THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer; easterly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 58.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 8.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 11. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANS WIN SILISTRIA FORT ON THE DANUBE

Second Rumanian Fortress Falls to Army Operating With the Bulgars.

VARNA EVACUATED AS RUSSIANS NEAR

Czar's Cavalry Reported Already to Be on the Border of Bulgaria.

AUSTRIANS RETREAT IN BANAT PROVINCE

Kaiser's Men Said to Be in Contact With Army Invading Bukowina.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Silistria, the second Rumanian fortress in the Dobrudja, has fallen to the Germans and Bulgarians, says an official German statement received here. Unofficial despatches say that the Bulgarians are evacuating Varna, their great Black Sea port and fortress, and that north of Varna Russian cavalry already is on the Bulgarian border.

The town and fortress of Silistria are on the Danube, twenty-five miles north of Tutrakan, which the Teutons took on Thursday. It is sixty miles southeast of Bucharest, the Rumanian capital. The town itself has about 15,000 inhabitants. No statement is made in the German announcement of the number of prisoners. It is brief, as follows:

"Silistria has fallen. The Rumanians and Russians during the last few days appear to have suffered very considerable losses. On the Macedonian front there was no incident of importance."

First News of Attack.

There had been no previous intimation that Silistria was seriously threatened. The Bulgars announced only yesterday that they had reached Aflatar, ten miles southeast of Silistria. There has been no announcement from any source of an attack upon the ring of forts with which the Rumanians had protected the town.

Meantime, according to despatches from Petrograd and Odessa, the Russians and Rumanians are making advances in eastern Dobrudja more important strategically than the more spectacular advance of the Germans and Bulgars, who have just taken Tutrakan and Silistria in western Dobrudja.

A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says that Russian cavalry has occupied several points on the Bulgar-Rumanian frontier. A semi-official news agency despatch from Odessa says the Bulgars are evacuating Varna, their principal Black Sea port, ten miles south of the southern border of the Dobrudja.

Teutons Are Threatened.

If these despatches are correct then the German and Bulgar army that has taken Silistria is already in a threatened position. The Russian army is pushing back the advance of their right wing in the eastern Dobrudja so far that already the invaders have been driven back across the border north of Varna.

It was announced yesterday that Dobric in Rumania, ten miles north of the border, had been recaptured from the Bulgars, and the advance there will seriously threaten the Germans and Bulgars at Silistria if they do not retire hurriedly. The peril in which the Bulgars east of them find themselves is shown by the reports of the evacuation of Varna.

From Silistria the Germans are not in so good a position for a drive at Bucharest as from Tutrakan. The distance is longer and the advance hindered by the Balta marshes on the Rumanian shore of the Danube. The capture of Silistria, however, shows that the Teutons are only forty-five miles from the railroad from Constanza, the Rumanian Black Sea port, to Cernavoda. The Russians are now using this road, landing troops at Constanza, as is shown by to-day's German statement, which says German aeroplanes bombarded Constanza and Russian ships in the harbor, evidently transports.

Austrians Falling Back.

The Rumanian advance on the northeastern front still goes on, and in the Hungarian province of the Banat, about Orsova, the Austrian right wing has been compelled to withdraw after an attack. It is now on the Petroseny-Hatszek road. The Rumanians are halted at the heights west of Csik Sereda, but in the Bukowina, near Dorna Watra, the Germans are in contact with Rumanian troops.

A belated Bulgarian official statement received here to-day tells of a successful advance in the Dobrudja some days ago. The Rumanian garrison of Silistria tried to help the Rumanians who surrendered at Tutrakan, but were driven back by the Bulgars, the statement says, at the village of Sarsanlar, about twelve miles southeast of Tutrakan, and retreated to Silistria with losses.

On September 7, after a three days battle, the Bulgars say, they beat Russians and Rumanians near Dobric (Bazardjik). The Rumanian War Office announced September 9 that Dobric had been retaken.

Report Is Mystifying.

The Bulgarian statement says that a "Russo-Serbian division" was in this fighting. It is not known here how Serbians may have got to Russia, as all the remnant of the Serbian army was supposed to be in Macedonia.

Three Bulgarian fortified cities on the southern bank of the Danube were bombarded by Rumanian artillery today and are in flames. These are Widin, Lompa Lanka and Bahovo. The Rumanians from the northern bank fired their big guns across the river.

The official Bulgarian report of September 7, which announces the capture of the Rumanian fortress of Tutrakan after three days of violent fighting, gives the following additional information:

"We captured the Thirty-fourth,

Continued on Third Page.

RUMANIA LED INTO A TRAP BY AUSTRIA, SAYS BURIAN

Enemy Gains No Military Advantage in the Advance, He Asserts.

DUAL MONARCHY TO LOSE NO LAND

Will Emerge Victorious From War Without Begging for Peace.

Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, predicts victory for the Dual Monarchy.

VIENNA, Sept. 7, via Berlin to London, Sept. 10.—"Austria-Hungary is far from lying down, as hoped by some," said Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, today in discussing the position of the Dual Monarchy in the world war. "It is true we would hail peace with joy, but not the sort of peace our enemies would impose.

"So long as we have to defend ourselves against those who want to take part of our territory, we naturally are unwilling to discuss peace; so long we are also determined to hold out and win. The thought that we are eager for peace on any terms originates probably in minds hoping that such will become the case."

Baron Burian said the Dual Monarchy's position had been erroneously characterized by enemies and certain neutrals as unsatisfactory. The Minister then reviewed the situation prior to Rumania's declaration of war, and continued:

"We offered Rumania no territorial concessions at any time after having discovered, in the case of Italy, that the world was likely to mistake our reasonable attitude for weakness. Nor were we ever taken by surprise by Rumania. What did fool us was that Rumania made up her mind so quickly.

"We knew in June, after the setting in of the latest Russian offensive, that Rome and Bratiano (the Rumanian Premier) had made a definite bargain. We also knew that Rumania was not quite ready toward the end of August.

Prepared for Onslaught.

"For all that, our military authorities made all possible preparations, which did not consist, as has been believed, in holding the mountain summits and passes along the Rumanian border, but which consisted in the establishment of the line of defence now occupied by our troops.

"Contrary to the general impression, the falling back of our troops has been of no advantage to the Rumanians, which fact has finally dawned on the Rumanian military commanders, since they have recently become very cautious.

"The military field is not my department. I know that Rumania's action was no surprise despite the fact that the Rumanian diplomats lied to me constantly. Toward the last their assurance became too fervent and their lying too patently obvious; so I reached the conclusion that trouble was not far off.

"Whether the declaration of war was due on Sunday or Tuesday I did not know. But I felt it was due, because in addition the reports from Bucharest indicated that the Russian pressure was getting more severe each day, the Entente Governments wanting to add to the weight of their own futile offensives in the east and west and Salonica the great impression the war declaration was expected to make, but did in reality not make because we were ready for it.

Praise for Bratiano.

"I will say that Bratiano played a good game, though. When the Entente finally had shown all its cards Bratiano stiffened up in his own demands, which were granted fully some time before the outbreak of the war.

"Then Bratiano thought he would play the part of taking from the Austro-Hungarian corpse what he could. But the Entente had its own notions, which Bratiano learned when he was told that he was mistaken if he thought his role was merely taking pennies from a dead man.

"He was instructed to start immediately, for only in helping to down the Central Powers could he hope to gain what he wanted. The declaration of war was therefore transmitted.

"Well, Rumania will have a good chance to rue her bargain, if I am not mistaken. The fact is we are far from completely dead, as some think."

As to the monarchy's military and economic status at this moment the Minister said he had no anxiety on that score. But he added:

"Some think we are not doing enough. In addition to holding the Italians checked we have managed to render useless Brusiloff's great offensive, which is not exactly child's play. The Russian soldier is a valiant and stubborn enemy."

Relations With America.

The discussion then touched on American-Austro-Hungarian relations, in the course of which the correspondent referred to the note sent to the American Government in connection with the export from the United States of arms and ammunition. The Baron said:

"It affords me great pleasure to say that the relations between the two Governments are the very best. At the same time I must say that personally I still adhere to the views expressed in that note. America in exporting large quantities of arms and ammunition undoubtedly contributed to the long duration of this war, and the damage thereby inflicted upon mankind is irreparable. We sent that note so that America might know our view.

"That the American Government could not agree to the note is the undeniable sovereign right of that nation. Thus the matter stands. On that subject we must always disagree, so far as my own personal opinion is concerned."

The Minister then discussed the general situation of the Dual Monarchy, which he said was very satisfactory, in view of the fact that the long duration of the war had made demands upon the nation to which he formerly would have thought the country unequal.

Will Not Be Partitioned.

"We have the determination," said he, "to emerge whole from this sad and deplorable affair, into which we were forced by a private affair with Serbia and which the Entente group made a pretext for a general descent upon ourselves and our allies.

"Sooner or later it must dawn upon our enemies that this entire business is useless. But I suppose not before the English Kitchener army has broken more heads against the steel wall of Germans in France or the French have been further decimated, while the Russians are dying like flies every day in the East.

"But a ray of intelligence must break some time, which I hope will be soon, for the sake of all mankind. Until that day comes our enemies will always find us willing to do our best to defeat their evil plans. There may be some who say that for military reasons we ought to be the first to start peace overtures.

"I do not think so, as long as our antagonists speak of the partition of our country among themselves. We have defended our soil pretty well so far, and will do it longer—long enough to make the others tired of it, anyway."

ROBBERS PITY THIS VICTIM.

Return $25 to Husband of Invalid Woman in Car.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 10.—A holdup of an automobile and its occupants here last night by two masked and armed men was marked by unusual circumstances, according to the story told to the police by W. Stewart Griscom of Philadelphia.

Mr. Griscom said that after he had given the highwaymen his purse, containing $50, they began to quarrel over the money. He admonished them to be quiet, as his wife, who had been seriously ill, was a passenger.

One of the robbers suggested that their victim, with a sick wife on his hands, would need funds. The other, Griscom said, agreed in this, and they turned back $25 to him. He said the men then disappeared, still arguing over the division of their spoils.

DR. HUCKEL COMING HERE.

He Leaves Baltimore Church to Work in Columbia.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Oliver Huckel, pastor of Associate Congregational Church, this city and one of leading ministers of Baltimore, surprised his congregation to-day by announcing his resignation, to take effect October 15, after a pastorate of nineteen years.

Dr. Huckel will become identified with the faculty of Columbia University and Union Seminary, New York, and will specialize in religions and the history and philosophy of religion. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1887.

BRUSILOFF SEES YEAR OF WAR.

Russian General Says Austria Is Nearing Defeat.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Brusiloff in an interview with the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at the Russian front predicts the end of the war by August next.

"The Austro-Hungarian army, assailed from all sides," he said, "won't be able to stand much longer before the hordes of enemies who are hurling themselves against it and preparing to increase the vigor of their blows. The intervention of Rumania is an event of the first order. I am no prophet; the future is in God's hands. But if I had to make a prediction I should be inclined to think that the month of August, 1917, might see the end of our memorable work.

"The present war is one which it is impossible for the Allies to lose, although a great deal remains to be accomplished. A successful result is already in our grasp."

HURLS A BOMB TO GAIN QUIET.

Wounded Ex-Soldier Kills 2, Injures 12 Civilians in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10.—James O'Hara, a wounded and discharged soldier, learned the art of bomb throwing at the front and grew callous in regard to the results.

Early to-day a crowd of men and women in the rear of his tenement became noisy. O'Hara asked for quiet and when he received a derisive reply hurled a hand grenade into the crowd. One man and a girl of 9 years were killed and a dozen other persons were wounded.

When O'Hara was arrested it was discovered he had in his possession a quantity of ammunition.

FOUR BREAK JAIL BY BLINDING A KEEPER

Cayenne Pepper Thrown Into Attendant's Eyes at West Side Prison.

POLICE RECAPTURE TWO

16 Other Prisoners Remain Neutral When the Cell Battle Takes Place.

William Jackson, keeper in charge of the ground floor of the West Side prison attached to the Seventh District Court, was called to the gate at 8:30 o'clock last night by a young man who asked to have a package delivered to William Bowes of 445 West Forty-first street, held in the detention pen on a charge of having narcotics in his possession.

Assuring himself that the package contained nothing but fruit, Jackson went to the cell door, opened it a little and called:

"Package for you, Bowes."

Bowes slouched forward, reaching for the package with his left hand. Three other prisoners arose in the rear of the pen and moved toward the grating. Before Jackson had time to grasp the significance of these movements, Bowes suddenly withdrew his right hand from his pocket and threw cayenne pepper in the keeper's eyes, at the same time adroitly inserting his foot between the door and the jamb.

No Match for Prisoners.

Jackson, with tears streaming from his burning eyes, tried to slam the portal. But he was no match for the four prisoners, who pushed through the opening and backed the keeper against the wall. There Bowes held him while Charles Walley, a negro, of 229 West Sixty-first street; Frederick Herman of 6 Amsterdam avenue, both also accused of having had narcotics in their possession, and Harold Fredericks of Mills Hotel No. 1, charged with burglary, assaulted Jackson and tried to wrest the keys from his hands.

Jackson then and for hours afterward was completely blind. But he hung to his keys. Fredericks—Jackson thinks it was the suspected burglar—caught up an agate ware water pitcher and hammered the keeper until four teeth were knocked out and his head was a mass of cuts. At last they got the keys out of the man's grasp by tearing his palms. This took perhaps two minutes.

Little Noise in the Struggle.

During the struggle there was as little noise as possible. Jackson's efforts to shout for help were frustrated by his antagonists, and they were saving their breath. The scuffling was not heard by two keepers on the floors above and sixteen other prisoners in the detention pen remained absolutely neutral in word and deed. They made no effort to escape, nor did they help the keeper. They watched and waited.

So the four prisoners walked through the offices unmolested, unlocking various gates and doors as they went, and reached the street.

Patrolman Buchurio of the West Forty-seventh street station was on strike duty in Fifty-third street. He saw two men emerge hatless from the prison. One ran toward Eighth avenue, the other, a negro, across the street. The patrolman got Walley and took all the fight out of him with one crack of the nightstick. He called Patrolman Fay, also on strike duty, and set him after the other, who, when tripped with a nightstick and arrested, proved to be Bowes.

Jackson Still at Post.

The officers took the men to the prison door, and there found Jackson, sightless and badly battered, holding it shut with his torn hands, because he had no keys and he was determined no more should get out without a struggle.

They convinced the half crazed man they were patrolmen by letting him hear their sticks on the stones, and he admitted them. Detectives were summoned, and also an ambulance from Polyclinic Hospital. A general alarm was sent out for Fredericks and Herman. It is believed they left the prison first and were shrewd enough to walk instead of run, thus avoiding suspicion.

The ring for the escape could not have been better chosen; the package of fruit was too large to go through the opening in the detention pen door, and the bearer hurried away so that Jackson hardly remembers what he looked like. Therefore it is believed the plot was elaborately conceived. It is not known how Bowes got the cayenne pepper. He had it before the package of fruit arrived.

PREACHES OF PARTING, DIES.

"Good-by" Last Words of Address to Lutheran Congregation.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 10.—Asked to address the association in the First Lutheran Church here, where he served many years in its council, Col. John G. Robb took as his theme the parting of the Apostle Paul from his friends as typical of the parting which comes to all friends. Recalling his absence on leave in the civil war he alluded to the farewell from his aged mother, to whom his last utterances were the words "Good-by."

As the words fell from Col. Robb's lips his head sank on his breast and but for timely aid he would have fallen. He died almost immediately.

MATT McGRATH INJURED.

Athletic Policeman Falls From Shipping Platform.

Matt McGrath, a champion athlete and member of the Police Department, was taken to Volunteer Hospital last night suffering slightly from injuries he received when he fell from a shipping platform at 38 Spruce street.

It was said at the hospital that McGrath sustained a sprained back, minor contusions and a possible fractured spine. An X-ray will be used to-day to determine the latter injury. No serious consequences will result, although the policeman will be confined for several weeks, it was announced.

U. S. Commission Leaves Santos.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 10.—The American Financial and Commercial Commission, which is returning a visit made by Latin American business men to the United States last spring, left Santos to-day for Buenos Ayres. The chairman of the commission, Dr. Richard P. Strong, telegraphed to Finance Minister Calogeras his thanks for the reception extended the Americans in this country.

LABOR CHIEFS VOTE GREATER STRIKE; GOMPERS' OPPOSITION OVERRIDDEN; 700,000 IN TRADES TO ACT TO-DAY

UNION AND 3D AVE. CAR LINES CRIPPLED

The Bronx Without a Single Trolley in Some Places; Scarce Everywhere.

NONE ON FIRST AVENUE

New York Railways Keep Up Half Schedule, but Withdraw All at Night.

All branches of the Third Avenue and the Union lines were crippled yesterday. The New York Railways Company had at different times as many cars in operation as on Saturday, and the average number of runs made by the green cars was from 50 to 75 per cent. of the normal Sunday traffic. Soon after nightfall all surface cars in The Bronx and Manhattan were in the barns.

The subway and elevated systems were kept humming, and the number of trains operated in the daylight hours was in excess of the usual traffic on that day of the week. Had it not been for a collision between two Third avenue elevated trains at 161st street, which caused a general delay on that line for three-quarters of an hour, conditions would have been normal.

The situation in The Bronx was the worst of a Service on the surface lines is needed there on Sundays more than on other days. After the strike order went into effect only seven cars were operated up to 10 in the morning. The Union system has 252 cars in service, as a rule. On the Boston road and Morris Park line, which has twenty-two cars, only one was running the greater part of the day.

On the Westchester avenue line only two cars out of twenty-six were going. On the Tremont avenue line only one out of eleven were out. Two out of a possible six was the score for the Sedgwick avenue route. One car was run on the 167th street crosstown route instead of seven, the ordinary number. Three cars ran on the Clason Point line instead of eight and three on the Williamsbridge line instead of fourteen.

Lines Idle Throughout Day.

The Pelham Parkway, Fort Schuyler, Willis avenue, St. Ann's avenue, Randall avenue, Fordham and Woodlawn, 149th street and Fordham Heights cars were idle throughout the day and night.

The 138th street crosstown, the Morris avenue and the 163d street cars had one each. On Webster avenue four cars were running out of eighteen, and along Jerome avenue three out of ten. The West Mount Vernon line kept two out of three cars going, and the University avenue had three out of five. The service in 207th street, 180th street and Ogden avenue and on the Bronx and Van Cortlandt lines were equally unsatisfactory. Not more than thirty-seven cars were operated out of a possible 252 on the whole Union system in The Bronx.

The railway officials did their best to rush strike breakers to the more important barns, but few were to be obtained. Two truckloads of cots and uniforms were sent to the barns. The men who came to occupy the suits and the cots were guarded by patrolmen in uniform.

The best the Third Avenue lines could do yesterday on the first day of their strike was to run thirty out of 505 cars. The Grand street line with twenty cars on hand, the Post Office and Brooklyn line with fourteen, the Avenue B line with twelve, the East Belt with fifteen, the Manhattan Bridge line with forty, the West Belt with twenty-five, the 145th street and Broadway, the Fort Lee ferry system with twelve and the Broadway and Tenth avenue line with twenty-four cars, all remained at a standstill.

Only Seven Out of Forty Used.

On the Forty-second street crosstown line they could manage only seven out of forty at the best period of the day. The Tenth avenue line ran one or two out of twenty-three and the Fifty-ninth street crosstown five out of thirty-eight.

The Third and Amsterdam avenue line usually has 184 cars available, but only ten were run at any one time. The 125th street crosstown line, which has eight cars, stopped at three in the morning, ran one or three through the day, and quit at night. At one time yesterday only eight out of the 505 cars on the Third Avenue system were in use.

None of the sixty cars belonging to the First avenue system was in operation yesterday. The Second avenue officials, by getting a fleet of taxicabs together, gathered up enough men to run from two to nineteen cars out of a total of fifty-five.

John Beaver, receiver for the Second avenue, said that he was using regulars for this work.

"We expect a great many of our employees to report to-morrow," said Beaver. "We made no preparations for a strike, not having anticipated it. I do not believe it will be necessary to use strike breakers."

The New York Railways Company had 222 green cars going at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, 243 at 10 o'clock, 190 at noon, 214 at 2 o'clock and 253 at 4. In Manhattan there is not the same need for surface cars on Sunday as there is on weekdays, and in this respect the situation was better than in The Bronx, where parks and pleasure resorts are sought by hundreds of thousands.

Satisfied With Few Cars.

At 7 in the morning said the railway officials, there were half as many cars running in Manhattan on the green lines as on an ordinary Sunday. The Police Department was informed yesterday that the New York Railways Company will not try to operate any more cars this morning than they have done since the strike opened. The average they have struck since the opening of hostilities is from 20 to 25 per cent. of normal. As President Shonts of the Interborough said yesterday: "There has been no material change in the situation so far as it affects the green cars."

The subways and elevated lines have been taking care of the overflow from the surface lines, said the Interborough head, giving out these figures:

Traffic Saturday for the elevated, 988,554, as compared with 814,985 for the

Continued on Second Page.

THIRTY-TWO HURT IN STRIKE DISORDER

Girls Arrested for Throwing Stones at Cars in Madison Avenue.

WOMAN IS BADLY HURT

More Than a Score of Persons Taken Into Custody by Police.

Thirty-two persons were injured yesterday and last night on surface or elevated trains due to strike conditions. Mob violence was responsible for some of the injuries, and the excitement attending a traction strike was the indirect cause of the other accidents.

More than a score of persons were arrested for expressing their sympathies with the strikers by stoning cars or interfering with traffic. Strike breakers were gathered in also.

Those who rode yesterday on surface cars in Manhattan and The Bronx, particularly in Madison avenue cars, ran an excellent chance of being hit by stones or bottles. One who was seriously injured in this way was Mrs. Irma Winick, wife of Dr. Samuel Winick of 25 East 112th street, who was felled by a stone at 107th street and made unconscious. She was taken to her home in an automobile, her husband saying she had suffered a possible fracture of the skull.

Girls Accused as Assailants.

Two young women were arrested and locked up in the West 123d street police station charged with felonious assault after Mrs. Winick was hurt. The prisoners were Anna Lansky, 19 years old, and Dora Dreger, 23, both living at 231 East 113th street.

At the same spot later in the evening another young woman was arrested, charged with interfering with the traffic. She was Fannie Smith, 20 years old, of 310 East 103d street. Further up Madison avenue a detective arrested Max Lindenauer, 15 years old, after several cars had been stoned.

Thomas Callahan, a porter, of 430 Locust avenue, The Bronx, was stabbed in the back of the neck, left shoulder and forearm last night as he walked along Tenth avenue at Fifty-second street. Before he was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital he told the police that three men who mistook him for a strike breaker jumped out at him from a hallway.

Motorman Gets Brick Thrower.

Hugh Friel of 483 Quincy street, Brooklyn, a motorman on a Fourteenth street car, was struck on the head with a brick, but he left his car and ran down his assailant, whom he turned over to a policeman.

Several patrolmen riding on the front platforms of surface cars were injured yesterday and many more had narrow escapes from mobs. The reserves and the motor patrols were kept busy throughout the day. In Police Headquarters a report of violence or threatening was received by telephone about every fifteen minutes. Not until the surface cars were called into the barns at nightfall did the excitement subside. Henry Neuberger, formerly a Deputy Police Commissioner, assisted Patrolman Roche, on strike duty, to run down a man who was throwing stones at cars.

The Rev. Father Teobilo of 2122 La Fontaine avenue, The Bronx, was riding on a northbound elevated train when he was struck on the head with a stone. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital with a lacerated scalp.

Eleven men were arrested in Madison avenue between 103d and 110th streets, following a systematic bombardment of street cars. When Patrolman Shea, who was riding on one of the cars, attempted to break up the volleys of stones by charging the crowd single handed he was roughly handled. He grabbed Philip Losb of 20 East 111th street and kept him a prisoner. It was necessary for Shea to draw his revolver and fire into the air before the crowd backed away from him. His four shots brought reenforcements, and ten other prisoners were gathered in.

"L" TRAINS CRASH; MANY HURT

Accident Due to Failure to Get Signal at Curve.

More than a score of passengers were injured yesterday afternoon in a rear-end collision between two northbound Third avenue elevated trains at the 161st street station. A majority of the injuries were from broken glass. Several persons were hurled to the floor by the force of the collision.

Police reserves were called out to handle the crowds that gathered at the station. Traffic on the elevated was held up ten or fifteen minutes while those most seriously hurt got medical treatment. Four of the passengers were taken to hospitals, but were sent home later.

One train, in charge of Motorman Harold Kramer, 1191 Clay avenue, was standing at the station. A signal at the sharp curve just before the station is reached is supposed to prevent the possibility of an accident such as that of yesterday. Charles Fuller, 509 East 161st street, motorman on the other train, failed to get the signal. He saw the train ahead of him too late to bring his train to a stop.

Policemen bound for strike duty were standing on the rear platform of the stationary train and were most badly hurt.

WILSON GOING TO DYING SISTER

President Has Cancelled All Engagements for To-day.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 10.—President Wilson received word late to-night that the condition of his sister, Mrs. Anne Howe, who is critically ill at New London, Conn., has taken a turn for the worse.

The President immediately cancelled all engagements for to-morrow and announced he would start for New London early in the morning. He planned to motor to New York and go from there by rail to New London, leaving New York probably on the 1 P. M. train.

A. F. of L. Leader Quits Conference Before Its Decision After Pledging Carmen "Moral and Financial Support."

AIM TO STOP POWER PLANTS

Subway and "L" Service Maintained---Surface Lines Crippled---Shonts Says Demand Would Cost $5,000,000 More a Year.

Against the advice of Samuel Gompers the chiefs of the big federated labor organizations that control perhaps 700,000 wage earners recommended last night, at their conference in the Hotel Continental, a general sympathetic strike as the surest way to force the New York transportation companies to accept the unionizing of their employees.

The conference which overrode Mr. Gompers's temperate suggestions was made up of representatives from the New York Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, the New York State Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

Recommendation of a sympathetic strike to affect every trade and activity which could possibly help the striking street railway men or injure or annoy the street railway lines and the Interborough will reach these bodies this morning and they are expected to act at once.

Unionists Predict General Industrial Tieup.

What they will do is problematical. The labor chiefs at the Hotel Continental last night talked largely of certain success, insisting that a few days will see a general tieup of all sorts of trades, together with a tremendous expansion of the strike on the surface lines, in the subway and upon the elevated.

On the other hand, it appears to be the fact that all they really expect is to paralyze work in the great power houses that give impetus to cars and trains and to draw into the controvers, a very few other trades actively connected with the operation of the transportation systems in New York, New Rochelle and Mount Vernon.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough and upon whose shoulders has fallen the task of fighting the massed forces of labor unionism, seemed neither surprised nor downcast at the news from the labor war conference at the Continental.

Mr. Shonts says in so many words that the fight might as well come now as later; that it is ridiculous to make any further contracts with men who cynically break every agreement; that the whole labor union drive against the street car systems is not for the purpose of bettering wages or conditions but to enforce unionism and the closed shop upon the lines, and this he and his directors will not tolerate.

Subway and "L" Trains Run Freely

The outcome of the sensational conference at the Hotel Continental followed a day in which it could not be accurately said that the Amalgamated Association made much progress in its struggle to strip subway or elevated of regular and experienced employees.

Although pickets labored shrewdly and every sort of influence (Mr. Shonts now charges that threats to murder were widely made and has offered a reward of $200 for information in every such case) has been brought to bear, the subway and elevated employees stuck to their jobs. The down in the earth and the up in the air trains ran consistently to schedule and there appeared to be no appreciable slacking up of service.

The strikers fared better in the surface line situation. Up in The Bronx matters were distinctly bad. The surface lines were crippled. A few cars crawled irregularly and quit early. In Manhattan about one car of the usual five was in operation in the daylight hours. The "green car" lines maintained perhaps a 50 per cent. service.

As regards this whole situation, the Interborough and surface car line officials professed satisfaction and optimism, insisting that the strike has petered out and that the conditions will grow better instead of worse.

With the strike merely marking time, interest centred, therefore, in the sympathetic strike threat and the general labor conference at the Hotel Continental

Gompers's Attitude Astonishes.

There was astonishment when, after the conference ended at 9:30 P. M., it was found that the statement issued by Samuel Gompers contained no recommendation for a sympathetic strike or any note of approval of a general walkout, and that the separate statement issued by Hugh Frayne, chairman of the conference committee, definitely and distinctly called for a sympathetic strike and failed to include even a complimentary reference to Mr. Gompers, who had been invited here especially to help the local union men solve their problem.

There were superficial indications of friction, hints that the conference had not been peaceful, rumors that Mr. Gompers had left the meeting in anger after doing what he considered was his duty, approving of the strike principle, but promising only the "moral support and financial assistance" of labor.

The tension was so marked after the meeting broke up that the labor leaders, Mr. Frayne and William H. Fitzgerald, general organizer for the Amalgamated and director of the strike on surface lines, subway and elevated, resented any questions as to what Mr. Gompers's attitude had been.

They characterized all such questions as unfair and impertinent. They and their associates threw back their shoulders in asserting that this was a local situation and that Mr. Gompers had no power whatever.

Mr. Gompers himself declined to say anything whatever, merely handing out, as he quit the conference at 7:30 P. M., or two hours before the sympathetic strike recommendation was issued, the following statement:

"A conference consisting of the officers of the New York Central Federated Union, Brooklyn Central Labor Union, the president of the New York State Federation of Labor, representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America met in the Continental Hotel for the purpose of considering the situation in regard to the efforts made by the officers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the New York Railways Company, the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Second Avenue Railroad Company to crush out the spirit of organization among the employees of the railroads and the strike, or more properly speaking, the lockout, inaugurated against the men.

"There are more than 12,000 men who have refused to submit to the railroad companies' dictation and are leaving the service hourly until there are few cars and trains now in operation. From the standpoint of the strike, or lockout, the situation is well in hand. The spirit of the men is of the best and they are determined to exercise their right to organize, the right to strive rationally and normally for the improvement of their condition as employees of the companies and to have submitted to a board of arbitration such matters which the committees of the employees and the representatives of the companies fail to adjust.

Pledge Moral and Financial Aid.

"The conference, representing the organized wage earners in Greater New York and vicinity, on behalf of themselves and those they represent, pledge to the striking street railway men their undivided moral and financial support; that they will do and urge their fellow workers, union or non-union, to render their moral and financial support to the contesting street railway men; that the great rank and file of the workers of Greater New York and vicinity will do nothing directly or indirectly that will aid the railway companies in their effort to defeat the men and crush the spirit of the workers; that the conference calls upon the officers of the government of New York to insist upon the specific performance owed to the city and the people thereof; that the people of the city of New York, though inconvenienced, are appealed to to refrain from patronizing the cars and railroads involved in this present contest until the companies agree to come to an adjustment of the present controversy with mutual honor and advantage.

"This is the position which I heartily indorse. SAMUEL GOMPERS."

Mr. Gompers had participated in the discussion up on the ninth floor of the Continental for about three hours. He had come from Boston especially to counsel and advise the local labor chiefs. They had said that they would regard him as the chief figure and leader in the meeting and that the outcome of the conference would rest in his hands.

He had been speaking in New England for President Wilson and he arrived from Boston at about 4 P. M. When he came downstairs he seemed perturbed and rather excited and waved away all inquiries for details of the meeting and for an expansion of his own point of view. He did not return.

Action Taken Without Gompers.

The conference continued for two hours more and it was in that additional period, and without Gompers, that it decided to recommend a sympathetic strike. At 9:30 P. M. Hugh Frayne gave out the following statement:

"At a conference held at the Continental Hotel this afternoon to devise ways and means of assisting the striking street car men of New York representatives of the following organizations were present: The Central Federated Union of Greater New York, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, New York State Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

"Each of the representatives present said he voiced the sentiments of his organization when he declared that the men and women of the organized labor movement of New York were ready to lay down their tools if necessary to assure the street car workers the right to organize for the improvement of their conditions.

"After thorough discussion and deliberation the following was adopted:

"We recommend to the [illegible] of Greater New York and vicinity—the