

Kinkaid of Hudson county had been threatened by the strikers.

A veritable reign of terror prevailed in that part of Bayonne. Strikers walked about voicing threats against the lives of the officials of the city and against the officers of the militia...

300 Deputies Sworn In.

The Governor was quoted as having told the Sheriff that he, the Sheriff, must endeavor by the use of deputy sheriffs to restore order...

Inside the Standard Oil plant the Tide Water works were 250 guards, hired by the companies and armed with repeating rifles...

Meantime Gov. Fielder waited in New York for Adjutant-General Sadtler to return from an interview with the Sheriff and officials of the oil companies...

Outside the Standard Oil plant the Tide Water works were 250 guards, hired by the companies and armed with repeating rifles...

The strikers were enraged over the killing and wounding of their associates. They insisted that they were fired upon without warning...

Investigation Asked.

All citizens who wandered about the streets also were made aware of the presence of the guards, for bullets whizzed across Twenty-second street...

The strikers gathered at 8 o'clock in the morning at the Standard Oil plant and Avenue J, where stood a small office of the Standard Oil Company...

Within a half hour after that the first gun fight between guards at the Tide Water plant and strikers began at a spot about four blocks away...

The Firing Begins.

Firing began with both the guards and strikers taking deliberate aim. It is said that in this fight one guard was shot through the wrist and another, in the heat of the moment, fell from a roof of a building and was killed...

Then the strikers, seventy-five in number, charged with their revolvers and bricks. For ten minutes bullets whizzed thick and fast...

Meantime reporters had been bandaging the wounds of strikers and sending them to the hospital for an ambulance. The hospital authorities said they would not send an ambulance because both their doctors and nurses refused to go among the strikers...

Presently an ambulance dashed down Twenty-second street and went into the oil plant, where Drs. MacGregor and Fielder attended the wounded strikers...

Appeal Made by Sheriff.

In the hall that followed the first battle Sheriff Kinkaid appeared and appealed to the strikers to preserve order. Then he telephoned to Washington and got the Department of Labor to assign John Moffat and James A. Smith as mediators to try to adjust differences between the strikers and the companies...

A few minutes afterward another fight started between the strikers and guards. Near the scene of the fight two men were started under the wooden fences of the Tide Water company. The guards began to snipe the strikers, who stood several hundred feet from the fence...

The City Commissioners of Bayonne had a conference with the strikers' committee in the evening and arranged with the committee to call at City Hall to-day with "proposals" to the oil companies. The commissioners will present them to the companies...

Mayor Garven last night issued an order closing all the saloons in the Hook section of Bayonne until further notice. Henry Wilson, Commissioner of Public Safety, at the request of the Sheriff sta-

BAYONNE STRIKE SCENE AND MANAGER OF PLANT



Above, strikers trying to rush the Standard Oil tanks at Bayonne. Below, George C. Gifford, general manager of the plant.

GERMAN STRIKE INQUIRY STARTED AT BRIDGEPORT

Samuel Gompers and Others Take Up Charges That Berlin Money and Influence Were Used to Foment Remington Arms Trouble—Settlement Near.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22—Organized labor leaders as well as the manufacturers here are investigating the charges that German money and influence were used to foment the Remington arms strike...

Leaders of Garment Workers Say Today and Tomorrow Will Tell. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said yesterday that if the independent children's jacket manufacturers do not grant the demands of the workers by noon to-day...

Part of Bayonne Plant, Thought Unsafe, Shut Down. PARSIPPANY, N. J., July 22—Robert D. Benson, president of the Tide Water Oil Company of Bayonne, said to-night that he wished to make it clear that there was no strike at the Tide Water Oil Company's works...

14 Die in Portuguese Riots. LISBON, July 22—Fourteen civilians were killed to-day in riots at Lamego, a Portuguese town forty-six miles east of Oporto. Troops were called out and fired into the mob when attacking the municipal offices...

5,000 Will Strike To-Day. I. W. W.'s Threaten to Have 50,000 Go Out on Waterfront. The I. W. W. committee in charge of the strike of longshoremen at North River pier 35, 37, 45 and 65 said yesterday that there will be 50,000 longshoremen on strike to-day at the Savannah Line pier, 35, and 2,000 at the Old Dominion pier, 25 and 26...

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HARD COAL MINERS PREPARE FOR STRIKE

Officers of the Union Start Campaign to Get 50,000 New Members.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—John Wanamaker, addressing 150 prominent business and professional men, after-ward organized the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League...

CONVENTION IN THE FALL

The United Mine Workers of America, through officers of the organization who have their headquarters in this city, yesterday announced that preparations are being made for a national strike of anthracite coal miners. The preparations will include a campaign with two meetings a day until September 6.

Immediately following the campaign the three district organizations having jurisdiction over the anthracite fields will meet at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in joint convention to formulate the demands of the workers for presentation to the mine operators. The following announcement was made:

"April 1, 1916, the present agreement between the anthracite coal operators and the mine workers throughout the anthracite belt will expire. Unless satisfactory arrangements have been concluded by that time the coal mines will practically be at a standstill. Most every one is familiar with the long struggle of 1910, when over a hundred and fifty thousand coal miners struggled for a year to secure an increase in wages, shorter work day and generally improved working conditions as well as recognition of the union."

"The strike was finally terminated by the appointment of a commission by President Roosevelt, which made the award of 1912, granting the miners a small increase, but refusing to give them the leverage of union recognition. Since 1912 the miners have struggled to perfect their organization, but every contract year has found them weak in numbers, with the result that only one increase in wages has been received by them since 1912. This increase was secured in 1912, when out of a total of 174,000 men and boys employed in the anthracite field, only 30,000 were paid up members of the union."

"The 20,000 membership of 1912 has grown during the past three years to 100,000, the highest ever known in the anthracite field. Union officials estimate that the number of men employed in and about the mines and not now affiliated with the union is 50,000 who are eligible for membership. On this figure the promoters of the campaign based their hope for a hundred per cent. organization, and have adopted for their campaign slogan the words, 'After Fifty Thousand Converts.' In every mining town the miners are showing an interest in the campaign. Mines are always closed on meeting days and the membership committees of local unions are making a house to house canvass of the non-affiliated workers in order to get them out in full force to attend the meetings and hear their chiefs plead unity for the common good of all."

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said yesterday: "We have launched this campaign with the distinctive object of enabling every man and boy eligible to join our organization. Although during the last year the factories of the land have practically been oppressed, thousands thrown out of employment, the United Mine Workers have shown continued progress; not a single backward step has been taken by our organization."

Menken Urges Preparedness. "To-day we of the Security League are able, because of the investigations which have been made and the public utterances of officials of the Government, particularly Secretary Garrison, to state that the United States is not only unprepared, but is woefully lacking in even the necessary elements of a proper army and a proper navy."

The general objective of the Security League is to induce Congress to take proper action for preparedness against war, and to organize the people of all classes in all parts of the country, so that this demand will be made in no uncertain voice. We believe that this is the greatest issue before this country to-day. In conducting our campaign we have every reason to believe that our procedure is the one to avoid, either directly or indirectly, any attack upon the Administration. The evils we suffer from cannot be laid at the door of either Mr. Wilson or his Cabinet, they are an inheritance from preceding Administrations, conducted by the parties, and the fault, if any, is that of the neglect of the American people to give proper attention to their own governmental interests."

Secretary Daniels, who at first, impressed with the high character of the personnel of the navy, was not fully in sympathy with our movement, to-day stands committed to the programme of a bigger navy for the United States, and we have every reason to believe that when the proper time comes his position as to the needs of the navy will accord with the recommendation of the General Board.

The second suggestion that emanates from national headquarters is that the branches of the National Security League should, in all their utterances, be statesmen in their conservatism, and extreme in their patriotism. There is so much opportunity for extreme statements that we do not wish to have the United States adopt any extreme measures in connection with preparedness.

We must not let the people feel that we want to impose upon this country a large standing army nor that we are ignorant of the burdens of taxation, but we should rather direct our efforts toward advocating preparedness to the minimum degree compatible with national insurance and ask that this preparedness to the minimum degree be planned scientifically and upon economic lines.

"We often point with pride to the standing of our navy and its relative position to that of other Powers. In doing so, however, we ignore the circumstance that the United States needs two navies and that, should the Panama Canal be in any way weakened (a thing readily possible under an efficient spy system) from the point of view of the Eastern coast, and its horror would, upon sudden attack, merely consist of those vessels which happened to be in Eastern waters and that the navy of the West would be the few ships on the Pacific as that, from this point of view, the relative rating of the American navy is greatly less than we have been led to believe."

"And so when we go to Congress to urge legislation, our attitude should be that, while we are of course to be guided by the views of the Government, we have at its command, we wish to be so prepared as to assure us against attack by sea from any foreign Power. We should insist that American nationality, American ideals or American happiness on the whims or fancies of the Government are too sacred to be subject to any such menace, and we who feel this, while believing in peace and abhorring war, demand absolute protection for all the United States and our institutions stand for."

WAR'S TURNING POINT IN FALL. Berlin Editor Says Neutral States Will Then Decide. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 22—Interest in the Balkan situation has been intensified by the activity of the Rumanian and Bulgarian Ministers in London. The Rumanian Minister paid two visits to Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office to-day and yesterday, and the Bulgarian Minister called three times.

In this connection an article in the Lokalsieger of Berlin, written by its proprietor, Eugen Zimmermann, has attracted considerable attention. He expresses the belief that by autumn the neutral States will have declared themselves.

"There are still many knots to unravel," he says, "but unless all symptoms are decisive a clearer view of the final political groupings of the world war will appear with the fall of the leaves. Then the final result will begin to develop."

A despatch received to-night from Vienna by way of Amsterdam states that M. Stanoff, Director of the Bulgarian National Debt, has been in the Austrian capital in conference with the heads of the principal financial institutions, and departed to-night for Berlin.

WANAMAKER WANTS U. S. TO BUY BELGIUM BACK

Merchant Would Borrow \$100,000,000, Purchase Country From Germany and Restore It to Its People—Favors High Duties on Exports.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—John Wanamaker, addressing 150 prominent business and professional men, after-ward organized the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League and elected him its president, proposed that the Government of the United States take the following actions to restore Europe to a normal condition:

"Borrow from every available source the sum of \$100,000,000,000 with which to purchase Belgium from Germany, restore its Government and sovereignty and then when suitable return it to its people."

"Establish high duties on both exports and imports so that the United States would be entirely independent commercially and otherwise from Europe. Under such conditions the belligerent nations, without cotton, foodstuffs and munitions, would be forced to stop fighting."

"Justly resent the insult that requires us to ask permission to do business which we are already entitled to do under the laws of nations, and make the whole world understand that the American flag is more than a symbol—that it is something to be glorified the world over."

The meeting before which Mr. Wanamaker presented these propositions was held in the Racquet Club. The speakers, besides Mr. Wanamaker, were S. Stanwood Menken, national president of the league, and William McComb, the national secretary.

Adequate Defence Measures. "If our country is not in a position to defend itself it is our first duty to show enough common sense to realize our defence means to insure ourselves against it."

It was with this statement that Mr. Wanamaker opened his address. He appealed to representative Americans to back the President in a great appeal for peace, assailed Mr. Taft's peace propaganda and, in discussing his own plan for having Belgium restored to the Americans should lend the Government money for the purpose without interest for a period of five years.

"We have not exhausted all the opportunities for stopping this awful war," he said. "All interests have not yet been brought to bear. From the spirit displayed in bringing this meeting into existence we believe it possible to get our minds so concentrated that some plan may be devised to bring about peace. At the same time we should testify to our unshaken confidence in our President and our increasing hope that he will find a way by peaceful methods to bring to a conclusion the various differences between Germany and Germany."

S. Stanwood Menken, president of the league, spoke in the following: "Menken Urges Preparedness. 'To-day we of the Security League are able, because of the investigations which have been made and the public utterances of officials of the Government, particularly Secretary Garrison, to state that the United States is not only unprepared, but is woefully lacking in even the necessary elements of a proper army and a proper navy.'

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ALSACE HEIGHT IS STORMED BY FRENCH

Crest Overlooking Fecht Valley North of Muenster Taken In Desperate Battle.

PARIS, July 22.—French forces made further progress to-day on the heights dominating the valley of the Fecht in Alsace. After bitter fighting they occupied the summit of Le Lingue and secured a foothold in the quarries of the Schanz, Mammel and Braun Kopf wood south of Le Lingue.

The night communiqué was as follows: "In Artois there is nothing to report except artillery duels. A submarine was bombed in the region of Chalonis camp, enemy aviators attempted to bombard villages and supply stations. The aviators were subjected to a violent bombardment. The incendiary bombs which they dropped caused no damage."

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there was a violent bombardment with large calibre shells in the northern part of the Woivre and Le Fretz wood.

In Lorraine, east of Fleury, on the Selle, we repulsed a strong German reconnaissance. In the Vosges, north of Muenster, our heavy batteries directed toward the east of the valley of the northern branch of the Fecht, we occupied after an obstinate struggle the crest of Le Lingue and obtained a foothold in the quarries of Schatzmaunelle and Braun Kopf wood.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows: "Relative calm prevailed generally along the front. There were some artillery actions in Artois, in the Argonne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Les Eparges and in the forest of St. Germain. During the night of the 20th and 21st and the day of the 21st there was extremely fierce fighting on the heights of Little Reichackerkopf to the west of Muenster (in Alsace, as well as westward of Colmar). An attack by us was followed by nine German counter attacks, despite their heavy losses. Our troops held their positions holding our positions held. Our enemy's troops and inflicted heavy losses upon them. We captured and destroyed 150 meters in length and destroyed all our previous positions. To the north of Muenster our forces occupied the positions they had occupied on the crest of Le Lingue. In this fighting we took 107 prisoners. Our aviators dropped eight bombs of 90 and four of 150 millimeters on the station of Artois, to the northwest of Binarville (in the Argonne). In the Dardanelles quiet has prevailed since our success of July 12 and 13."

FRENCH LOSS HEAVY. Berlin Reports Sanguinary Battle in the Vosges. BERLIN, via Amsterdam, July 22.—The statement given out here to-day regarding the operations in the western theatre of the war says: "To the west of the Argonne our troops are further progressing. Vigorous artillery combats took place between the Meuse and the Moselle. South of Le Lingue the French advance collapsed before the obstacles in front of the German positions. In the Vosges yesterday the enemy attacked six times southwest of Reichackerkopf, but was repulsed with sanguinary losses by the Russian troops."

Counter attacking we recaptured a portion of our trench which was in the hands of the enemy. We took 137 Alpine troops prisoners, among them three officers. In the evening we repulsed an enemy attack near Sondernach. An enemy biplane fell down under our fire in the forest of Pargny. In an aerial fight over the Moselle Valley three German planes were gained a victory over three airplanes, of whom two were forced to descend in the valley of the Thann river."

Import 120,000 Tons of Beef. PARIS, July 22.—The War Office has decided to import 120,000 tons of refrigerated meat for the army until December 31, 1916, until the end of the war. The meat will be imported free of duty.

Charles Sweney, who has been a sergeant with the Foreign Legion, was picked in May for promotion and was sent to a military school. Despatches and letters from THE SUN's correspondent with the Foreign Legion have mentioned him frequently for a constant display of great pluck and has always spoken of him as a favorite with the men.

Up to the time of his promotion he ranked as a sergeant. He went to West Point from 1909 until 1904. The fact that he has been made a commissioned officer is, in a way, a compliment to all the American capital in conference with the heads of the principal financial institutions, and departed to-night for Berlin.

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LIFE SAVING BULLETIN No. 18. Better to wait at a grade crossing than in a doctor's office. Because you once took a chance at a grade crossing and ran your automobile safely in front of an approaching train, don't try to luck that you can do it again. Good luck abhors repetition. We're abolishing grade crossings as expeditiously as possible. Will you do your part to end avoidable accidents at the crossings that remain by refusing to take a chance? Stop Before You Cross The Long Island Railroad. It's just as true of the one-stenographer office—as it is of the thoroughly systematized and highly specialized correspondence departments of the greatest corporations.—as it is of the thoroughly systematized and highly specialized correspondence departments of the greatest corporations.—That no office busy enough to use typewriters is operating within 50% of its potential production efficiency without the Dictaphone System. Which is a pretty broad claim, but one we will gladly prove is based on fact where your office is concerned—the minute you say the word. Call Worth 3273. 83 Chambers Street THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED (This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)