UP EVERY BIG BUILDING TO CRUSH A RIVAL UNION.

Contractors Who Have Granted Every Demand of the Brotherhood and Employ Only Its Members Left in the Lurch—Agreements Only Waste Paper—What Will the Building Trades Board Do?

The members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Manhattan, numbering about 9,000 men, suddenly went on strike yesterday, with the result that work on all the large buildings in course of construction is tied up completely or seriously interfered with.

Not the slightest indication that there would be a strike had been seen. The first intimation the contractors had of the action of the brotherhood was when the walking delegates came around about noon yesterday and began to call the men away from work.

The strike is not the outcome of any difference with the employers, but is a fight between rival labor unions. Besides the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is the principal organization of carpenters in this city, there is the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which is said to have about 2,000 members at work here.

The union officers informed them that there was no grievance at all against the Fuller company. The strike had been ordered yesterday because members of the certain jobs in this city, they said, and the brotherhood proposed to make it impossible for an Amalgamated carpenter to work in New York.

Another peculiar feature of the situation is that the brotherhood is not backed by the other trades unions in this city. It doesn't belong to the Board of Building Trades. The Amalgamated society is a member of this board. The board is composed of the strongest labor organization in this country and the question as to what it will do about the attack on one of its affiliated unions is interesting a great many people.

The George A. Fuller company, formerly the Fuller Construction Company, is one of the principal concerns affected by the strike. When the news was received by the officers of the board, the board immediately communicated with some of the officers of the brotherhood. The union officers informed them that there was no grievance at all against the Fuller company.

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TRAILED PAIR AND SHOT ONE.

Front Platform of Horse Car Carried a "Shadow"—Shot the Man of the Pair.

A man and a woman got off the back platform of a Twenty-ninth street horse car at Eighth avenue last night and at the same time a man stepped off the front platform.

This man had a revolver in his hand and he fired four shots at the man who was with the woman.

Then he ran in front of the horses and around the car and down Eighth avenue. The woman hurried up Eighth avenue and disappeared.

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DROPS RED CROSS OPPONENTS.

MISS BARTON SENDS 'EM NOTICE THAT THEY'RE SUSPENDED.

President Roosevelt's Sister, Ex-Secretaries Foster and Herbert, Gen. Wilson and Two War Admirals "Required" to Show Why They Shouldn't Be Suspended.

Miss Clara Barton's official organization of the Red Cross has taken peremptory action to eliminate from that body those who oppose her domination of it by suspending from active membership these persons:

Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, who last year was vice-president of the Red Cross; ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster; Chief Clerk of the State Department, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, sister of President Roosevelt; Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Zeena Tanner, Mrs. Henrietta N. Rose, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. Amy L. Wolf, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Miss Mable T. Boardman, Mrs. Bessie Kibbey, Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Brainerd H. Warner, Simeon Wolf and A. C. Kaufman.

These are the Washington members of the Red Cross who united in expressing their opposition to its new organization in memorial to Congress. The Executive Committee of the organization met here on Monday and suspended them from membership in the society until the next general meeting which in the ordinary course of affairs would be the next annual meeting, and according to the rules held December 31st.

The executive committee is composed of Walter P. Phillips of Bridgeport, Conn., chairman; Samuel N. J. Farnham of New York, secretary; and Meriden, Conn., and John N. Noble of St. Louis, with Miss Barton, as president of the organization, a member ex-officio.

The suspended persons are "required" in the formal notices sent to show cause before the executive committee why they should not be suspended. It was said yesterday that Miss Barton's home in this city, by the secretary of the society and others that the suspension was until the annual meeting, or a special meeting which might be called before the usual annual meeting, and that such a meeting could be held at its own volition or by a company of one-third of the active members of the corporation.

President Roosevelt, the paper says, though unmentioned, assumes no cognate. On the contrary, he appears everywhere as the leader of his party and likewise as Chief of State, making, like the late Mr. Gladstone, speeches at every stage of the journey on the most vital questions of the day in American politics.

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WILL REOPEN DREYFUS CASE.

New Disclosures Cause a Row in the French Chamber.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, April 7.—M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, to-day concluded his speech on the Dreyfus affair. The Chamber of Deputies was crowded, and there was much turbulence. M. Jaurès concluded by demanding an inquiry inasmuch as Dreyfus had been condemned by means of false evidence.

When M. Jaurès sat down there was a furor of applause from his party, while his opponents chanted an ironical refrain. Then came the sensation of the sitting. Gen. André, Minister of War, rose and promptly announced that it was the intention of the Government to facilitate the search for the truth.

He said he had already made an investigation at the Ministry of War and had found Gen. de Pelloux's letter, which he read to the Chamber. The text was identical with the version read by M. Jaurès in the Chamber yesterday.

Gen. André added that the Government held that M. Jaurès had elicited a new fact, which was necessary for a reopening of the inquiry and that he would be conducted with the help of a certain number of Magistrates.

M. Cavaignac, ex-Minister of War, followed Gen. André. He attacked the Government, and accused the Socialists of working for national disorganization, denouncing them as cowards.

The session then degenerated into vituperation, deaf-earring, frantic yelling, and in some cases "scrapping." The Assembly finally became tired and adjourned until after the Easter holidays, the date for reassembling being fixed for April 19.

It is impossible to foretell whether Dreyfus or anybody else will gain or lose by the promised inquiry, but so far as can be seen it will not in any way assist the cause of the wronged officer. Kelley is president of the society and of the publishing company.

Kelley was taken before Magistrate Pool in the morning, and his lawyer, Clarence J. Shearn, asserted that his client was a reputable business man and showed the Magistrate a written testimonial as to Kelley's character from Justice Hatch of the Supreme Court. Kelley said that he was well acquainted also with Justices Gaynor and O'Brien.

Magistrate Pool wanted to parole Kelley in custody of the attorney, but Mr. Shearn objected. Finally the Magistrate discharged Kelley.

Lawyer Shearn made this explanation of the holding of the society's work: "The society, which is supported by contributions from people interested in pure food laws, has for several years been conducting a very vigorous campaign against various adulterations of food stuffs. The organization has distributed throughout the country vast quantities of literature, including various pamphlets in foods and coupling with them the names of the products into which they are commonly found."

In court he professed entire ignorance of the charge against his client. Last night he was told what the Jefferson City despatch said.

These charges against Mr. Kelley seem to be ridiculous on their face, he said. "People don't go around sending checks to me at room, do they?"

Mr. Shearn said he could not say positively that Mr. Kelley was not the agent of the baking powder campaign against various adulterations of food stuffs. The organization has distributed throughout the country vast quantities of literature, including various pamphlets in foods and coupling with them the names of the products into which they are commonly found.

PURE FOOD WORKER ACCUSED.

OF BRIBERY AS AGENT OF A BAKING POWDER COMPANY.

D. J. Kelley, President of the National Health Society, Arrested Here on a Missouri Charge, but Not Held—The "American Queen Magazine" Also.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 7.—D. J. Kelley, described as the agent of a baking powder company and living in New York, was arrested there to-day at the request of Attorney-General Crou on a charge of attempting to bribe Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee of this State in connection with legislation he desired defeated. It bears upon a measure in which the baking powder company was interested.

Last night Attorney-General Crou sent a telegram to Capt. Langan of the New York Detective Bureau, asking him to arrest Kelley this morning.

The positive charge is made against Kelley that he attempted to bribe Mr. Lee, who by virtue of his office is president of the State Senate, by offering to pay him \$1,000 if he would bring about the defeat of the bill which had been introduced to repeal the law prohibiting the use of alum in the manufacture of baking powder.

It is asserted that a check for \$1,000 was sent to Mr. Lee, and this check is now in the possession of the authorities. Gov. Lee refused to become a party to Kelley's proposition.

Gov. Dockery has wired Gov. Odell to hold Kelley for requisition papers. These have been prepared, and to-night an officer leaves St. Louis for New York to bring Kelley back to Missouri.

Kelley was arrested yesterday at 5 West Thirty-first street, where the National Health Society and a monthly, the "American Queen," are published. Kelley is president of the society and of the publishing company.

Kelley was taken before Magistrate Pool in the morning, and his lawyer, Clarence J. Shearn, asserted that his client was a reputable business man and showed the Magistrate a written testimonial as to Kelley's character from Justice Hatch of the Supreme Court.

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ODELL'S \$50,000 JUNKET.

Assembly Ways and Means Committee Reports His Fair Trip Bill.

ALBANY, April 7.—Despite Gov. Odell's cry to economize and keep down appropriations this year, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee has reported the bill appropriating \$50,000 to pay the Governor's expenses to the St. Louis Fair. The Governor proposes to have a regiment go along to protect him from possible cranks and impress the people of St. Louis with the greatness of the Governor of the State of New York.

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CARTER HARRISON REELECTED.

WINS CHICAGO'S MAYORALTY FOR THE FOURTH TIME.

Gets Through by 6,800, a Greatly Reduced Plurality—He Says It Was His Hardest Fought Battle—He Regards It as a Victory for Municipal Ownership.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Carter Harrison was reelected Mayor to-day over Graeme Stewart by a plurality estimated at 6,800, and he has probably carried the rest of the city ticket with him. A heavy vote was polled. The weather was ideal, and by 10 o'clock this morning nearly half the registration was polled.

The paramount issue was the traction question. The stand of Mayor Harrison for municipal ownership and the referendum saved the day for the Democratic ticket. There was a great shifting in the vote. Republicans voted for Harrison who had never done so before. Democrats voted for Stewart or for Daniel L. Cronin, the Labor candidate who had been supporters of Mayor Harrison in the previous elections.

Never in the history of a city election was so much money discoverable among the heels and handy men around the polls. Early reports indicated that Stewart might be elected, but the Harrison vote grew steadily, and the Republicans gave up hope.

Mayor Harrison said to-night: "It was a hard-fought battle. I consider it a victory for ultimate municipal ownership and the referendum. It means that the settlement of the traction question must be made in the interests of the people of Chicago. I regard the campaign just closed as having been a clean-cut contest, with issue rather than personalities determining the result. It was the hardest battle I have ever had, and I am proud to have won it. The result of the election is a triumph for Chicago."

Harrison's plurality two years ago was 28,000, two years previous to that it was 40,000, and on his first election, six years ago, he received a plurality of 70,000.

His opponent, Graeme Stewart, said to-night: "I consider it a victory for ultimate municipal ownership and the referendum. It means that the settlement of the traction question must be made in the interests of the people of Chicago. I regard the campaign just closed as having been a clean-cut contest, with issue rather than personalities determining the result. It was the hardest battle I have ever had, and I am proud to have won it. The result of the election is a triumph for Chicago."

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