

CHINA ASKS AMERICAN TO BE FINANCE ADVISER

Offers Post to Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, Formerly of Cornell.

ORIENT RECALLS HIS WORK

Was Member of Body That Studied Relation of Gold and Silver Standards.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Peking, July 17.—(By telegraph) here to-day that Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, until recently of Cornell University, has been tendered the post of financial adviser to the Republic of China.

He is only one of a number of advisers to be appointed for the Government. The others will be announced shortly. This move shows that the Chinese Cabinet intends to employ foreign advisers where it is necessary, and marks an important step in the governmental reform.

The ability of Prof. Jenks as a financial expert is highly regarded here. He came to China in 1903 as the representative of the Commission on International Exchange, created at the request of the Mexican Government, to study the possibility of cooperation of the United States in bringing about a fixed relationship between money of gold standard and silver using countries.

The loan situation has not changed. It is said the Government intends to borrow enough money to pay the dissatisfied troops, from private sources, and then to mark time before resuming negotiations with the international bankers representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan.

In some circles it is said the negotiations are held in abeyance until Yuan Shi Kai has been confirmed as President by the popular vote, since this would remove the danger of accepting the obnoxious control of Chinese finances before his election.

Hsiung Hsi Liang, who resigned from the Ministry of Finance to assume control of the loans, intends to go to Europe to discuss financial matters with the international bankers after he has negotiated a small loan to meet emergencies.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The State Department has no information regarding the reported appointment of Prof. Jenks as financial adviser to the Chinese Republic. Confirmation of the report would occasion no surprise as Prof. Jenks has long been identified with financial propositions in China.

Prof. Jenks, who has taught political economy and a native of Cornell since 1891, resigned last month to accept general charge of the department of politics of New York University in the fall. Prof. Jenks announced that his reason for leaving Cornell was to accept a position which would give him a better opportunity to study economic, social and other problems which have interested him.

Prof. Jenks is a native of St. Clair, Mich., and was born in 1856. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1878 and received his master's degree the next year. He got the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Halle, Germany, in 1885. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, taught languages at Mount Morris (Illinois) College and from 1882 to 1886 was professor of English literature and political science at Knox College. He was at Indiana University the next two years and then went to Cornell.

From 1899 to 1901 Prof. Jenks was expert agent of the United States Industrial Commission on the investigation of this country and Europe of trusts and combinations, and consulting expert of the Department of Labor on the same subject. Later he was special commissioner of the War Department to investigate questions of currency, labor, in connection with the United States.

He has been a member of the United States Immigration Commission since 1907. He was president of the American Economic Association from 1905 to 1907.

NEW YORK ORANGEMAN SPEAKS

Tells Grand Council American Brethren Will Fight With Them.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. CLEVELAND, July 17.—The annual conference of the Imperial Grand Orange Council of the World opened here to-day. There were many speeches to the effect that the U. S. O. did not wish home rule.

Andrew Weir of New York assured his Irish brethren that in the United States there were 100,000 Orangemen who would stand beside them foot to foot and knee to knee to wipe out the home rule enemy.

SPAIN OFFENDS PORTUGAL

Republic Would Fight If She Were Strong Enough.

MADRID, July 17.—Spanish-Portuguese relations suffered a violent French to-day, having been badly strained for some time. If Portugal were strong enough there would be a clash. Some sort of trouble may yet occur if the Portuguese can get foreign backing, which is possible.

For some time the Lisbon Government has been encouraging the royalist rebellion in northern Portugal. Finally England and France were persuaded to tell him that he ought to maintain neutrality along his side of the frontier. This angered King Alfonso, but he was afraid to offend England and France and he made a pretense of maintaining neutrality.

Evidently, however, the humiliation was too much for Spain to continue being indefinitely. It was given out from official sources to-day that Portugal pays for having Portuguese royalist prisoners arrested on the Spanish side of the frontier and pays for keeping them after they have been arrested they will all be turned loose. It was added that Spain does not propose to mobilize its entire army to keep the royalists from going back to Portugal.

The tone of the announcement even more than its substance has enraged the Portuguese republicans and explanations are certain to be demanded.

TURKEY'S CABINET RESIGNS

Follows Shekfat Pasha's Retirement and Army Discontent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The Turkish Cabinet resigned to-day. The action is a result of the revolt in the army against the methods of the Committee of Union and Progress. It also is believed to be in response to the resignation of Shekfat Pasha, who gave up his portfolio as Minister of War on July 10.

DINNER AT DORCHESTER HOUSE

Diplomats and Nobility Guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 17.—Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner to-night at Dorchester House which was attended by the French and German Ambassadors, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, M. Deschanel, the Earl of Granard, Lord Northampton, the Earl and Countess of Leicester, the Countess of Marlborough, Mrs. John Ward, daughter of the Ambassador; Lady Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hibbens, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Lord and Lady Clinton, Mrs. Gordon Mills, Lord and Lady Moxson, Lord and Lady Merton, Hon. Sidney Greville and John Barrett, the head of the Pan-American Bureau.

CAN'T USE EDISON'S NAME

Court Hearings Moving Picture Show in Budapest. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BUDAPEST, July 17.—A local moving picture show having assumed the title of "Edison King," Thomas A. Edison, through his Vienna representatives demanded that the proprietors discontinue the use of his name. The proprietors of the show refused to do so, whereupon Mr. Edison sued for an injunction before the commercial tribunal of Budapest.

The defence was based on the alleged permission to use the name given by a certain John Edison of Chicago. The commercial tribunal decided in favor of Thomas A. Edison on the ground that the display apparently conveyed the impression that he was connected with the show. The case has been taken to the Appeal Court.

DANTE'S HELL IN PERU

Paris Newspaper So Describes Conditions in Rubber District. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 17.—The "Sicile" in an article under the caption "Dante's Hell in Peru" summarizes the British Blue Book on Sir Roger Casement's report of the atrocities in the Putumayo district. The paper says the natives of Peru were treated as cruelly as those in the Belgian Congo. It is impossible to describe their sufferings without provoking a thrill of horror, says the newspaper. The story tells of the heart and fills the mind with anguished civilized nations, the Sicile argues, should not tolerate such crimes any more than slavery.

GETS \$1,600 FOR ONE TOOTH

New York Woman Hit by Paris Taxi Wins Suit. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 17.—Mrs. Taylor, the wife of a New York stock broker, was in a taxi cab smash on September 12, 1911, and had a tooth broken. She brought suit against the occupant of the offending auto, M. Hertz, the director of the Paris St. Martin Theatre, demanding 25,000 francs damages. To-day the courts gave her \$1,600 francs damages.

MILITARY DIRIGIBLE "SLOW"

Fails to Make Trip Within Government's Time Limit. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 17.—The dirigible balloon Clement Bayard made a voyage from Lamotte Beuvry to Havre and return in 17 hours and 10 minutes. The Government required that the journey should be made in 16 hours.

AMERICAN ROBBED IN PARIS

Pickpockets Victimize Baltimore Lawyer on Way to Board Olympic. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 17.—David Seward, a Baltimore lawyer, had his pocket picked of \$100 at the St. Lazare station this afternoon as he was about to board the train which was carrying the passengers for the Olympic at Cherbourg.

SIDETRACKS INQUIRY BILL

Cuban House Heters Anti-Gomez Measure to Committee. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAVANA, July 17.—The House of Representatives this afternoon referred to the committee of Finance and Justice Senator Andrew's bill asking the United States to furnish an amount of the millions of dollars that have been spent in the sewerage of Havana.

CHINESE BUTCHER TIBETANS

Defeat Rebels and Slaughter 1,000—No Mercy for Prisoners. PEKING, July 17.—Chinese troops have defeated the Tibetan rebels near Tadsien, in Szechwan province, killing 1,000 and taking 400 prisoners. Massacre of the prisoners was still in progress, according to a telegram from Cheng-To, the provincial capital, to-day. Of the Chinese 500 were killed.

PERUVIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

LIMA, Peru, July 17.—Ernesto Baez, Minister of Finance, resigned to-day and his resignation was accepted. His reason was the misunderstanding that had arisen between the Finance Department and the Ministry of War in regard to military expenditures.

POET RETURNS TO WORK

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 17.—The stories in regard to the poet Mistral's illness have been exaggerated. He is back at work again.

Thousands of Mothers and Babies

Tenement Districts Must Get Relief from THE STIFLING HEAT. Many appeals for fresh air relief are received by us every day. If you have returned from your summer rest, you appreciate the benefits of a vacation. If you have not, you will realize its necessity for the over-worked and under-rested.

WILL YOU NOT HELP THEM? Think of the suffering in the tenements these hot days. It will make you happy to know that some poor family is enjoying the ocean or country breezes or is receiving relief through you.

Here are a few possibilities: \$2.50 will pay a teething baby as your guest at the seashore or in the country for a week. \$10.00 will pay a week's board on a farm for a boy or girl who cannot continue work without rest and change of air.

Send contributions to ROBERT SHAW MINNIE, Treasurer, Room 214, Grand Street, N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. E. R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS FIGHT INSURANCE LAW

Confer on Ways and Means—Consider General Reduction of Wages.

ONE WOMAN'S STRUGGLE

Discharges Eight Servants and Tries to Do All House-work and Gardening.

LONDON, July 17.—Determined to beat the new workmen's insurance law somehow, big British employers held a conference on ways and means to-day. The law provides for the payment of part of the premiums by the State, part by the employers and part by the employees.

The employers cannot escape taxation for the State's share, but it is understood they are talking of a general reduction in wages to the amount of their own contributions. Then the workmen's attention will be called to the fact that they are paying for their own insurance.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George's open declaration of what the employers have long suspected, that workmen's insurance is only a step in a vastly larger programme of social change, has alarmed some of them greatly and they are desperately anxious to upset his plans before he makes any further progress.

Leaders of the movement think they will have their best opportunity during the first six months of the new law's operation, since the period will be a period of transition for the insurance while nothing will be paid back to them in return.

It is agreed that the proposed wage reduction will precipitate violent labor troubles, but the more trouble there is, so long as they can lay it to the workmen's insurance law, the better the measure's opponents will be pleased.

The conservative newspapers continue to attack the act and declare it is causing loss of work to the classes that it is designed specially to benefit.

The sandwich men's case is cited as a most striking instance. Some hundreds of these men were employed on Monday, and the employers, who were unable to undertake their responsibility under the act, had not affixed tax stamps to the men's cards.

When the men applied for jobs at other places the next day they were asked if they could produce their tax cards stamped for Monday. They said they could not, and got no work. An employer will not pay 12 cents out of his pocket, as the act says he must, to the sandwich men, whose wages are 25 cents a day for one day's labor.

One of the Unionist papers prints the story of a certain Mrs. Robinson Guffey, who, as an emphatic protest against the new law, dismissed her eight servants, and has been endeavoring to keep up her house of fifteen rooms and garden of six acres since Sunday.

"I get up at 5 o'clock in the morning," Mrs. Guffey said, "to look after the horses. I give them some corn and water and then I get them out in the paddock. At noon I bring them in and clean and groom them, but I have not yet had time to clean out the stable, which, I am afraid, is the hardest work of all.

"Then I look after the chickens, seeing that they have food and water. Then I water the tomatoes in the greenhouse. After getting through this I do some of the housework. I have composed an operetta and play it through. I do not care to give up music, even at such a busy time as this."

The rest of Mrs. Robinson Guffey's day is taken up with similar duties. Intertwined, however, with calls from several persons who are interested in her protest.

The paper which describes Mrs. Guffey's heroic efforts to do the work of eight servants confesses that she balked at cleaning the front steps.

ERNEST SCHILLING ILL

American Planist in Serious Condition Following Operation. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. GENEVA, July 17.—Ernest Schilling, the American pianist, is seriously ill after an operation for appendicitis at Lausanne. He had just bought a splendid chateau near Geneva and had started entertaining when he was taken ill. His wife is staying in the hospital with him. Paderewski, the pianist, who lives nearby, makes hourly inquiries as to Schilling's condition.

FAVOR FLOGGING TRAFFICKERS

House of Commons Committee Approves White Slave Bill. LONDON, July 17.—The House of Commons committee to which was referred the bill looking towards suppression of the white slave traffic to-day approved the bill including a clause providing for the flogging of convicted slavers.

The measure was reported back to the House, where it was sure of prompt passage.

BOSTON ARTILLERY IN PARIS

Team of American Rifle Association Also Arrives. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 17.—Sixty-three members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, escorted thirty-two women, arrived in Paris this evening. The team of the American Rifle Association bound for Biarritz arrived at the same time.

Duchess of Marlborough's Dance. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 17.—The Duchess of Marlborough gave a small dinner dance this evening.

FOR PROTECTION OF GAME

State Divided into 12 Districts, Each in Charge of a Protector. ALBANY, July 17.—Commissioner James W. Fleming of the division of fish and game of the State Conservation Commission has divided the State into twelve districts, each of which is in charge of a division game protector, each division protector having charge of the counties and protectors included within his division.

These division chiefs and protectors are placed under the direct supervision of Chief Protector Lege and Deputy Chief Sauter. Commissioner Fleming has directed that monthly meetings of the division chiefs be held in Albany. The Metropolitan and Long Island division is under the direction of Chief John T. McCormick of New York.

OROZCO'S RIVAL AGREES TO INVADE SONORA

Rojas Releases Campa and Leaves Madera—Juarez Breathes Easily Again. MADERA, Mexico, July 17.—About 1,000 men of Gen. Rojas's command have left Madera, marking the departure of the second big band of rebels from Chihuahua for the invasion of Sonora.

Guyman on the coast of the Gulf of California is the objective point, and the march is expected to be by way of Dolores and Tonichi. It is said that the rebels will be not unopposed, as there are more than 1,000 Maderista volunteers in the vicinity of Dolores and others further west.

Before going the rebels gathered up nearly all the horses and saddles in Madera, including those of the Madera company. Gen. Rojas gave orders that all horses taken from Americans be returned and sent fifty men to execute the order.

Many of the horses were returned, only to be taken again before they could be hidden. In some cases the officers flouted Rojas's order. Rojas is still 500 horses short of enough to mount his men.

Besides the horses the rebels commandeered eighty pack mules belonging to the Dolores Company, a big American mining concern, also several smaller outfits.

The raid on the store of the F. S. Pearson Company Saturday was continued Monday and the company's contribution to the cause will total fully \$20,000.

Three men were summarily executed under orders from Gen. Rojas at 9 o'clock this morning, making a total of five executed to-day. The command is now moving toward Madera late Friday. Those executed to-day were Capt. Rosalio Hernandez, for the murder of a soldier in quarters Monday night; Lieut. C. Amie, charged with having forged Gen. Rojas's signature to an order for \$500 worth of goods upon the Madera company store, and a camp follower named Felipe Candelaria, charged with having stolen some baggage from a room in the Hotel Madera. When caught, Candelaria was terribly beaten with a sword by an officer in the presence of several hundred persons in front of the hotel.

STUDY FARMING IN EUROPE

Americans Arrive in Paris to Cooperate With Herrick. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 17.—Edwin Chamberlain, San Antonio, Tex., representing the American Bankers Association; T. Ford, Jr., of Los Angeles; R. Ingalls of Kansas and John J. Dillon, proprietor of the Rural New Yorker, are in Paris to assist Mr. Herrick, the American Ambassador, in gathering material and formulating plans for an efficient land and agricultural system in the United States.

E. N. Breiting of Marquette, Mich., and Buckenbridge Jones of St. Louis, will arrive in August with the same object.

Ambassador Herrick has been working on this matter since May, when he received instructions from President Taft. He has collected important statistics, reports and statistics of land mortgage banks and agricultural associations of advanced European nations.

The investigation probably will be completed in October and the report then will be transmitted from the Ambassador to the American Secretary of State and thence via Mr. Chamberlain to the American Bankers Association.

SMUGGLING OF HUMAN ASHES

French Inspectors Seize Cigar Box From U. S. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. CHERBOURG, July 17.—The French customs inspectors to-day seized a suspicious looking box about the size of those containing twenty-five cigars. It arrived on the liner Philadelphia and contained the usual stamps. The box was opened and revealed the ashes of an American citizen who had been cremated in the United States. The ashes had been mailed here. There is a law in France, adopted in 1883, which prohibits the entry into French territory of human remains or the ashes of a cremated body except by special authorization. Ashes are especially prohibited by the parcels post. The ashes in the present incident have been lodged in the inspector's office.

KATSURA'S VISIT TO RUSSIA

Paris Paper Believes It is Significant Diplomacy. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 17.—While the Japanese Emperor here denials the visit to St. Petersburg of Prince Katsura, the former Premier of Japan and one of the Elder Statesmen, the body which controls the affairs of that country, is the result of the new Russo-Japanese alliance or has any official significance, this view is generally taken by the French. The Matin says the same language held in 1901, when Prince Itō successfully negotiated the Anglo-Japanese treaty in 1902.

The correspondent of THE SUN is assured that the visit of Prince Katsura has to do solely with the commercial treaty between Russia and Japan.

Auto Accident Victims Improve

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BOURG, France, July 17.—Miss Barney, who was injured in an automobile accident the other day, is improving, but is still unable to her bed. Jacqueline Mauray is out of danger. Yardley is able to walk.

1,000 Pounds of Red Eggs Recovered

Dr. R. B. Fitz-Randolph of the pure food division of the New Jersey State Board of Health seized 1,000 pounds of eggs yesterday from the possession of Mrs. Charles H. Frigeringer in Jersey City. They were treated with kerosene to prevent such use.

GREAT BRITAIN CANNOT SAVE RUBBER VICTIMS

Acland Tells Commons Report Was Published to Stir Public Opinion.

U. S. SHOWS SYMPATHY

English Official Hopes Private Enterprise Will Establish Mission in Peru. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 17.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons this evening the House of Commons this evening the Secretary to the Foreign Office, speaking in regard to the outrages in the Putumayo rubber district of Peru, said it must be clearly understood that, although it had been thought right to make public the facts which had come to their knowledge, the Government had no responsibility and no power of direct interference.

He expressed the hope that the publication of the papers would be helpful on public opinion and by stimulating private enterprise to establish a mission. They (the British Government), said Mr. Acland, had been in close communication with the Government of the United States and whenever these Governments' sympathy and support would be helpful it would be readily forthcoming.

Lord Robert Cecil, referring to the responsibility of the Government for the doings of the British Amazon Company, asked whether it was not a fact that some of those who had suffered in these horrible atrocities were British subjects.

Mr. Acland said: "That is so, and that is why we were able to get the matter so fully investigated and reported upon."

BERGS NOT ALL MELTED

Oceanic Sights Them on Old Route Titanic Took. The White Star liner Oceanic arrived yesterday from Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown over the old route, which has not been used by a White Star ship since the Titanic struck an iceberg. The change back to the old course was made after word had been received that the scout cruisers on patrol had been called back after reporting that the menacing ice had melted.

The Oceanic, however, sighted two small icebergs on the morning of July 15. Capt. Smith said that either berg looked as if it might do considerable damage to a ship in case of collision. On the same day the Cunarder Laconia reported to the hydrographic office at Washington that she had passed four miles to the south of a small iceberg.

The ships in the Montreal service have been reporting considerable ice, both "growlers" and bergs, recently. The Anchor Line Cameronia picked up several radiograms giving ice warnings from the more northerly ships on her last trip across and forwarded them to the hydrographic office.

The Oceanic brought in the body of Joseph L. Hudson, ex-Mayor of Detroit, who died in Worthington, England, on July 5 of pneumonia. Mr. Hudson had stores in Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities as well as in Detroit and was reputed to be worth \$50,000,000. Milton A. McRae and William R. Orr of Detroit, representing business organizations of Detroit, met the Oceanic at the pier and took charge of the body.

GUNDA NOW IN CHAINS

It Took Two Hours to Get the Loops on the Big Bull Elephant. Gunda, the big elephant at the Bronx Zoo that tried to kill Keeper Walter Thuman last Friday and would have succeeded if Keeper Dick Richards hadn't jabbed him so hard with a pitchfork that he had to back away, was successfully chained yesterday and it was this same Dick Richards that did the job with some help from Matthias Walter, who recent returned from a elephant hunt in Africa and knows a thing or two about the beasts.

Gunda has hated Richards since last Friday and his grudge has not decreased since yesterday.

Since he butted Thuman as the keeper crouched in a corner at the elephant house Gunda has been in bad humor. The house has been closed to visitors and feeding the animal Richards has kept well out of reach of that long trunk. Director Hornaday had about made up his mind that Gunda must take some punishment should he refuse to obey.

No at 4:30 o'clock yesterday Richards and the jungle hunter went to the elephant house. Walter got a big rope through the three inch bars at the front of the cage and slipped it round the elephant's forelegs. There was a period of wild trumpeting and butting against the bars, but gradually Gunda came forward and a loop chain was slipped around the neck of the animal. At 6:30 o'clock the two men had Gunda trussed up tightly. There is some doubt as to his ability to lie down when he gets tired. He is kept there until his youthful ardor diminishes.

Meanwhile the elephant house will remain closed to give Gunda a chance to think it over in quiet and to decide whether or not he is going to be good. If he doesn't decide that way we will see that, come apples and strychnine.

MRS. HARD LEFT \$879,806

Most of Estate Goes to Husband and Stepchildren. MISKOLA, L. I., July 17.—The report on the estate of Ellen Whipple Hard, of Lawrence, of Anson W. Hard of an importing firm of Hard & Rand of New York and London, was filed to-day by Albert H. Seabury, tax appraiser of Nassau county. Mrs. Hard left an estate valued at \$951,315.54, in an personal property, when she died in Lawrence on January 18 last.

After deducting debts, expenses of administration and specifically exempted bequests the net value of the estate is given as \$879,806.

Mrs. Hard was a sister of Sarah E. Hard, who was Anson W. Hard's first wife. The will left to her husband and stepchildren, Mrs. Hard being childless. She left \$100,000 to her stepchildren, \$100,000 to her stepchildren, and \$100,000 to her stepchildren, and they are to have an interest in the residuary estate, subject to the husband's life interest. Mrs. Hard's estate was valued at \$951,315.54, in an personal property, when she died in Lawrence on January 18 last.

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Creates Department of Labor

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Sulzer bill adding, by the creation of a new department of labor, another secretary to the President's Cabinet, was passed in the House to-day.

Sale today and tomorrow Men's Two Piece Mohair Suits values 15.00 to 20.00 at 12.00

All these two-garment mohairs go on sale to-day at a price designed to make them go quickly. Now a mohair is a thing to dream about and buy afterwards. It is light as down and laughs at warm days. It is the summer's sartorial solvent, and nothing outside of a South Sea Islander's beads is cooler. These mohair fabrics are woven in the newest patterns and cravenetted by Priestley that they may stand the rain without shrinking. The tailoring is up to the Saks standards and so is the finish, and in the matter of price the saving offered to you is from three to eight dollars on a single suit. Logical, practical and economical.

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street

POLICE STONED BY MOB AT NEW BEDFORD MILL. Strikers in Two Riots at Gates Because Workers Are Protected. WOMEN TAKE ACTIVE PART Bay State Labor Authorities Say 20,000 Persons Are Idle.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 17.—Two thousand strikers participated in a riot at the Butler mill shortly after noon to-day. Fifty policemen were hurried to the scene and dispersed the mob, who hurled stones, sticks and pieces of granite at the policemen.

Policeman Fernandez was slightly injured when attacked by five of the rioters. But one arrest was made. The arrested man was rushed inside the mill, the police fearing if an attempt was made to take him to the police station, three miles away, it would precipitate a more serious disturbance.

The riot of this afternoon followed closely upon that of the morning in which 1,000 wildly excited strikers took part outside the Butler mill.

The riot this afternoon was caused when the police formed a cordon around the Butler mill. Only workers with cards were permitted to pass through the police lines. One young man insisted upon entering and struck Policeman Fernandez. The latter attempted to place the rioter under arrest, but was instantly surrounded by a mob of men and women.

The police, with drawn clubs, charged the crowd and threatened to use their revolvers. This frightened the strikers and they broke up in small crowds.

Judge Milliken in the Central police court to-day sent two of the rioters to jail. Sophie O'Brien, who took part in the early morning riot, was sent part of a year. Antone Camara was also given a year in jail for the same offense—that of inciting a riot.

Two men and one woman were arrested in front of mill gates early to-day charged with disturbing the peace and blocking the sidewalks.

The biggest demonstration occurred in front of the Butler mill, where 1,000 strike sympathizers tried to induce the operatives to quit.

Most of the persons engaged in the demonstration wore the button of the Industrial Workers of the World or had Exor buttons in their coats.

After the demonstration had subsided many of the workers in the Butler mill found the gates under police protection. During the entire time the strikers remained about the mill no attempt to destroy mill property was made.

At 11 P. M. meetings to-morrow the demands drawn up by the committee will be voted on. These include an increase of 5 per cent. in pay for all operatives getting \$8 a week or less, time and a half for overtime work and abolition of the grading system. They also demand that the manufacturers provide ice water in the mills during the hot weather.

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