250 BLISTERED IN BATTLE WITH OIL FIREWORKS

Hylan, Saluted by Tank Explosions and Drenched, Raises Firemen's Pay.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Loss at Greenpoint Put at Over a Million—Fire May Burn Several Days.

Great clouds of black smoke ascended all day yesterday and last night from the burning tanks of the Sone and Fleming Oil Works, at Greenpoint, in the fire which started with an explosion Saturday afternoon and will continue, fire officials say, three or four more days. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon about all the damage that could be done to property other than oil had been accomplished by the flames. The fire then had been under control for some time, and continued only in the big tanks having sufficient residue of oil to defy the efforts of firemen.

The loss, estimated last night at not more than $1,500,000, it was said was largely in the amount of oil consumed. The plant is badly damaged, but some of the tanks, the contents of which burned, will be serviceable again with new roofs. Upward of fifty persons, so far accounted for, were injured and 200 of the firemen suffered blistered feet because the burning oil soaked through their boots.

Mayor Hylan, on a visit there early yesterday morning, was doused with water and oil but not hurt. When within 150 feet of the heart of the fire two tanks exploded near him. He was being conducted by Capt. Edward Walling of the Herbert street station. Out of the daze caused by the splash of fire, the smoke and the whisking sound of it all Mayor Hylan suddenly realized that firemen were on the opposite side of the tanks and that they were sprinkling in his direction. The water sailing across the tanks brought with it murky oil.

Promises Firemen a Raise.

Mayor Hylan was on the scene at 2 o'clock in the morning for an hour and again for somewhat longer at 8:30 o'clock. In the afternoon he returned, with Mrs. Hylan, their daughter Virginia and John J. Sinnott, his secretary and son-in-law to be. On this occasion he promised the firemen a raise in pay.

Five tanks of crude oil, "burning as lanterns without wicks," as an official of the company expressed it, furnished the spectacle yesterday. Three were on the Queens side of Newtown Creek and two on the Greenpoint side. At 4 o'clock in the morning yesterday Chief Kenlon and Commissioner Thomas Drennan left the scene, announcing there was little danger of the fire spreading. Every precaution, however, was taken throughout the day to prevent the flames from communicating to eight or ten tanks which were within 150 feet of the fire.

Many of the tanks have crumbled and buildings in the fire zone have been levelled or wrecked. In all there were about 100 tanks, large and small, at the plant, which occupies twenty acres. The plant backs on Newtown Creek and fronts on Kingsland avenue. About twenty-five tanks, mostly filled with crude oil, have been destroyed. At one time it was feared the Greenpoint Bridge across Newtown Creek would be destroyed. A shift in the wind saved the bridge proper, though the flooring is so badly burned it cannot be used for three or four days.

Thousands of persons, held back by the police three blocks from the plant, crowded the streets in the vicinity Saturday night, yesterday and last night, watching the smoke clouds.

Streams on Fiery Tanks Anchored.

The firemen, who were worked in shifts but nevertheless were exhausted by the hard duty of Saturday afternoon and night, found relief in many instances in anchoring the streams being directed against burning tanks or tanks in danger of catching fire. Then in shaded places the men rested or bandaged one another's wounds while some of the 100 Red Cross workers at the scene gave them luncheon and first aid. Many of the firemen slept in the streets, some of them using as pillows the concrete steps of the Miller Building, at Greenpoint and Kingsland avenues.

From thirty to forty streams of water were kept going all day yesterday. William Thompson, Brooklyn Fire Commissioner, directed the fire fighting. The men worked in shifts and were assisted by 1,500 volunteers, all employed in the Sone & Fleming company. Four of the seven fireboats originally called to the scene remained most of the day yesterday and worked from the creek, being assisted by Standard Oil ships.

A number of minor explosions occurred from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning yesterday. Each explosion sent a column of liquid fire 100 feet into the air. The firemen, to save themselves in each case, dropped flat and turning the nozzles straight up were drenched by the shower. Three tanks on the Queens side of the creek blew up just before noon yesterday. The burning oil flowed along the surface of the creek and for more than a half-mile the waters were ablaze. Last evening several of the thirty-five fire companies which had been retained throughout the day were sent back to their stations.

Imperils Life to Save Tanks.

At one time the drainage pipes communicating with other refineries of the Standard Oil Company burst and had to be repaired. The main oil lines leading from various big tanks away from immediate danger are six feet or more underground. Lieut. Louis Semansky of Truck 146, at great danger to himself, turned off three valves connecting with big tanks, which it is said undoubtedly would have blown up but for his action.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when Mayor Hylan returned to the fire with his family. He said to 100 firemen who assembled to greet him: "You boys have done very good work here and you all look tired and weary. But I have news which I believe will cheer you up. The Tax Commissioners, who have been investigating the rent profiteers, inform me there will be greater assessments this year. This means that we will have revenue to increase your salaries. You men will all get a raise. But I do not know how much."

One man becoming excited flung his hat high and got "three cheers for the Mayor." Mr. Hylan continued, "I could not promise you men this raise before because I did not know where to get the money."

Herbert L. Pratt, one of the Standard Oil officials, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning estimated the loss at half a million, and other officials last night, figuring that 2,000,000 barrels of oil were wasted, placed the loss, including buildings and the pumping station, at $1,500,000. Reports from other sources place the loss at upward of $7,000,000, but these could not be verified by trustworthy sources.

The Newtown Creek is 125 feet wide. On the Queens Borough side the company's oil tanks extend for a mile and number 300. It was at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning that the first of these tanks exploded. Two others caught fire and are burning yet. Fire fighting there was confined to eight adjacent tanks. Large lumber yards in the vicinity made the situation exceedingly dangerous throughout the day, for a veering of the wind from north to northwest possibly would have given the conflagration fresh impetus.

Loss of Three Lives Averted.

Loss of three lives yesterday morning was narrowly averted when Firemen Thomas Whitcome of the New Yorker fell into the creek, which was ablaze. Whitcome was fighting the fire in a tank. At 6:30 o'clock the tank exploded and tipped over. The man tried to jump to the hold of the fireboat but was blinded by the smoke and fell overboard. His screams were heard by Benjamin Moore, another fireman, who jumped into the creek to the rescue.

While Capt. Geiger and others of the crew threw ropes to the struggling men, Frank Lannon jumped in with a rubber coat. He struck both of them in the plunge and all three floundered. But the splash temporarily extinguished the flames and all three were hoisted aboard alive. Whitcome was scorched on the right foot and on the head. Moore's hair was burned almost entirely off. A surgeon from the Greenpoint Hospital treated the men and they remained on duty.

Other physicians from the hospital and from the Williamsburg and Bushwick hospitals gave aid to the fighters, most of whom refused to leave the scene. Red Cross workers provided new socks for men with blistered feet.

Chief Kenlon, arriving late from out of town, told later of how the two fireboats, New Yorker and Abram S. Hewitt, barely escaped destruction. Both ships were stationed at the south side of the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge at one time in the night when it was burning. Both caught fire in the forward superstructures. Blazing tanks were behind them and oil on the creek all about was burning. Efforts to turn the swing bridge so that the ships could escape were unavailing.

The fireboats William L. Strong, Cornelius Lawrence and George B. McClellan were on the north side of the bridge and could not reach them. But these steamers managed to extinguish the fire on the bridge so that it could be turned. Then steaming through, the boats put out the fire on the water and made it possible for the New Yorker and her companion ship to take care of themselves and continue the work on the tanks.

Firemen Taken to Hospitals.

The injured firemen who were taken to hospitals are: Frederick Hartman, Engine 25, inhaled flames and smoke, serious, Greenpoint Hospital; Lieut. Daney Burns, Engine 5, Manhattan, possible fracture of left leg, Greenpoint Hospital; Charles Gardner, Engine 16, burns on right leg and possible fracture, St. Catherine's Hospital.

Mrs. Regina Yosoko and her twenty-four-hour-old baby boy of 341 Kingsland avenue, suffering from gas fumes, were sent to Greenpoint Hospital.

John F. Dahl of Company 216 was attended by an ambulance surgeon after he had been burned on the right foot by oil thrown from an exploded tank. The following firemen also were treated for burns and lacerations:

Engine 216—Joe Froelick, contusions of ankle and left heel; Patrick Dolan, contusions right ankle; K. W. Fugerer, burns right shoulder; E. D. Rourke, abrasions right heel; William H. Bedell, contusions ankles; William Casey, contusions right ankle.

Engine 237—S. Bash, abrasions left ankle; Goeffrey Geldard, abrasions left heel; Capt. Richard Seegart, contusions right hand.

Engine 212—A. H. Frohne, abrasions feet; John Carmetta, burns on heels.

Hook and Ladder 104—Henry Lupin, burns right foot.

Hook and Ladder 106—William Larkin, contusions right foot; Francis O'Neil, abrasions feet.

Engine 211—A. D. Padarono, contusions left leg; Arnold Eppers, contusions left ankle and toes.

Engine 36—Battalion Chief Henry Steckel, abrasions of left hand.

Engine 37—Edward Hartten, contusions of feet; William J. Hanner, contusions of feet.

Engine 26—F. A. Embrack, contusions or heel.

Engine 226—Henry J. Hoffin, contusions of feet.

Engine 229—Joe Grimm, abrasions of body and heels.

Engine 5—Peter Platt, burns on right foot; Charles Fendt, lacerations of right hand.

Hoo kand Ladder 7—James Talbredy, burns on left hand and head.

Corporal Arthur Howorth, Police Reserves, 105th Precinct, burns on right cheek and hand.

T. D. Maher, chauffeur for Fire Commissioner Drennan, burns on finger.

Employees of oil yards: Thomas O'Rourke, contusions left leg; Barry Weisman, gas poisoning; Harry Johnson, burns on head and hand; Eugene Simonson, burns on neck and face; Daniel McKeshan, lacerations of left wrist; Dennis Sullivan, burns on left foot; Max Zackin, burns on left foot; William Brown, burns on both hands; Jack Sahlin, lacerations of nose; Charles Frothingham, sprained ankle; Sam Dugan, bruises on right side; Charles Brown, lacerations of right hand; Charles Eckman, contusions on left leg; William Renninger, burns on neck; Otto Dolut, contusions on right forearm.

Chemical Offer Is Rejected.

A scheme to extinguish the fire in the tanks by dropping barrels of chemical into them from an airplane was proposed to "Smoky Joe" Martin last night by Lieut. Merrill K. Riddick, air mail pilot. The assistant chief rejected the plan as not being feasible, on the grounds that sufficient chemical could not be handled in the fifty-five gallon chemical tanks to have effect on the oil tanks, which contain 30,000 barrels. Martin said also that men working about the fire would be endangered by the questionable aim of the aviator making the attempt, or the uncertain course of the chemical barrel in case the aim were exact, but the wind were to blow the barrel from its course.

EX-GOB HELD FOR BOND THEFT

Five Men and Women Face Silk Robbery Charge.

Walter F. Arnold, a discharged sailor, who said, according to a detective, that his home is in St. Louis, where his father is a clergyman, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the theft of Liberty bonds from Paine, Weber & Co., 25 Broad street. Detective Fitzpatrick of the West Sixty-eighth street station said he searched Arnold at the station house and found two $1,000 bonds in his possession. Arnold was held in $500 bail for examination to-day.

Five men and a woman were held in $3,000 bail each in Jefferson Market Court for suspected connection with the theft of $16,000 worth of silks from the warerooms of Morris Ehrlich, 31 East Thirty-first street. They were Morris Levine, 357 South Fifth street, Brooklyn; Harry Margolin, Manhattan Beach; Victor Liebowitz, 40 West 116th street; Mary Liebowitz, same address; Solomon Mopper, 5 East 117th street, and Isidore Kominsk, 1901 Lexington avenue.

CAN TAXI NOW TO SEE MISS LIBERTY

Regular Air Service Is Inaugurated With Help of Shimmy Queen.

COSTS ONLY $1 A MILE

Daylight Spin Above and Around Manhattan Sets One Back $50.

The first aerial taxicab that ever buzzed over New York city went whizzing down the Hudson River yesterday afternoon with Miss Gilda Gray, shimmy queen, and C. Nicholas Reinhardt, general passenger agent of the Travellers company, in the limousine compartment, and Pilot Bob Hewitt operating the joystick.

On the rail of a little launch far down below on the placid basin of the river Imp, the black bulldog of C. Nicholas, scratched his left ear with his right hind foot in perplexity as he watched the white wings of the flying boat contract in the distance. Imp had just emerged from the shelter of the engine pit of the boat, where he had been playing stone dead. But now, as the flying boat disappeared in the distance, Imp scratched and pondered and pondered and scratched. For Imp was deep in the depths of canine retrospection and was scanning his soul anxiously.

Imp was to have had the high privilege of accompanying Miss Gilda Gray (of the "Gaities of 1919" and the Bal Tabarin Restaurant—Adv.) and C. Nicholas himself on the inaugurating flight of the sightseeing and taxi company. In fact Imp and Gilda and C. Nicholas had been all battened down under the hatches of another flying boat for the trip. Imp had been, after snuffing vigorously and searchingly a couple of times, the first of the three passengers to board the strange boat with its queer white things sticking out uselessly on either side of the body.

He had wagged a theoretical tail with emphasis and whined eagerly to his master to come right ahead. C. Nicholas was at the moment very, very busy. He was handing the lady into the flying boat from the tender tenderly. Owing to the prevailing mode in skirts, a mode which Miss Gray has no quarrel with, he wasn't making very good progress. And just when the process was most critical and most interesting a gruff word of command was heard and everything stopped by Imp's theoretical tail until the camera man had clicked to his heart's content.

Taxies Slowly Up River.

Well, when everything finally was settled, with Imp prancing excitedly from lap to lap in the limousine compartment, Pilot Bob Hewitt gave a final rub to his goggles, somebody spun the propeller and the flying boat taxied slowly on the surface up the river to turn around and come down into the wind. The take off, according to the camera man's orders, was to be near the tender. The last view of Imp showed that he had ceased to prance and was regarding the thundering engine and spinning propeller with interest not unmingled with respect.

Then the Aeromarine boat turned around, Pilot Bob gave her the gun, and she came dashing down the river sending up great banks of white spray on either side of her. As she progressed her speed increased, the engine roared hoarsely and deafeningly, and clouds of spray dashed over the lower wing. Then her nose tilted slightly upward and instead of ploughing through the water she bounced heavily from wave top to wave top. Bump, bump, bump, she gathered herself for the takeoff. Then suddenly the engine slowed up, the terrific speed of the flying boat slackened, the spray died down and the boat dropped back into the water again and resumed taxiing. She came up to the tender and Pilot Bob said something about magneto brushes being slightly out of kilter.

The first passenger to leave the flying boat was Imp. His ears clung flat to his head as a boarding house pancake to a boarding house plate; he was entirely silent, and as he was lifted out of the limousine cockpit his feet were moving him along at least one hundred miles an hour. Theoretically Imp was leaving that flying boat far in the distance, even assuming that the boat itself was chasing him at top speed. When C. Nicholas let his paws down gently on the flying boat little curls of blue smoke arose under them. The other passengers got into the tender less rapidly.

Imp Digs Under Engine.

The launch then motored over to the other flying boat. Imp had retired to the bottom of the boat after getting off the plane, but later ventured to poke his nose over the rail. Then he saw the other hydroairplane. So he went down into the pit and tried to dig his way under the engine. He was still digging when Gilda and C. Nicholas got aboard the other plane.

It was not until the staccato roar of the flying boat was softened by the distance that Imp suddenly realized that he had deserted his master, that he had fallen down on the most sacred of all canine precepts. It was then that gloom, perplexity and introspection descended upon Imp and he wrestled inwardly as the flying boat disappeared in the distance. He must have decided that he was a coward, for he was low and unbulldoggy all the rest of the afternoon.

Meanwhile the aerial taxicab, its motor roaring merrily, "Dollar a mile, dollar a mile," in lieu of taximeter, sped down the river to the Statue of Liberty, circled and came back and up the river almost to Spuyten Duyvil and then returned to Eighty-third street. And while it was flying it had leaked out somehow from one of the officials of the company, who is a publicity director on his own say so, that there will be daily trips around Manhattan Island, a distance said to be fifty miles, for those with some nerve and $50. The taxis are run by the same company which operates the New York-Atlantic City line. The service will be from 11 A. M. to twilight on days when the weather is good.

BREAKS BRITISH ALTITUDE RECORD

Major Schroeder Flies 28,500 Feet With Passenger.

A world's altitude record for pilot accompanied by a single passenger was made September 6 at Dayton, Ohio, when Major Rudolph W. Schroeder climbed 28,500 feet in a Le Pere biplane equipped with a 400 horse-power Liberty motor. Announcement of the record was made officially last night by the contest committee of the American Flying Club.

The former record was held by Capt. Lang of the Royal Air Force, who reached a height of 27,300 feet with one passenger on January 2 last. The altitude reached by Adjutant Casale, a Frenchman, who made altitude flights in June, has never been announced officially, so his performance is not credited.

Major Schroeder's record climb was made possible by his use of a "supercharger," a new device which was invented during the war but not brought into use until recently. The supercharger consists of a small centrifugal air pump driven by the exhaust gases which feeds the engine air of practically sea level density. At an altitude of more than 20,000 feet the speed of a Le Pere biplane, for example, drops to 105 miles from the 136 miles an hour it maintains at sea level. At greater heights the decrease in engine power is even more serious. Major Schroeder found that the compressor consumed but 5 or 10 per cent. of the engine's power, while at 15,000 feet altitude it added 40 per cent., and at 28,000 feet 60 per cent.

During the flight both Major Schroeder and his passenger wore electrically heated clothes and oxygen helmets. The temperature at the highest point, about five miles, was minus 29 degrees Centigrade. Major Schroeder intends to attempt to better the one man record at Dayton next week.

R-33 Passenger's Life Insured, $1 for $500

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Sept. 14.—An insurance on the life of one of the passengers in the British airship R-33 is known to have been effected in the London market for the recent cruise to the Continent and back.

The sum insured for was $5,000 and the premium was less than $10, equivalent to less than $1 per $500.

N. Y. AIR PILOT IS INJURED IN DIVE

James Corbett Lands in Inlet at Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 14.—A tail spin dive, begun at an altitude of 300 feet, carried an airplane crashing into the mire of the Inlet this afternoon, seriously injuring the pilot, James Corbett, a former navy flyer of New York. E. T. Morse of Chicago, a passenger, was slightly bruised. Corbett was taken to the City Hospital with concussion of the bais, internal injuries and deep cuts about the body.

The accident took place before a crowd of several thousand visitors. The machine came up over the Inlet channel and with a wide circle began the tail spin. The motor was cut out, and in the quick drop the weight of the engine carried the machine into a backward loop. With its nose down the airplane shot into the shallow water of the Inlet. The craft struck at an angle, which acted to save the pilot and his passenger from being caught under the engine.

Corbett and Morse were brought ashore in rowboats before two seaplanes which had been sent to the rescue could jockey to the scene.

Plane Falls in Dive; Two Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.—Pilot-Lieutenant Thomas B. Haggerty of New Haven was seriously injured and A. L. Litch of Springfield, a passenger in his airplane, was severely shaken up when the airplane, which was engaged in carrying passengers at the Eastern States Industrial and Agricultural Exposition here, crashed to earth this afternoon after a fifty foot nose dive, due to a poor takeoff.

SHOT FATAL; DID NOT KNOW IT WAS LOADED

Youth Points Revolver at Woman With Usual Result.

Morris Adolphe, 18, 166 Avenue B, Manhattan, sat with Mrs. Alta Fischman in her home at 1423 Forty-first street, Brooklyn, yesterday, exhibiting an old 32 calibre revolver when her mother, Mrs. Leah Moss, entered the room and said she wished he would not fool with the weapon. He playfully pointed the revolver at her and it went off. With a bullet in her heart she staggered into the parlor and dropped dead.

Adolphe was arrested on the charge of homicide and taken to the Parkville police station. He said he had found the revolver about a year ago and could not give any reason why he had it with him yesterday. He said he had no idea the gun was loaded.

ALLIED FORCES URGED FOR COAL DISTRICTS

U. S. Delegate Wants Protection for Silesian Fields.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (delayed).—A special despatch to the *Vossische Zeitung* from Breslau reports that the American delegate to the interallied coal conference has proposed that Entente troops be permitted to occupy the Dombrowa district in order to protect it, as well as the upper Silesian coal fields, from the constant danger of labor and political disturbances.

The American commissioner is stated to have declared that it was not in the interests of the United States to have similar conditions prevail in the Dombrowa section, as in upper Silesia, nor to permit the Dombrowa region to become the starting place of strikes which would then communicate themselves to upper Silesia.

The despatch adds that a proposition also has been made by the American delegate that the troops of occupation shall not serve the purpose of carrying out the plebiscite, but shall be designated merely as "expeditionary corps" and equipped with comprehensive credentials.

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DEMAND LIBERTY OF IRISH PARLIAMENT

Lexington Theatre Speakers Urge Withdrawal of the British Troops.

RAP LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Telegrams of Protest Are Sent London and Manchester Editors.

The Lexington Theatre was filled from pit to rooftree and the streets outside were jammed with a crowd bigger than that inside last night at the mass meeting called to protest against the British suppression of the Irish Parliament and to demand the withdrawal of the British army of occupation from the "territory of the Irish Republic." The meeting was called upon publication of the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord French, on Saturday, but it made up in number and enthusiasm for any lacks caused by short time for preparation.

Frank P. Walsh presided, and denounced England, Lloyd George, the Peace Conference, President Wilson and the League of Nations, to the wild delight of his audiences, both within and without the building. Col. Moynihan and Major Kelly of the old Sixty-ninth, the Rev. Henry Grattan Mythen, an Episcopal clergyman of Norfolk, Va.; Martin Conboy, Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley and Alfred W. McCann raised the enthusiasm of the meeting with their pledges of Americanism and their demands for American justice for Ireland, and Brandon Tynan started the meeting subscribing to the Irish liberty loan about to be raised by Eamon de Valera.

But it remained for Father Francis Duffy, chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, to startle the crowd, to set it thinking and finally to bring the house about his ears with a thunder of applause.

"I have come to speak a good word for England," he began, with his pugnacious jaw thrust forward into the chilly silence.

"I was raised in an atmosphere of English history, and the most encouraging thing that I know in the present situation is the remarkable growth of liberty in England itself, the steady attainment of freedom under the English Parliament."

There was still a silence almost ominous as he reviewed the struggle for constitutional freedom in England, mentioning the great Liberals from the time of Runnymede down.

Keep Liberty at Home.

"But," he climaxed, "they have always been remarkably successful in keeping their liberties at home. Now, however, is the time when that liberty must begin to spread. This meeting has taken the right course to-night in addressing cablegrams to two Englishmen and a Scotchman, leaders in England's present fight for industrial freedom.

"It is the same crowd in England today that is resisting Irish freedom that has resisted Irish freedom all along. Only now they have an eloquent, tricky democrat, Lloyd George, for their mouthpiece."

He pointed to the presence of clergymen of other faiths than his own on the platform as nailing the British made lie that the Irish question is a religious one. He mocked at Great Britain for being the only nation in the world who feared to have neighbors.

"Within our own time Holland and Belgium were separated from the large contiguous States of which they were a part and have got along without menace. Sweden has permitted Norway to go its own way. And they have a long, long mutual boundary.

"Spain keeps up with the British thorn in its side at Gibraltar as does Italy with Malta, and in this connection I hesitate to mention the Dominion of Canada and the British West Indies. But England alone of all the great nations fears to have near her shores a neighbor who, she thinks, one day might be hostile.

"Now I want to say this: That if the Irish republic is established and it doesn't behave, if it gets cocky toward the United States, I'll be the first man into the war to fight Ireland. The Moynihans and the Kellys will be with me when it's a question of right against Ireland—but it won't be."

The telegrams to Englishmen and Scotchmen to which Father Duffy alluded were sent from the meeting to the editor of the Manchester *Guardian*, to Mr. Lansbury, editor of the London *Daily Herald*, and to Robert Smillie, president of the Trades Union Congress, Glasgow.

Text of Telegram.

The telegram to the Manchester *Guardian* paid a tribute to that paper as the custodian of democratic rights throughout the war and asked it to appeal to the English people in behalf of Ireland.

"The act to end the regime of British terrorism that lately reached a crisis, first in Ceylon, next in India, then in Egypt, and that now fast approaches another horrifying crisis in Ireland. We appeal through you, not to the Imperial Government of England, the Herod of infant democracy all over the world, but to the plain people of England, with whom we desire to live in peace and affection, but with whom there can be no abiding peace so long as millions of our fellow citizens of Irish bloom daily ache with the wounds of their unconquerable kinsmen in Ireland, wounds inflicted by British soldiers conscripted to fight for democracy and the freedom of small nationalities, inflicted upon the small nationality that has given the world the greatest triumph of democracy, a republic peacefully established upon the democratic basis of the ballot, the republic of Ireland."

The telegram to the London *Herald* praised it for an editorial demand as to what British labor would do for Ireland after it had compelled the withdrawal of a British army of occupation from Russia. It pledged the aid of those at the meeting in exerting economic pressure to help the British labor party bring this about.

The meeting also adopted a set of resolutions addressed to the American Congress protesting against further loans to Great Britain for wars in Ireland, Egypt, India and Arghanistan. It was as follows:

"TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

"Whereas, the Government of Great Britain refusing to recognize the right of the Irish people to self-determination guaranteed to all peoples by the Government of the United States in the avowed war aims, which aims have been written into the law of nations by the victory of our arms,

"And, whereas, the British Government has declared war upon the whole Irish people, is attempting to suppress their duly elected national legislative body, is arresting members therof, is committing unspeakable outrages against the persons of the men and women of the nation, and is murdering many of them;

"And whereas these autocratic acts of tyranny are being committed by a government maintained only by the force of 150,000 conscript troops, the support of which army is being financed by money loaned to Great Britain by the American people;

"And whereas a further loan of $4,000,000,000 is being asked of the American people further to finance wars against Ireland, Egypt, India and Afghanistan;

"Therefore be it resolved by this mass meeting of American citizens that Congress be petitioned immediately to recognize the established Republic of Ireland;

"And be it further resolved that Congress be petitioned to refuse further grants of money to Great Britain until such time as the army of occupation be removed from Ireland and the republic thereof be permitted to function."

Guerrilla War Exists.

Declaring that guerrilla warfare already existed in Ireland, a warfare in which the Irish volunteers frequently bested the British troops in defence of their rights, Mr. Walsh cried:

"We are here to warn England that she cannot use any of the $9,000,000,000 she owes us, the $9,000,000,000 you've given her out of the sweat of your brow, in this warfare. And she asks us now to ratify a contract which will bind us to her own disposal of those nine billions forever!"

He was interrupted by wild cries of "Never! never!" from the audience. He declared that British tyranny would be riveted on Egypt and India in the same way. He quoted William C. Bullitt's testimony before the Senate committee on Friday, in which Bullitt said that Sir William Wiseman, Lloyd George's confidential man with the American Mission, had told him that he had got President Wilson to agree to the authentication of the British protectorate over Egypt one morning between breakfast and lunch.

15,000 HEAR DE VALERA.

Resolutions Opposing League Adopted at Providence Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—Fifteen thousand persons gave Eamon de Valera a rousing reception at an open air mass meeting in the old Providence baseball grounds this afternoon.

Resolutions were adopted expressing "unalterable opposition to the proposed League of Nations." The resolutions were ordered sent to Senators Colt and Gerry of Rhode Island. De Valera denounced the suppression of the Sinn Fein Parliament by the British authorities.

"TAPS" SOUND FOR OLD SLOOP.

Impressive Ceremony Marks Passing of the Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14. — To-day marked the final military action on board the old United States sloop of war Richmond, which is about to be dismantled here, when special taps and an impressive programme were held on the quarterdeck of the old war craft.

As the firing squad from the navy yard was preparing for the final feature all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Then with a guard of yeowomen and naval post members drawn up at attention three shots were fired over the boat and the last glorious taps sounded.

The Richmond was launched in October, 1860, at Norfolk.

Wounded to See Ball Game.

Convalescent service men from Gun Hill Road and St. Mary's hospitals will be taken in motor bus transports to the Polo Grounds this afternoon for the Yankee-St. Louis game, stopping for lunch at the Riverside Community House and Pershing House. Free tickets have been furnished through the War Camp Community Service.

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CALL BAGLEY INSURGENT

No Question of Wages, Hours or Conditions, and Breaking of Contract Is Alleged.

A statement by William Green, chairman of the labor committee of the Association of Employing Printers of New York, issued yesterday, placed the blame for the strike at the Publishers Printing Company, 207 West Twenty-fifth street, on the "insurgent" action of James Bagley, president of Franklin Union No. 23, in trying to force the company to reinstate members of Pressmen's Union No. 51, which had seceded from the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

The Publishers Printing Company was under no obligation to recognize this demand, said Mr. Green, and the strike has not been recognized by the American Federation of Labor or any other responsible labor body. Had Mr. Bagley's demand been granted the company would have been liable to disciplinary action by the international union. Mr. Green regards the situation as involving the good faith of labor to keep its contracts with the publishers.

"The present strike in the printing industry in New York is a strike by the local union against the disciplinary control of its international body," said Mr. Green. "No question of hours, wages or working conditions is involved. The particular plant in which the strike occurs is a strictly union shop and for years has been operating under union labor conditions.

"James Bagley, president of Franklin Union No. 23, served notice on the Publishers Printing Company that unless within two hours certain men in their employ, members in good standing of the local printing pressmen's union No. 51, who had retained their standing and membership in the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union after Local No. 51 had seceded, were discharged he would call out his men.

"No notice was given to the Printers' League, although the contracts provide that all questions in dispute shall be brought up for adjustment before a joint committee of the Printers' League and the unions involved and adjusted through conciliation and arbitration, that no strikes should be called and that there should be no cessation of work. Bagley's action was in direct violation of the existing contracts and of the constitution and by-laws of his own union.

"The action of the local seceding union shows utter disregard of contracts for temporary advantage, which can only result in industrial instability, in the overthrow of collective bargaining and the destruction of confidence in the validity of contracts.

"The principles of justice and safety in collective bargaining for which the unions have always fought is being undermined and destroyed by these insurgents. The present issue has a broader significance than merely a strike of the printing trades in New York. It will determine the faith which the world can have in unionism; it will decide whether labor is to abide by its contracts backed by a union of national scope, or whether any group of insurgents can, by promise of immediate gain, wreck completely the structure it has taken honest labor years to build.

"The employing printers are abiding by the contracts made by the local unions in New York which were underwritten by the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. Our confidence in the justice of collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration, and our faith in the principle of an internationally recognized local prevent our dealing with any secession organization. The American Federation of Labor has not recognized the striking union, nor has any reliable labor body authorized a walkout."

MASTER PRINTERS FACE LABOR CRISIS

Typothetae Meets To-day to Consider Wage Demands.

The United Typothetae of America, the national association of master printers, will open a three days convention in the Commodore Hotel this morning. An exceptional number of printers will be present owing to the labor situation which has been caused by the heavy demands of the men employed in the big New York shops that print 90 per cent. of the nation's magazines.

William Green, chairman of the committee of master printers which has conferred with the union leaders here, will report on the situation. The counter proposals of this committee have been rejected by the employees and a tieup of the entire printing industry in the city is threatened should the renewal of the conferences next week not prove successful.

The convention, however, will not confine itself to the labor situation. Mr. Green's address will follow that of Arthur E. Southworth of Chicago, president of the U. T. A. Among the other addresses of special interest will be one on "Layout and Art as Applied to Printing," by Henry Hale, Jr., New York city; on "Typography That Gets Across," by Everett W. Currier, New York; "Ethics and Profits," Richard W. Lee, special counsel Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, New York city; "The Business Man in Commercial Organization," P. N. Shepherd, field manager Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington; "Important Aspects of the Industrial Situation," Mangus W. Alexander, executive secretary National Industrial Conference Board, Boston.

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A LETTER FROM

JOSEPH GANTZ

President of the Publishers Printing Co.

To the Members of

Former Pressmen's Union No. 51

and

Franklin Union No. 23, Inc.

who were formerly employed by

PUBLISHERS PRINTING COMPANY

When your unions severed their connections with the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union of N. A., and thereby removed themselves from the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, I felt a presentiment that this boded ill both for your unions and for the printing industry of this city. But by neither word, act or deed did I seek to interfere in any way with your action in this matter, realizing that your decision was entirely in your own hands and that you were the captains of your own destinies.

When, on September 6th, your leaders served an ultimatum on me that I must within one hour discharge those employees still in good standing with your own unions merely for the reason that they had retained their allegiance to the International and its American Federation of Labor affiliation, there was but one course open to me. I allowed you to go and kept those whom you sought to oust from employment in our Company.

Up to September 9th I would, I believe, have been willing to take you back, had I been entirely satisfied that it would have been possible for you and the employees who had remained faithful to the company to work together as peacefully, efficiently and happily as in the past.

On September 9th I definitely made up my mind. I saw that it would not be possible for two rival factions to pull together satisfactorily under one roof. Accordingly, I issued a statement that the Publishers Printing Company would become a strictly International office.

There are probably many of you who will desire to return to our plant, where I believe you feel that you always received good treatment and where I know you have made good money. But we cannot receive any of you back unless you bring cards from:

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, I. P. P. and A. U.
New York Press Feeders' Union No. 23, I. P. P. and A. U.
Platen Pressmen and Platen Press Assistants' Union No. 1, I. P. P. and A. U.
Paper Handlers' Union No. 1, chartered August 2, 1919.

all of the above being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

As we have already announced the wages will be the present union scale, plus 20%, with the understanding that this will not be lowered while the cost of living is so high and which may be increased if a decision to this effect is reached by your delegates and the Printers League, which is now in conference on the matter.

Moreover I assure you that the Publishers Printing Company will remain as in the past a strictly union office.

(Signed) JOSEPH GANTZ,
President PUBLISHERS PRINTING COMPANY.