

made her way out. The tide was low, and going through the Madison avenue bridge stuck. Two tugs got hold of her and after two hours' work pulled her off the mud. Some of her passengers came out on deck and watched these operations. For several hours after this the Northam cruised along the river. Once she attempted to land at a pier at 152d street. A watchman on the pier ran up and said the pier was needed for other purposes.

That's all right," said a man on the boat. "This is the New Haven Railroad. We'll fix it all up for you." "I don't care who you are," said the man on the pier. "I'm in charge of this pier and you can't land."

The Northam backed away then and floated around again. The man on the pier said that he was "agin all strike breakers, anyway."

The tug City and another tug were summoned to the Northam. They backed her over to the other side of the Harlem, to a little pier putting out from the northeast corner of the Interborough power house yard.

On the platform of the Union Boat Club, nearly a dense crowd of subway employees, who jeered and yelled derisively when the Northam failed to make a landing on the other side of the river, and assured one another that there would be "a lot of dough" before the month was out.

ARN ABOUT DISEASE BOARD. Soon after the Northam was tied up at the pier strike sympathizers announced that an ambulance from the Willard Park restaurant nearby had taken away a "one of Union men" and that a committee of union men had been sent to call on Dr. Darlington at the Health Department and insist on his quarantining the Northam.

The committee did not reach the Health Department until after Dr. Darlington had gone home.

The Health Board's president said last night, however, that although he had not received any report of an infectious disease, he thought the Northam could not be quarantined because there was a contagious disease in it. The department would take every necessary and proper step to protect the city from any contagious disease that might come down from the Northam, but it was distinctly not in the business of taking sides in a labor war.

The Willard Park hospital reported that it had received from the Northam a number of North Brother Island. The J. Hood Wright Hospital said that an ambulance from there had been sent to the Interborough yard.

MEN WHO QUIT LOSE THEIR JOBS. Notice to Employees Sent out by the Interborough.

The Interborough officials would not give out the text of the letter of refusal sent to the employees, but they sent out this public notice to all employees:

To All Employees: Today, an interview was had with Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interborough company, and representatives of the various labor organizations on the Interborough system. Said meeting was for the purpose of discussing the demands of the various labor organizations, and the company's position in regard to the same.

Therefore this letter is issued over the signature of the general manager of the Interborough company for the purpose of assuring each and every one of its employees that the company is in a position to pay the wages of all its employees who are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and who are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

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work. Six were on duty last night instead of four as usual. Chief Cortright said the reserves would be held at their stations until some emergency arose. At midnight Police Inspector Cortright sent word to precincts to hold in readiness all their incoming platoons. At midnight three uniformed policemen went on duty in each railroad station. There were nine at the City Hall elevated station. Five trucks loaded with policemen raced up Eighth avenue to the yards of the elevated road at 145th street and Eighth avenue. The policemen were posted at vantage points around the yard.

MANY APPLY FOR THE JOBS. Employment Bureaus Busy—Motormen's Pay an Especial Attraction.

Branch headquarters for the strike breakers were established last night at 34 Dey street and one of the assistants of Farley was kept busy by applicants for work.

The men began to arrive in squads at 7 o'clock. Some had extra clothing wrapped in paper. Many of them carried grips. Most were very young men. They formed in line inside the store and underwent a hurried examination as to their qualifications. If they proved satisfactory and wanted a job on the subway or elevated they signed an agreement.

They were told that they would receive \$1.85 a day as guards, \$2 a day as conductors and \$3.50 a day as motormen. A large percentage of the men seemed to be from out of town. Some of them explained that they had just come from Bridgeport and New Haven, where they had been retained to work as strike breakers if necessary on the New Haven railroad. Some were sent up town over the Ninth avenue elevated railway in batches and some were told to report at 40 Broadway to-day. More men are coming over from Jersey City all the time.

There was a stream of applicants all day long at the Interborough headquarters in the Park row building. While the labor men stood in the hall before their meeting they were passed by a dozen men who had just come from the same office. Some of the men said that they had left their names with the company months ago and had received notice yesterday morning to come down and prepare to go to work. One man said that he had been waiting for the New Haven strike in the same way.

There was a man from all over the country," he said, "and I've never joined a union. These motormen here have snap jobs and get wages that make your eyes stick out. A strike can't come too soon for me and a lot of others I know that will be here."

It was said that the men applying had included all classes. A great many were young boys who applied to be ticket choppers.

They said at 34 Dey street at 10 o'clock that 600 men had been hired during the day and sent up town.

MUST NOT DESERT TRAINS. Interborough Posts the Law in All Its Stations.

The Interborough last night distributed along its lines a notice to be read by the conductors of the various sections of the line making it a misdemeanor for men to leave trains while in operation. These are:

Section 429, Sub. 2.—An engineer, conductor, brakeman, switch tender, or other person, who, while in the service of the company, willfully violates or omits his duty as such, and thereby endangers the punishment of which is not otherwise provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 473.—Endangering life by refusal to labor.—A person who willfully and maliciously, by the use of force, violence, threats, or otherwise, breaks a contract of service or hiring, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such act will result in the endangering of human life, or to cause injury to property, or to destruction of serious injury, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 474.—Endangering life by refusal to labor.—A person who willfully and maliciously, by the use of force, violence, threats, or otherwise, breaks a contract of service or hiring, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such act will result in the endangering of human life, or to cause injury to property, or to destruction of serious injury, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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PLANS OF RUSSIAN REFORM.

The Old Reliable ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE There is no substitute

INSANE SON MURDERS MOTHER. THEN HE SHOOT HIS FATHER, INFLECTING SERIOUS WOUNDS. Richard Wakeman of Glen Ridge Had Often Threatened His Parents—Attacked Mother With Axe and Told Police His Father Did It—Not Worried by Crime.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., March 6.—Richard Wakeman, 21 years old, who lived with his parents, John and Augusta Wakeman, at 900 Bloomfield avenue, became violently insane today. He attacked his mother with an axe, inflicting wounds from which she died at the Mountsinai Hospital at Montclair to-night. He then turned upon his father and fired four shots at him from a .22 calibre revolver.

Two of his shots caused slight wounds about the head and neck, but grazed his arm and the fourth shot lodged just over the heart and may prove serious. John Wakeman is in the Mountsinai Hospital.

Despite his wounds the father, who was in the basement of the house when he was called, and shot at the mother with a .22 calibre revolver. He then took possession of the house and hid in the kitchen. He was found by the police in a chair before the stove he called for help and aroused the family of John Jacobus, who had just come from the street. He entered the door when Wakeman fired at Jacobus. The bullet went wide of its mark.

Young Wakeman did not attempt to fire again but rushed out of the house and ran toward Bloomfield. At Bloomfield Centre he was met by a policeman and taken to the station. He was taken to the Mountsinai Hospital.

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MRS. CHADWICK PUT ON TRIAL.

FAINTS IN ANTE-ROOM AFTER THE DAY'S SESSION.

Andrew Carnegie Present and Highly Interested in the Case—Says He Doesn't Think She'll Testify—One Person Can't Conspire, is the Defense.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—The trial of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick the federal Court on the charge of conspiracy with the late President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin to wreck that institution began at 9:30 o'clock this morning before United States District Judge R. W. Taylor.

United States District Attorney Sullivan acted as prosecutor. He was assisted by Thomas H. Garry and Benjamin Parmly, Jr., of his office. Mrs. Chadwick was represented by Attorney Dawley and Kenneth and ex-Federal Judge Wing, the services of the latter having been secured on Sunday. The process of empanelling a jury was completed in a few hours. The jury is composed of nine farmers, a real estate agent and two school teachers, whose ages range from 40 to 65 years.

Mrs. Chadwick walked into the court room with stately mien and was strictly unostentatious. She was dressed in black velvet. She wore a white silk shirt waist, which was for the most part concealed by a black velvet coat, a wide black hat, on the left side of which was a bunch of long black feathers which shaded off into white at the tips. She took a seat at a long table in the centre of the court room, immediately behind her leading counsel, Jay P. Dawley, and, resting her chin in the palm of her right hand, remained a calm but closely interested spectator of the proceedings. Being partly deaf, Mr. Dawley carried on communication with her with pencil and paper.

Mr. Dawley outlined the defense in these words: "There was no conspiracy. One person cannot conspire. Mrs. Chadwick alone is charged with conspiracy. She was not with President Beckwith or Cashier Spear when they made entries upon the Oberlin bank books. She had nothing to do with the bank's bookkeeping. She knows nothing of what they did in the bank. Beckwith and Spear acted in good faith, believing Mrs. Chadwick to be a wealthy woman. If they loaned her more money than they should, that was their business."

"Mrs. Chadwick had nothing to do with that. The failure of the bank does not incriminate Mrs. Chadwick. Even if it was fraud upon her part, that is not conspiracy. Beckwith and Spear knew nothing of that."

"The evidence upon which we will base our case is briefly this," said District Attorney Sullivan: "First, that the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin was a national bank; second, that T. H. Beckwith and B. C. Spear were its president and cashier respectively of this association; third, that in the years 1903 to 1904 Beckwith and Spear had many intimate business associations and connections; fourth, that checks were drawn by the defendant on the Citizens' National Bank and were certified to when the defendant had no deposits of record in the bank."

"The evidence will also show that these checks aggregated \$97,000; that some of these checks were paid by the First National Bank of this city; that the defendant called upon that bank by telephone and wanted one check for \$15,000 held; that the bank was unwilling until President Beckwith certified to it; that the \$15,000 was then taken to the Kenard House by a messenger and paid over to Mrs. Chadwick in company with President Beckwith; that at that time Mrs. Chadwick did not have one dollar on deposit with the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin."

The first important move made by the defense came in the afternoon, when Judge Wing arose at the instant the first witness was called and objected to the hearing of any testimony, on the ground that the indictment was defective in charging conspiracy against one person. This objection was overruled by the Court, and the examination proceeded.

Mrs. Chadwick bore up well. She took a great interest in the proceedings and worked with her attorneys. It was not until 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon, a few minutes before the regular hour of adjournment, that she motioned to her keeper, Miss M. A. Chadwick, to be taken to her room. She was affected by the heat and strain. In a private room she had a slight fainting spell. Marsha Chandler had two trained nurses from Alexis Hospital on hand for such an emergency. They were called. Mrs. Chadwick felt so bad that court was at once adjourned.

The leading spectator of the trial was Andrew Carnegie. He was accompanied to the court by Sylvester T. Brown, his day at the old room at 1224 Euclid avenue, with friends. It is expected that the Government will close its case to-morrow.

WOMEN TO PLEAD FOR PARK. Club Members Want One on Site of West Side Slaughter Houses.