

Chief organizer who is bossing this strike in person as he did the one last summer. He said that a meeting of the Central Labor Union's executive committee had been held to-night at the home of President John J. Murphy and that the committee with Murphy's approval decided to call a general strike if the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company persevered in trying to run cars with non-union men.

Murphy, who is thoroughly in sympathy with the striking conductors and motormen, confirmed Pratt's statement. This is one of the factors that makes the present situation look gloomy to people who hate trouble and like to walk the streets without the risk of getting a broken head.

This time Pratt's general strike threat is taken seriously. Last June everybody at Pratt knew that the threat was a bluff.

Murphy says he has the power to call out 100,000 men, which would tie up or cripple practically every industrial establishment in the city.

Now frequent and generally distributed was the rioting to-day and to-night may be judged when it is known there was a call for policemen every four minutes from early morning until late in the evening. The trouble calls went sizzling into the office of the Director of Public Safety so fast they fairly burned the wires.

The city seemed as quiet and untroubled as could be imagined when you stood in Broad street just outside the south front of the City Hall.

Now and then at regular intervals a car slid along, turned a corner and hummed leisurely out of sight.

RIOTS IN THE OUTSKIRTS. There was no commotion in the city's center, but suddenly you saw an automobile loaded with policemen coming tearing out of the city.

Now and then at regular intervals a car slid along, turned a corner and hummed leisurely out of sight.

Two minutes later you would hear a terrific jangling of gongs, a voice yelling savagely at a team of horses, and away would dash a patrol wagon cramped with cops armed for business.

That's the sort of thing that kept up all day long.

All the police stations, which are to be turned into recruiting stations to-morrow, were noisy with strikers and strike sympathizers who had been dragged out of fights and hauled to jail by the nape of the neck.

Occasionally returning patrol wagons or automobiles would bring in policemen who are not likely to come in for a coming shower. Many of them had cut faces, shins, and hands broken noses, and all have been banged about and hammered until they were not pretty to look at.

The area of rioting was so large that the police had a desperately difficult problem on their hands. Several times there were several fights in each of which more than a thousand persons were taking part, going on simultaneously in a dozen far separated localities.

THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST WERE ALIVE WITH trouble. It ran as far south as Grand avenue. Kensington was a particularly riotous section, and there much of the serious trouble took place.

There was a similarity in practically all of the riots, a phenomenon that the street car company officials explained by saying that the trouble everywhere was started by a particular gang of strong arm men who rapidly withdrew when the fight became general and headed for some other spot to make new trouble.

The tactics employed by the strikers were practically the same everywhere. They tried to pullrolley conductors and motormen of the cars. Sometimes they succeeded because the carmen lost their nerve and ran, but very often the car operators showed spunk, called the strikers out of their names and turned on the current.

Then the strikers would throw bricks, smashing windows and sometimes heads. They put obstructions on the tracks and blocked lines. When the police squads got to each riot spot there was always to be found two non-union men trying to ward off blows and save themselves from being knocked down and stamped on.

There was nothing new about the methods the strikers used to-day. Time and time the police were so greatly outnumbered that they were driven back with torn uniforms. Sometimes they made arrests only after fifteen minutes chibbing.

Occasionally they had to shoot. One of these incidents took place at Thirteenth and Cambridge streets. A mob stoned a car until every window was broken. A squad of police came up and charged into the crowd. A child named Violet Bezan, 13 years old, was standing on the sidewalk, too scared to run away. Hundreds of men and some women were yelling and throwing stones all around her.

A LITTLE GIRL GETS A BULLET. A policeman ran from the inside of the car to the front platform. He shot into the crowd several times and one of the bullets struck the little Bezan girl in the abdomen. There is hardly a chance for her to recover. Eight others, including a policeman and a fireman, were hit with bullets or bricks in this fight, and the car was burned.

An eleven-year-old boy, Samson Sklenow, was riding in a Franklinville car with his mother. At Eighth and McKean streets a crowd of 1,000 or more surrounded the car and began to bombard it with bricks and paving stones. The passengers got down on the floor and tried to dodge the missiles and the shattered glass. A brick hit the Sklenow boy on the side of the head and fractured his skull. He probably will die.

Fifty policemen were unable to handle the mob. They fired over the heads of strikers and their allies, and were laughed at. Finally a policeman wriggled out of the press and ran for the nearest fire house. The engine was out in five minutes and the mob broke under a cascade of extremely cold water.

At Belmont and Westminster avenues a nine-year-old girl, Catherine Cochran, was hit with a brick. A policeman carried her to her home. Lead street, followed by a jeering mob, but the little girl's injuries were so grave that she was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. She may die.

Grand and Lancaster avenues were main lines of trouble. Every car that passed along these thoroughfares ran a guntlet of bricks and stones. Occasionally a bullet crashed through a window.

There was not much riding on these cars. People got frightened early in the day, but the company kept moving them to show that it could.

A.J. Crawford Co. 5th Ave. at 28th St. 25% Reduction on English Furniture, Plate, Porcelains, Bric-a-Brac, etc. to dispose of Surplus Stock

In South Philadelphia alone twenty persons were so badly hurt that they had to be sent to the hospitals.

There, as all around the rim of the city, many were hurt whose names the police could not even attempt to get and whose injuries were treated in drug stores or at their own homes.

The estimate of one hundred furnished by the police included only those who got hospital treatment.

Another storm center was Eighth street from Tasker street to Snyder avenue, a distance of five blocks. Along that stretch people on house-tops watched the spectacle of thousands of men struggling with the police.

The rioters got plenty of ammunition from the piles of materials that are being used in constructing a school building in Mifflin street between Eighth and Ninth.

About 3 o'clock, tired of merely stoning cars and scaring passengers, the crowd tore loose an iron inlet grating and blocked off the car tracks. A Franklinville car chaperoned by four motormen ran its nose up against the grating. The mob charged with fury and the policemen fired over their heads. A minute later the policemen and crew were hauled off the car and roughly handled.

Reinforcements got up in time to save them from what is picturesquely termed "getting the boots."

A Point Breeze car was held up and its crew beaten at Twelfth and Morris streets. Two men were struck with bricks and carried unconscious to St. Agnes's Hospital.

HABITUAL RIOT CENTERS. There was no end of trouble in Germantown avenue, where much of the fighting took place last summer. Revolvers and clubs were used freely and fifteen or twenty persons were hurt.

Germantown avenue from York street to Lehigh avenue was a battleground all afternoon. In a fight near Lehigh avenue Policeman Muehster was knocked senseless with a heavy stone. He had not recovered consciousness in the Episcopal Hospital late to-night.

A mob set fire to four cars at York and Seventh streets and was driven back only when the police reserves drew their pistols and threatened to shoot point blank into the crowd unless they drew off. Two policemen were hurt in the rioting at this point.

By 4 o'clock there were 5,000 strikers and sympathizers hunting trouble along Germantown avenue. By far the larger part of the mob, as was the case everywhere in the city, was made up of young men who did not have to work yesterday and saw a chance for deviltry, but practically every riot was directed and started by strikers.

There were hundreds of women in the Germantown avenue crowd, and some of them threw bricks with more precision than a woman usually gets credit for.

At Lehigh avenue there were women in the mob that drove three policemen and a conductor and a motorman from a car and beat them up. What they did to that car was a sample of the destructive tactics used all about town. They smashed the windows, wrenched away the metal parts with crowbars, used knives and axes on the woodwork, ripped up the seats and then piled the debris in the middle of the car and set it on fire.

COPS OUTNUMBERED 500 TO 1. The few policemen who got around early were helpless. They were outnumbered 500 to 1, and if they had made a motion they would have been jumped on. A fire engine rolled up and two firemen jumped on the car and began to kick the blazing wreckage out of the car door. A woman, her face distorted with anger, climbed on the platform and began to beat and kick the firemen. The crowd cheered her. The mob was held back from assaulting the firemen only by the flow of a thick stream of cold water.

At the moment when things looked pretty ticklish for the bluecoats fifty men under Director Clay himself, Superintendent of Police Thos. Leahy and Lieut. Mills arrived in eight automobiles. Clay ordered his squad to charge straight into the mob and to use clubs on every head that stuck itself in the way.

The fifty cops went driving into the crowd in wedge formation, two husky Irishmen on the point. They swung their clubs with telling effect and a dozen stubborn fighters in the army of strikers went down. Some of the policemen got cut off from the wedge and had a tough time for a few minutes.

Policeman Mars was pulled by his knees and beaten senseless. He was sent to the hospital. Just an hour before that Mars had called his wife up on the telephone telling her not to worry, as there was no chance of his getting hurt.

The police charged again and again, driving the wedge this way and that, and finally split the mob and sent the parts scampering to safety.

Another fight took place at Clara and Dennie streets, where 1,000 rioters dragged William Berry, a motorman, from his car and pounded him so badly that he probably will die.

RIOTING BEGINS EARLY. Kensington gave the hard worked police more trouble perhaps than any other section. The rioting began early and it continued until the company quit running cars. There were so many fights that only the more serious could have attention from the station houses. Hundreds of heads out Kensington way got rattled with policeman's clubs.

One of the spectacular battles in Kensington took place at Fifth and Clearfield streets. Barricades had been erected by the strikers, and a wagon was on fire and conductors and motormen beaten. Police Sergeant James Jacobs was badly hurt and may lose an eye.

There were barricades of rails and wagon beds erected along the car tracks in Lehigh avenue, and whenever the policemen essayed to remove the obstructions there was a fresh fight. In one of these young women named Elizabeth Watterson of 19 Wayne avenue was hurt seriously.

Not many women were plucky enough to attempt riding on cars in this section. A few tried it and got through safely, even though the cars were attacked and all the windows broken. Marie Gormley, a nurse at the Episcopal Hospital, who had been visiting in Reading, and wanted to get back to the hospital, got on a Lehigh avenue car that managed to poke itself into a particularly ugly mess. For five minutes, until enough policemen arrived to break up the mob, the car was bombarded with bricks and stones.

"But I did not mind it," said Miss Gormley. "I just threw myself down on the floor of the car, and there I stayed until the end of the riot. There were others besides me on the floor too, and some of them did not wear dresses."

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FOUR FATALLY HURT. The outcome of all the fighting and disorder—and it would require a page of THE SUN to describe even briefly all the encounters between the police and the rioters—was that 400 persons were injured fatally in all likelihood, about one hundred were sent to the hospitals, 297 cars were more or less damaged and three were burned.

According to the company's reports 2,000 windows were broken. More than 150 arrests were made.

The maximum number of cars that the Rapid Transit Company has in service at any time was 702. Ordinarily 1,000 are run on Sunday. In the afternoon the number was much reduced and even early in the day many lines were without service.

Both Pratt, for the strikers, and Pierce for the Rapid Transit Company, claimed the advantage of the day.

The show-down of the strength on both sides is expected to come to-morrow, when the company will face the proposition of furnishing service to the busy uptown district. The comparatively light traffic of holidays did not call for the extreme effort that will have to be made to-morrow.

The company admits that 4,000 men are on strike, but that the rest of the force remained loyal and can be depended on as the nucleus of an effective operative force.

Pratt, for the union, says that there are from 5,200 to 7,000 men on strike, and that the company has not a single old employee left on the job. Pratt was asked if he approved of the violent tactics adopted by strikers and sympathizers.

"I am not going to tell the people not to resent the treatment accorded them by the police," he said angrily. "I have worked for peace and my efforts have failed. If the people feel that they have been unjustly treated by the police and seek to protect themselves I am not going to tell them not to do so. I have seen instances where women with babies in their arms had streams of water turned on them by the firemen. Things like that in weather like this are a man's blood boil. It cannot be expected that people are going to follow the Biblical example of turning the other cheek when a policeman is around."

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Kent-Costikyan The Largest and Best Known Original Rug House in America Have Removed to No. 8 West 38th St. Murray Hill Bldg.

RAID ON "JOHN DOE" WARRANT ALL GUESTS OF EAST NEW YORK HOTEL ARRESTED.

Warrant Called for One Man's Arrest—Nine Men and Eight Women Taken—Several Couples Said They Were Married—Appeal to Go to Gaynor.

Two patrolmen attached to the staff of Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Louis H. Reynolds, who had one John Doe warrant, arrested two wagonloads of men and women from the Manhattan Hotel in East New York early yesterday morning to the Brownsville police station, where all were locked up. In all seventeen arrests were made—eight of the prisoners being women—by Policemen Nelson M. Hart and Pierre N. Poole.

Several of the couples declared they were married and prepared to prove it. One of the women prisoners, it was said, is a school teacher, but she refused to admit it. All the women were good looking and well dressed. One of them said she was Elsie Hamilton of 742 Patchen avenue, Brooklyn. She said she was 21 years old and single. She also said she was a stenographer. She appeared disconsolate, as did most of her companions.

There was a flutter when Magistrate John P. Hyland was informed that the Rapid Transit Company had asked for a warrant calling for the arrest of only one man. With the "John Doe" order, issued several days ago by Magistrate Hyland, they had routed everybody from the rooms in the Manhattan Hotel, at the southwest corner of Vesta avenue and East New York street, at 1:30 o'clock in the morning and after herding them in the corridors had marched them down to the street and loaded them into a patrol wagon which had been called.

Magistrate Hyland was told that Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, both of whom gave their age as 28 years and their place of residence as Rockaway, had been brought to a civil action against the policemen who arrested them, declaring their reputations would be imperiled as a result of being designated as "disorderly persons" and taken into custody.

"We had been to my brother's home in Brooklyn and also to the theatre, and missing the last Long Island Railroad train at the East New York station, which is a block from the hotel, we had a room there for the night," said Mr. Smith, indignantly. His wife went on: "I shall make people suffer for this outrage."

Magistrate Hyland paroled the men and women until next Friday pending investigation, with the exception of Thompson, who was released in \$1,000 bail. He was charged with keeping and maintaining an unlawful resort.

Magistrate Hyland said he would investigate the charge of alleged police oppression and would also learn if unlawful arrests had been made. Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds, when seen last night, said he would stand by his men and that he had confidence in them.

THE FRYS HEARD FROM. Miss Lucille Clerk's Friends Think She Died of Potomac Poisoning.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 20.—Francis Rudolph Fry, the English chocolate man, and his wife, who brought to America Miss Lucille Clerk, the girl whose death last Friday in the Hotel Grenville in New York is being investigated, told to-day all they knew of Miss Clerk. They believe she died of ptomaine poisoning.

"Miss Clerk was 28 years old, the daughter of an English surgeon in the Indian army. She was born in India and went to England with the age of 17. Her mother is living with her cousins, the Clerks, a wealthy Scottish family, at Prestonsparn, Scotland. Miss Lucille Clerk was not rich, but had a small income. Her cousins are intimates of Mrs. Fry. Lucille Clerk was an intimate acquaintance. They first met her last June in England.

"Mr. Fry invited the girl to come to America with them and paid her passage. She was not connected with any lawsuit in Los Angeles and knew no one in America except persons in New York whom Mrs. Fry introduced her to.

"The Frys stayed in New York only a week and came to San Francisco in September. Miss Clerk remained in New York to see more of her new found friends and the Eastern metropolis. She was lighted with America and readily made friends.

"Her brothers are in the civil service in India and she has no relatives in this country. On her return to England she expected to go to India and visit her brothers.

"The Frys are on their way to Japan, but the Santa Barbara unit June Miss Clerk was to join them here for six weeks and then go back to New York and England. Last week Mrs. Fry got a letter saying that Miss Clerk had decided to leave for California for a short stay and she would therefore remain in New York until June.

Three trunks that belonged to Miss Clerk probably will be opened to-day to ascertain whether she was the victim of a great confidence game and that promise suit in Los Angeles against A. D. Clark in June, 1907, and got a judgment for \$1,500.

An execution was levied a short time ago upon some property near Los Angeles for satisfaction of the judgment, but it appeared that the property had been transferred by Mr. Clark to his nephew of the name of Mrs. Bristow. Miss Clerk was therefore litigating the title and was expected on from England to testify in the case, which is to be heard soon.

Funeral services for Miss Clerk were held yesterday afternoon in an undertaking establishment at 842 Eighth avenue. They were conducted by the Rev. Roscoe M. White of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-eighth street. None of Miss Clerk's friends attended.

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HONOR W. GILDER'S MEMORY GOV. HUGHES CHIEF SPEAKER AT THE MEETING. Praises Him as Poet and Man—Jacob A. Riis Talks of His Work as Head of the Tenement House Commission—Forbes Robertson Reads From His Verses.

Gov. Hughes presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting in Mendelssohn Hall held in commemoration of the life and work of Richard Watson Gilder. The hall was crowded. The platform was filled. The meeting was under the auspices of seventeen organizations to which Mr. Gilder belonged, clubs, academies and various other associations. Many of the best known people of the city were in attendance. Hamilton W. Mabie presented the Governor as the president of the meeting and in doing so paid his own tribute to Mr. Gilder. Mr. Mabie said:

"We are not here to commemorate the incident of death, but to celebrate the achievements of a marked vitality. Life was to be lived to the fullest advantage of the spirit. He had the poet's vision and the poet's gift. And he saw the indifference and hard heartedness of man to man he fell back upon his vision and passed swiftly on his way with a song to the morning and the evening toward knowledge and the infinite.

Gov. Hughes made a warm, intimate and dignified address of some length. Among other things he said:

"A singularly beautiful and fruitful life has ended. Such was the range of its activity that we cannot adequately define its power. We are here to nourish our best resolves by the study of his life. We must remember that the greatest expression of the talent, the force and the spirit of Richard Watson Gilder were but the expressions of individuality, of his indivisible, virile, strong personality. He cannot be divided into poet, critic, philanthropist. He was every thing in each line of effort because of what he was in all. He was a poet, an insight, a statesman in foresight. He could pierce the shams and speak the true word with regard to public questions. In the recognition of the equal rights of neighbors, without the freedom of opportunity must perish we must walk in the footsteps of Richard Watson Gilder.

The contribution of a citizen is that influence which radiates from his life, his effect upon his neighbors and their point of view. The richer and fuller a man's life is, the more powerful should be his influence as a citizen. Mr. Gilder was free from abnormality and eccentricity. He was an idealist, a strong man who believed in the triumph of the powers of good and in the freedom of opportunity must perish we must walk in the footsteps of Richard Watson Gilder.

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