

COLBY SAYS BOSSES LURK NEAR

LOOK OUT FOR A TRICK, HE SAYS, AT NEWARK MEETING.

The Essex Senator Opens the New Idea Campaign in New Jersey, Winston Churchill, the Author, Assisting—He Pleads for Cold Reason and Cleaner Politics.

Led by State Senator Everett Colby, of Essex county, the New Idea wing of the Republican party of New Jersey opened its campaign for the Governorship and control of the Legislature in a big mass meeting at the New Auditorium, Newark, last night.

The hall, though one of the largest in Newark, was inadequate to contain all the people who went to hear Colby and Winston Churchill, of New Hampshire, discuss political reform. In addition to these speakers addresses were made by William P. Martin, State chairman of the New Idea organization, and Sheriff Frank H. Sommer of Essex county.

Mr. Churchill followed Senator Colby. His address was an arraignment of political bossism and ring rule and the domination of railroads in State affairs and State legislation. Referring to conditions in his own State Mr. Churchill said:

"We are objecting to the railroad governing us. That is the whole quarrel in a nutshell. One railroad owns all but fifty miles of New Hampshire, and we objected to having proposed legislative measures weighed in the standard of acceptability to the railroad alone and passed or rejected by that rather than the standard of benefit to the State."

Mr. Churchill then reviewed the political situation of his State, and said that some of the work done by the political bosses there:

"Signs are increasing in my State as well as throughout the country, that 'that family' is not so much a characteristic of the railroad president as it is of the professional politician."

Mr. Churchill referred to public service corporations and their control of legislation in many States, pointing out a way which, in his opinion, conditions would be brought about to put the public service corporations and the people.

"If public service corporation presidents," Mr. Churchill added, "would come out openly before the public and say 'we legislate in many States, pointing out a way which, in his opinion, conditions would be brought about to put the public service corporations and the people.'"

"We are on the eve of a campaign of reason. In some measure the distempers that have disordered our people have been cured; a few of the evils that were found to exist have been remedied and some little progress has been made in legislation, and while the sting of the indignities the people have suffered at the hands of the political bosses in the past is in the heart, yet the public mind is again normal and passion and resentment have given way to calm reflection and sound judgment. And it is well that this is so. The blow struck in anger and effectively delivered. Unreasonable passion destroys the perfect balance of the mind, while temper invites temper and only aggravates the evils that may exist."

It is therefore my firm belief that this campaign upon which we enter, whatever may be the result, will inure to the benefit of our country, simply because reason, and reason as cold as steel, will determine the fortunes of those who appeal to the people as the polls.

It is to your brains, then, that we would appeal and to your judgment we would submit our platform. But before taking up in detail a discussion of the platform, let me address a word to the people of Essex county. It might be well for us to take our bearings and read up our log for the last few years."

Here the Senator took up a review of the principal political events of the country in the last few years and referred to the prosperous conditions of the country six years ago, and said: "Yet above the tumult there was one voice which sounded clear and strong, and which we have not forgotten. It was the voice of Theodore Roosevelt."

The shock which was occasioned by Bull's exposure of graft in St. Louis, the Senator declared, caused a sort of awakening in all the States, and efforts were made to correct the evils existing in their own locality. The speaker referred to the reactionaries, "who seem to be the black sheep of the stand pat family," and asserted that there would be no reaction in New Jersey.

He said the coming campaign is to be one of reason, for reason means the progress of ideas; and the political boss that is made to feed on ideas soon gets blood poisoning and retires. This brings us to a consideration of the situation in New Jersey and Essex county and the method we propose to follow in the conduct of the campaign. It is needless, I think, for me to say that those who wish to make the Republican party an adjunct to their business are simply playing the Reform game, waiting for the reform forces to make a mistake, that they once more under the guise of party regularity may regulate the party to suit themselves. The bosses are waiting for you to make a mistake. They are waiting for you to give up and tight and when they think you are again absorbed in those daily tasks which give you no opportunity for attention to details of government they will come out of the hole and grab you at the hollow stump and take their place at the same old stand, in the same old way, and for the same old purpose. Now, we propose to plug the scheme so full of holes that it will look like a cheese, and we are going to do it by steady, consistent effort to promulgate certain ideas we believe to be in the interests of the people and by advocating reforms in our elective systems that will make it easier to determine the will of the people.

In any reform movement the best of betterment of social or political conditions all men are divided into the Individualists and the Collectivists. The latter class believes that improvements in conditions can be accomplished by reforms in the present system of government, and to this class belong the great majority of the people of the country. The members of the reform movement in this State still have faith in the rank and file of the Republican party and believe it an instrument that can be used in promoting definite and specific ideas which will tend to place back in the hands of the people the government, that was fast slipping from its control.

Mr. Colby said that the fundamental principles underlying the planks in the platform upon which New Idea candidates for the Assembly were running was that the election of the people's representatives should be made as simple and as easy as possible. The Senator reviewed the principles upon which the reform movement was founded, and forewarned candidates for the public offices of the railroad Commission provided for at the recent session of the Legislature. He suggested that this commission should be given general supervisory power over all public utility corporations, quoting from a decision of the United States Supreme Court to show that the State had the right to such supervision. He went on to say that the reform movement is not a mere political trick, but that it is a vital necessity of raising practical politics to the position they deserve in the lives and activities of the people of our State. We want to dispel the common and accepted notion that no decent man can do practical political work and remain respectable. If anything ever destroys this notion it will be the fallacy that drives away from active participation in the Government the very ones who should be serving the people, not necessarily as office holders, but as leaders in political thought and action.

There was never a time when that which makes practical politics mean and noble. It is not politics that are mean and noble, but the men we allow to use and pro-

PIER RIOTERS TURN ON POLICE

UNION MEN AND STRIKE BREAKERS CLASH IN JERSEY CITY.

But John Forces When the Bluecoats Came—Many Heads Battered and a Police Captain Hurt—Trouble Also at the Atlantic Transport Piers on This Side.

Soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning men landed about two hundred non-union men on the steamship Regina d'Italia, which was lying at the south side of the pier at the foot of York street, Jersey City. The strike breakers climbed from the ship down onto the pier. In a twinkling a fierce riot was in progress, for union men on the steamship Principessa Letitia, on the other side of the pier, who have won in their fight with their employers, rushed pell-mell from the vessel and clashed with the strike breakers. Stones were thrown, heads banged with bare hands and fists, and there was a general scuffle. It was not until about 10 o'clock that the riot was over. The police, who were on the pier, were unable to do much to stop the riot. The strike breakers were taken to the hospital, and the union men were taken to the pier.

A call for police help was sent to the Jersey City headquarters, and the reserves of the First precinct under Capt. James Kelly hustled to the scene. Strike breakers and union men both felt called upon to take a crack at the police, and they were vicious in their attack on the bluecoats. In the mixup strike breakers and union men scammed off the pier in groups, many of them lugging in their arms. The police did not have time to intercept these as there was plenty of work out for them on the dock. Finally the strike breakers got back onto the Regina d'Italia and the police drove the union men back onto the other vessel.

At 10:30 o'clock several men whistled, according to a prearranged programme, and 200 unionists started to charge across the pier for a second attack. Nearly every man had a stick or a barrel stave when they got going, and for a few seconds they used these as a general effect on the heads and backs of the non-union force. They timed the movement when all the police except acting Captain James Kelly of the First precinct, who was in command of a squad of ten men, including two mounted cops, were on the north side of the pier.

Kelly met the leader as he was waving a stick aloft and ordered him to "drop it." He did and the stick fell across the acting captain's hand, making a gash. Then Kelly got busy with his high top and the man, who subsequently described himself as Alexander Secunda of 155 Carroll street, Brooklyn, surrendered. He was sent to the City Hospital, where several stitches were taken in his scalp.

In the meanwhile Mounted Officers Markus and Bracken rode into the thickest of the fray and the attacking party fell back toward their ship. The result was that they were scattered in all directions and drove them up by other fellows' coatsails and a number of tobacco pipes. The police did not have time to reach the pier. The pier was cleared in less than ten minutes and hostilities ceased for the day.

Carl Carro, 20 years old, of 13 Amity street, Brooklyn, was arrested for throwing coal from the deck of one of the ships on the heads of the police. He was charged with disorderly conduct. So was acting Captain Kelly's assailant.

The police did not learn how many of the strikers were injured in the fight. It was said that several were injured, but that the police did not have time to count them. The police did not have time to count them.

There was trouble in Manhattan at the Atlantic Transport Steamship docks at Pier 15, where the Regina d'Italia was docked. Kelly of the Macdougal street station was at the pier with five patrolmen to preserve order when fifty or sixty strikers made their way to the pier. The police were on the pier with five patrolmen to preserve order when fifty or sixty strikers made their way to the pier.

It looked for a while as though the big steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Line would not be able to leave the pier on the morning of yesterday. Owing to the strike the firemen of the ship have been pressed into service for loading coal on the vessel. The men were promised 40 cents an hour for days and hadn't finished at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. At one time seventy-five firemen quit work and refused to continue until they were paid their pay. The men only did they threaten to not stow any more coal, but they declared that they would not sell and stoke the big ship on her way across.

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JAPANESE WITNESSES HEARD

No New Light on San Francisco Riots—Federal Law Checked.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—United States District Attorney Devlin examined to-day two more Japanese regarding the wrecking of the Japanese restaurant. No new evidence was secured, but the testimony corroborated that which was secured before, supporting the theory that the trouble was due to a fight between union and non-union men.

Unless more testimony is offered to-morrow Devlin will send his report to Washington. He said to-day:

"In 1901 President Harrison in a message to Congress strongly urged that the violation of treaty rights should be made matter for the Federal courts. President McKinley also called attention to the need in 1899, and in 1900 he renewed his appeal. President Roosevelt in his message last year urged the necessity of all-instructing such cases to the Federal courts. A bill to that effect was introduced in Congress in 1902 and was favorably reported in 1903, but it was not passed."

"COTTON LEAK" TRIAL BEGUN. The Government Outlines its Case Against Edwin S. Holmes.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The trial of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., upon the indictment in which Holmes and Frederick A. Peckham and Moses Haas of New York are charged with operating on the cotton market with advance information furnished by the Bureau as Assistant Statistician of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture was begun to-day.

Morgan H. Beach, special attorney for the Government, outlined the Government's case. He expected to show, he said, that it was understood between Holmes, Peckham and Haas that Holmes in advance of the time set for the issue of the cotton crop reports from the Bureau of Statistics would inform Peckham or Haas or any one else they could find to back the scheme of the character of the reports. It will be understood, of course, that the Government reports upon crop conditions were already received by the market and it will be shown that the trio agreed to deal upon the cotton exchanges on the strength of the advance information furnished by the Post Office and to divide the profits, if there were any.

Mr. Beach charged that upon the strength of the cotton report of December 1, 1905, he expected to show, he said, that it was understood between Holmes, Peckham and Haas that Holmes in advance of the time set for the issue of the cotton crop reports from the Bureau of Statistics would inform Peckham or Haas or any one else they could find to back the scheme of the character of the reports. It will be understood, of course, that the Government reports upon crop conditions were already received by the market and it will be shown that the trio agreed to deal upon the cotton exchanges on the strength of the advance information furnished by the Post Office and to divide the profits, if there were any.

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WAR BALLOON'S GOOD TRIAL

COVERS 140 MILES IN 4 HOURS AND 37 MINUTES.

Keeps Pretty Close to the Course Planned—Start at Washington and Landing Near Harrisburg—Beginning of Experiments to Organize Balloon Corps in Army.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A big war balloon, the first ever owned by the Signal Corps of the army, made a trial trip from Washington to the northward to-day. In the car when the balloon was released were Capt. Charles De F. Chandler of the Signal Corps, Leo Stevens, who made the balloon, and J. C. McCoy of the Aero Club of New York. The flight began at 1:15, and at 2 o'clock the voyagers disappeared to the northward.

The ascent was made from a vacant lot near the Washington gas works. There were perhaps 2,000 spectators to cheer the aeronauts. The War Department was represented by Gen. Humphrey, Quartermaster-General; Gen. Allen, chief of the Signal Corps, and others.

Capt. Chandler explained that it was the intention of the aeronauts to follow the course of the winds to the northward, probably crossing the Pennsylvania State line before nightfall. They had planned to descend to the earth again before darkness fell in order to enable them to pack the balloon for shipment back to Washington.

In the basket in which the voyagers were seated were a thermometer, a barometer, life preservers in case a descent was made in the water, a basket of lunch and a bundle of maps.

When the signal was given to cut away the ropes the balloon was swept away in a north-westerly direction, her basket hanging so low that it collided with a fence post, but without injury to the voyagers. The aeronauts evidently saw they had taken aboard too much sand ballast, and commenced pouring it over the side of the basket. In a few minutes, nine miles northwest of here, the balloon seemed to strike a quieter atmosphere, for it ceased to sway and glided upward and away to the northward easily. The passengers and the spectators responded with cheers. This is the beginning of the experiments to organize a balloon corps.

The last Congress voted \$50,000 to carry on the work at Fort Omaha. Capt. C. D. F. Chandler and his companions ended their trip at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon at Linglestown, nine miles northwest of here. The trip, which covered 140 miles, required four hours and thirty-seven minutes.

The balloonists maintained an average height of 500 feet and at times went as high as a mile and a half. Harrisburg was the first place that was recognized after leaving Washington.

After leaving on their tour the aeronauts encountered cloudy weather and rain through dense clouds. A steady wind from the south drove the balloon almost due north. Capt. Chandler, speaking of his experience, said this evening:

"We were simply on a pleasure trip and everything came off without accident. We had a steady breeze back of us that impelled us along as fast as the average train. Now and then we ran into currents of air that shifted us for a time to the northeast or northwest, but we kept pretty steadily on a straight line. We passed over a city which we later knew to be York, but we could not get our bearings until we were near Harrisburg, which we located by the curves of Susquehanna River and the four bridges. When the balloon passed this city it was a mile and a half high and attracted great attention. People quit work and crowded the streets and a few automobiles followed its course. The balloon shortly after began its descent and camp down in the fields of a farm owned by Jacob Schriver on the slope of the Blue Mountains. The course the balloon followed was almost along the banks of the Susquehanna River, but the river was not seen until this city was reached."

Mr. Stevens, who made the balloon for the Signal Corps and who has made many similar ascensions, said that the test was successful in every respect. The 18,000 cubic feet of gas held well and the balloon could have gone many more miles. The fact that night was approaching and that the balloon would soon have passed into a mountainous district alone caused the descent. The balloonists with the balloon returned to Washington at midnight.

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PIER RIOTERS TURN ON POLICE

UNION MEN AND STRIKE BREAKERS CLASH IN JERSEY CITY.

But John Forces When the Bluecoats Came—Many Heads Battered and a Police Captain Hurt—Trouble Also at the Atlantic Transport Piers on This Side.

Soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning men landed about two hundred non-union men on the steamship Regina d'Italia, which was lying at the south side of the pier at the foot of York street, Jersey City. The strike breakers climbed from the ship down onto the pier. In a twinkling a fierce riot was in progress, for union men on the steamship Principessa Letitia, on the other side of the pier, who have won in their fight with their employers, rushed pell-mell from the vessel and clashed with the strike breakers. Stones were thrown, heads banged with bare hands and fists, and there was a general scuffle. It was not until about 10 o'clock that the riot was over. The police, who were on the pier, were unable to do much to stop the riot. The strike breakers were taken to the hospital, and the union men were taken to the pier.

A call for police help was sent to the Jersey City headquarters, and the reserves of the First precinct under Capt. James Kelly hustled to the scene. Strike breakers and union men both felt called upon to take a crack at the police, and they were vicious in their attack on the bluecoats. In the mixup strike breakers and union men scammed off the pier in groups, many of them lugging in their arms. The police did not have time to intercept these as there was plenty of work out for them on the dock. Finally the strike breakers got back onto the Regina d'Italia and the police drove the union men back onto the other vessel.

At 10:30 o'clock several men whistled, according to a prearranged programme, and 200 unionists started to charge across the pier for a second attack. Nearly every man had a stick or a barrel stave when they got going, and for a few seconds they used these as a general effect on the heads and backs of the non-union force. They timed the movement when all the police except acting Captain James Kelly of the First precinct, who was in command of a squad of ten men, including two mounted cops, were on the north side of the pier.

Kelly met the leader as he was waving a stick aloft and ordered him to "drop it." He did and the stick fell across the acting captain's hand, making a gash. Then Kelly got busy with his high top and the man, who subsequently described himself as Alexander Secunda of 155 Carroll street, Brooklyn, surrendered. He was sent to the City Hospital, where several stitches were taken in his scalp.

In the meanwhile Mounted Officers Markus and Bracken rode into the thickest of the fray and