

# U.S. STEEL CORPORATION TO CLOSE PLANTS IF MEN STRIKE; WALKOUTS BEGIN IN PITTSBURGH, MAKING THOUSANDS IDLE; HYLAN ORDERS ALL A. F. OF L. AGITATORS OFF CITY PAY ROLL

## MESSENGER BOY AND \$140,000 IN BONDS MISSING

Youth of 17 Leaves Carriage in Hallway and Disappears With Securities.

EMPLOYED BUT 3 MONTHS

Total of \$750,000 in Liberty Issues Stolen in Like Manner Since March.

Liberty bonds worth \$140,000 dropped out of circulation yesterday while in process of transfer from a banking firm to a broker, and the police added another boy messenger to the list of missing persons. The loss brings the total of Liberty bonds alone that have disappeared from the financial district in six months to \$750,000, in the estimate of one of the officials of one of the bonding companies upon which the burden largely falls.

Leo Julofsky, 17, disappeared yesterday afternoon while carrying \$140,000 in bonds, all Liberties of the fourth issue and the property of E. D. Levinson & Co. of 52 Broadway. The youth had been carrying securities around in the financial district for only three months, and during this time there has been a series of disappearances of messengers bearing valuable negotiable bonds. His home is in 1291 Madison avenue.

Julofsky, with another boy employed by Levinson & Co., started out at 1:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon with \$400,000 in bonds tied up in separate packages, all of which were carried in a leather satchel. The two boys were making a regular "round." They stopped at several brokerage houses and delivered bonds and then started for the firm of Maborn & Co., 45 Wall street, for whom they had a total of \$320,000 in Liberty bonds.

Disappears in Hallway.

In passing through the hall of the United States Steel Corporation building, at 71 Broadway, Julofsky, who had been carrying the satchel, requested his companion to hold it while he walked down the hall. The other young man took the bag. Julofsky disappeared. His companion waited for some time and then went on and made the delivery to Maborn & Co.

The bonds were turned over to that firm it was discovered that instead of \$320,000 in Liberty bonds they had but \$190,000, or \$140,000 less than they should have received. They immediately notified Levinson & Co., who questioned Julofsky's companion, learned the facts and at once notified the National Surety Company and the police.

The boy was described as of Jewish appearance, with dark brown hair and brown eyes. He wore a brown suit, a soft felt hat, black shoes and a shirt with a low collar.

The National Surety Company had insured Levinson & Co. against loss by theft. Officials of that company refused to discuss the case, but the reliability of the messenger who accompanied Julofsky was withheld.

It was said yesterday in the financial district that the practice of banks and brokers in entrusting securities of great value to messengers whose lack of years might be regarded as sufficient to cast doubt upon their responsibility is due to the custom in regard to insurance policies. The surety companies issue blanket policies insuring the holder against loss by theft up to a specified amount, usually \$100,000 or \$200,000.

The holder of this kind of policy is protected against all his employees and is not as particular about the reliability of individuals as he otherwise might be.

Inquiries Often Casual.

The surety companies undertake to investigate the character of the employees of their policy holders, but in the case of large firms with many employees and frequent changes in the personnel these investigations are frequently of a casual kind.

Among the firms that lost bonds through the disappearance of messengers recently were Richard Whitney & Co., \$175,000; L. M. Prince & Co., \$50,000; Herzfeld & Stern, \$39,000; Simmons & Slide, \$45,000; McClure, Jones & Reed, \$100,000; Strong & Sturges, \$25,000; Sueder & Cohn, \$25,000.

There have been numerous thefts of bonds in smaller sums. The records of The New York report thirty-three such cases since January 1.

Following the disappearance of the \$175,000 in bonds of Whitney & Co., Benjamin Benkowitz, the messenger for whom the police were searching, was found dead in a woodshed near New Haven. He had been murdered.

Harry J. Millhand, a 218 a week messenger who disappeared with the bonds of Simmons & Slide, was arrested two weeks later at Saratoga, where he was attending the race meeting. He pleaded guilty on being arraigned here.

These are the principal points in the department of crime of to-day's papers: A policeman yesterday frustrated the theft by four men of \$10,000 worth

## Churchill Rides in Ford, Economy Wave Victim

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LONDON, Sept. 19.—The campaign for economy in Great Britain has forced Winston Churchill, Secretary of War, to give up his Rolls-Royce automobile, which last week sold at auction for \$16,000. Visitors in Downing street this morning were astonished to see the War Secretary lounging in the rear seat of a Ford, his large frame occupying the greater part of his new vehicle.

When the little car stopped he crowded with some difficulty through the side door, and then turning glanced ruefully, almost scornfully, at the machine which has replaced his costly car.

## WILSON QUOTES COL. ROOSEVELT

Attempts to Show That Ex-President Approved League Idea.

CITES A SPEECH OF 1914

Also Tells 40,000 in San Diego That Senator Lodge Has Changed View.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 19.—In the extremity of his right to impose his will upon the Senate President Wilson now calls to his support the voice of a man no longer able to speak for himself. In this city to-day, before an audience of 40,000, he deftly interjected into his plea for an unqualified league statement by Theodore Roosevelt in October, 1914, so deftly and subtly as to give the impression that Col. Roosevelt favored when alive and would favor to-day such a League of Nations as he (Mr. Wilson) would compel.

He instituted a statement made by Col. Roosevelt, almost five years ago, a general recommendation for world peace, to support his private and particular demand. It was left for the immense gathering in the San Diego Stadium to assume that the powerful influence of Col. Roosevelt would be found to-day in support of the Wilson League of Nations rather than in support of the Senate fight for a league with reservations to protect America.

"The one potent move to obtain peace," he quoted Colonel Roosevelt as saying in October, 1914, "is by an agreement among the great Powers, and to pledge themselves to abide by their decision, to exert their forces for peace and righteousness." And he added, with something of an air of triumph:

"A very worthy utterance; I am glad to align myself with such utterances."

For the first time since he set out to stir public opinion to club the Senate into unqualified acceptance of the league, the President ventured to summon to his aid the principles of the man who constantly spoke for Americanism and against any form of useless international entanglement, and the quotation with what it was designed by a skillful orator to imply was heard by many persons in utter amazement.

Just before he recalled the voice of Col. Roosevelt, he sought to quote Senator Lodge (Mass.) against the League's present position, asserting that in 1915, "this Senator, at a banquet at which I myself was present, gave the view that George Washington did not mean to say that the United States should refuse to join with the other nations of the world in securing peace. He utilized the distant voice of the quick and the dead to bolster his particular and special cause, and with such art and insinuation as could not fail to make some impression upon his audience."

It was an audience largely composed of women and children, a vast assembly blown crowded into one of the greatest open air theatres in the world, the stadium of this sunny city of southern California, and the sound was transmitted through a device which received, magnified and conveyed his voice to every part of the immense stadium. It would have been impossible for him to have made himself heard by more than a few thousand standing in a small glass enclosed pavilion at the northern end of the stadium. He lifted his voice into a pair of megaphones attached to electric wires, the sound was transmitted to another pair of megaphones placed upon the roof of the pavilion and

Megaphones Carry Voice.

To visualize for Eastern readers the President's audience to-day, it will be necessary to recall the lively and colorful picture of the Yale Bowl or the Harvard Stadium, crowded for a football game, people rising tier on tier, the furthest removed so distant, indeed, that their features could be discerned only through field glasses. Had not the President taken advantage of a sound transmitting device which received, magnified and conveyed his voice to every part of the immense stadium, it would have been impossible for him to have made himself heard by more than a few thousand standing in a small glass enclosed pavilion at the northern end of the stadium. He lifted his voice into a pair of megaphones attached to electric wires, the sound was transmitted to another pair of megaphones placed upon the roof of the pavilion and

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## JOHNSON'S TOUR ENDED; TO FIGHT PACT IN SENATE

Treaty's Foes Gratified by Tidal Wave He Stirred Up Against League.

SENATORS ARE SANGUINE

Pepper Presents Petition of 5,000 Soldiers Demanding Rejection of Compacts.

DULUTH, Sept. 19.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.) announced to-night that he had abandoned his proposed trip to the Pacific coast to answer President Wilson's speeches on the League of Nations. He will speak at St. Paul and Minneapolis to-morrow and leave for Washington, D. C., Sunday.

"I am greatly disappointed because I am unable to go to the Pacific coast, but I have decided that my presence is urgently needed at Washington next week," said the Senator. "I want to be in the Senate when my amendment to the league covenant abolishing the preponderance of Great Britain's voting power in the assembly of the league comes up for consideration. I will answer President Wilson's speeches on the Pacific coast in an address which I will issue to the people of California."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The decision of Senator Johnson (Cal.) to return to the United States to fight the treaty, sent a tidal wave of reaction against the league. The leaders of the treaty opposition believed that Senator Johnson's speech was a good omen for the league. The promoters of the Municipal Employees Association are trying to make it important enough to draw as members every man and woman in the city's employ, both those in the civil service and those in the non-competitive classes, the latter including common labor. Its rival, the Civil Service Forum, has only 100 members, but is numerically much stronger than its infant challenger. The M. E. A. is understood to have been formed with the approval of Mayor Hylan, who doesn't like the Civil Service Forum a little bit and is anxious to keep the whole city family out of the clutches of organized labor.

Wage Demands Will Shock. Nevertheless it is probable that the wage requests of the M. E. A., which are presented in composed mostly of clerical and other groups, will shock the Board of Estimate when they are made. One of the proposals received with some favor yesterday called for an increase of \$100 per cent. in getting \$600 a year or less and \$350 increase for those getting more than \$600. This sliding scale would work as follows: \$12,000 to \$15,000 per cent.; \$1,200 would be raised 25 per cent.; between \$1,200 and \$1,800 25 per cent.; between \$1,800 and \$2,400 15 per cent.; between \$2,400 and \$3,000 10 per cent.; between \$3,000 and \$4,000 10 per cent.

After Thursday night's unionization meeting in Beekman street the police and firemen were officially listed among the groups which were being organized. Denials were made yesterday by Joseph P. Moran, president of the Patrons' Benevolent Association, and Albert E. Johnson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that they were at work at the time, that they had had no intention of attending the meeting and that no group was authorized to represent them or their organizations there.

B. L. Schneider, president of the Technical Men's Union, who engineered the meeting, was not in his office in the Pulitzer Building. A man who was there and who said he was Mr. Shiner admitted that the police and firemen had no spokesmen at the meeting. He also said a mistaken impression had been formed that those who did attend the session decided to demand 65 per cent. more pay. The fact was, he said, a suggestion was made that salaries outside to be increased 55 per cent. to put the men on the wage scale of several years ago, before the dollar started shrinking.

Text of Mayor's Letter.

This is Mayor Hylan's letter to the heads of the departments he controls: "I am informed that there are employees connected with the city service who spend more time agitating and making trouble than they do rendering service for which the city pays them. Some of them seem to think that the time they are on duty should be utilized in reading newspapers or scheming for selfish purposes and give little consideration to the work they are employed to perform. I direct you to see that every employee who is given the best that is in

With There Were More Johnsons.

These stories are as wide as possible of the truth, for the sentiment that Senator Johnson has been stirring up against the treaty is precisely what the Republican leadership wants developed. Johnson is a dozen men who could be spared to carry on the same effective sort of work they would have the blessings of the management of the job in Washington.

The extent to which public opinion is turning against the treaty was outlined to-day by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, head of the League for the Preservation of American Independence. He came to town armed with a petition of 5,000 soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force, asking that the treaty be rejected if the league is rejected. The signers are substantially all Pennsylvanians, and Mr. Pepper declared that sentiment is now practically solid against the league and strongly in favor of rejection of the treaty.

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## MAYOR HITS AT NEWLY FORMED WAGE COUNCIL

M. E. A. Hastens to Disclaim Any Intention to Join Union.

BUT FRAMES DEMANDS

Increases From 10 to 35 P. C., It Is Reported, Will Be Asked in 1920.

Mayor Hylan directed his departmental heads yesterday to drop from the city's payroll on January 1 employees "who spend more time agitating and making trouble than they do rendering service for which the city pays them." He was hitting principally at the participants in a meeting Thursday night in 5 Beekman street whose object was the formation of a central council representing groups affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which council should standardize demands for increases of salary.

He undoubtedly also had in mind the heads of the patrolmen's and firemen's organizations, who deem insufficient the \$1,800 maximum virtually promised by the Board of Estimate and will continue to "agitate," to use the Mayor's verb, for \$2,900.

Following publication of the Mayor's last letter, seventy-nine delegates representing about ten thousand city workers with more to come, banded in the newly formed Municipal Employees Association, met in the Health Department Building, Centre and White streets. The delegates unanimously declared their intention to join the American Federation of Labor and expressed confidence in the Mayor, the whole Board of Estimate, the Aldermen and the department heads.

The Mayor's letter, which was distributed to the members of the association, was a direct challenge. The M. E. A. is understood to have been formed with the approval of Mayor Hylan, who doesn't like the Civil Service Forum a little bit and is anxious to keep the whole city family out of the clutches of organized labor.

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## Strikers Won't Help to Prevent Mill Losses

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19.—William Z. Foster, secretary of the National Committee of the American Federation of Labor, which will direct the steel strike set for Monday, said to-day that all in non-union mills have been asked to strike. None will be left to preserve company property, such as keeping up furnace fires to prevent ore from cooling.

"The companies have had twelve days' notice of the strike," he added, "and if they have not arranged to look after their furnaces it is not our fault."

Patrols of the Pennsylvania State Police, it was said here to-night, have been selected and will be on duty in the Allegheny Valley near Brackenridge, at Homestead, between McKeesport and Duquesne, Clairton and about Rankin and Braddock.

## FEAR FOR LIVES OF 450 ON LINER

Sunken Hulk of Valbanera Believed Found; Fate of Those Aboard in Doubt.

FAINT RADIO CALL HEARD

Survivors of Gulf Storm May Have Set Up Wireless on Raft or on Shore.

KRY WEST, Fla., Sept. 19.—Imbedded in quicksand under forty feet of water off Rebecca Shoals lighthouse, divers to-day found the hulk of a vessel believed to be the Spanish passenger liner Valbanera, which has been missing since the eastern portion of the Gulf of Mexico was swept by a hurricane ten days ago.

The divers, employed by the Cuban Consul here after the sunken wreck was discovered by a United States Coast Guard vessel, reported that the name "Valbanera" could be made out clearly, but no trace was found of the 600 passengers and 150 members of the crew reported aboard the Spanish liner when she left Spain for Havana.

The Valbanera was lost reported to have been made certain to-night by the statement of Ensign L. B. Roberts, commanding officer of the United States submarine chaser 202, who said he plainly saw the name plate of that steamship on the vessel.

The steamer here-to-night off the Rebecca shoals lighthouse, which is 40 miles from here, the divers said, appeared to be of about 6,000 tons. The missing Valbanera was of 3,291 tons net. Further investigation, however, is expected to clear beyond all doubt the identity of the wreck and, if it is proved to be the Spanish liner, throw some light on the fate of the 450 persons aboard her.

The Valbanera appeared off Marco Castle, Havana, September 8, but was unable to put into port on account of the wreck. Within the last few days faint wireless calls supposed to be from the Valbanera have been picked up here and at Havana. The signals as received here, however, have been so weak as to prevent any attempt to locate their source.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The steamship Preston, United Fruit liner which left here September 9 from San Diego, Cal., was reported here to-night as five days overdue. She carried a crew of twenty-nine men, but no passengers.

## BALFOUR MAY BE AMBASSADOR HERE

London Also Hears He Will Be Created an Earl.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—According to the Daily Mirror Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, is soon to be created an Earl in recognition of his services to the empire during the war.

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## FIGHT BEGINS ON EXEMPTIONS IN ANTI-TRUST ACT

Republican Leaders Pave Way for Prosecutions in War on Radicalism.

FIRM ACTION DEMANDED

Threats of Labor and Other Groups Stir Representative Fess to Declare War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Indications that Republican Congressional leaders have decided to demand firm governmental action against radical labor leaders who are stirring up unrest throughout the country and seeking the socialization of all workers, from policemen down through private industry, were seen in events in the House to-day.

After Representative Fess (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, declared the time had come for Congress to make the issue, to stand by the fundamentals of American government and not be dictated to by any group of men whatever their names, the House in Committee of the Whole struck from the deficiency appropriation bill provisions prohibiting the Attorney-General from using appropriations to prosecute unions and associations of farmers and producers under the anti-trust laws.

The vote was 52 to 19, and since it was in the Committee of the Whole it is probable, when the bill is formally taken before the House, efforts will be made to restore the exemptions.

Against All Exemptions. Efforts were made to eliminate combinations of milk producers from prosecution under the anti-trust laws, but this also was voted down after several members declared these organizations were conspiring to enhance the prices of all dairy products.

Mr. Fess denounced the action of labor leaders in trying to force through Congress legislation by threats. He criticized the passage of the Adamson law under such conditions in 1916. Legislation, he said, should be made general and exempt no class from its provisions.

"I say to you the time has come," Mr. Fess said, "and whatever it means and not be dictated to by any group of men whatever their names. Now come the threat that unless we do so and so the whole transportation business of the country will be paralyzed, and even we are given the order that we are expected to do so and so or else we will hear from the men who are now giving us orders such as my mail to-day brings to me."

"Following that you will have the same thing found in the fire department, will come in the police department; then it will come in the army and the navy and then you have Russian Sovietism right here in America."

"If we begin a legislative programme that discriminates in favor of any one or against any one we put ourselves in the position to be discriminated against. It is wrong to first define a crime and then write in the same law an exemption for certain classes. Time and time again this exemption has been written into various bills. Many of us have resisted the exemption until finally everybody gave up and said, 'What is the use of going further?'"

Time to Stand Firm.

"I insist the time is here for the American people to make an issue upon making a law that will apply to everybody alike and exempt nobody. Opening the door to this sort of legislation invites the people with immunity or without it to state to us definitely that if we do not do so and so you will hear from us. Firm products and individual in the form of legislation and later a demand for new exemptions; then it will come in making demands, as it was when the Adamson law was enacted that Congress interfere with private contracts as to whether these men's wages shall be increased, and we, in a humiliating way, surrendered the Government to that demand."

The section eliminated from the bill after appropriating \$200,000 for anti-trust prosecutions reads:

"Provided, however, that no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful; provided further, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who cooperate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining a fair and reasonable price for their products."

American Ship Towed to Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19.—The disabled American steamship Farnam was towed into this port to-night by the American steamer Langham. The Farnam, which sailed from Hull on August 26 for New York, Cuba and South America, was picked up on September 10 600 miles northwest of the Azores, with her boilers disabled.

## Independents Said to Be Negotiating With Unions—Two Steel Mills Shut Down to Canvass Men's Attitude

POLICE AND SHERIFFS PLAN TO PREVENT ALL LAWLESSNESS

Employers Do Not Expect as Many Men to Go Out as the Organized Workers Say Will Quit—Latter Predict Surprise—Each Side Is Confident

Special Despatch to The Sun.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19.—"Every plant of the United States Steel Corporation which does not show 100 per cent. loyalty on the part of its employees when the strike call becomes effective Sunday at midnight will be closed down and will remain closed down indefinitely," was the emphatic declaration of a director of the Steel Corporation here this afternoon. This official is the directing head of "ways and means" of combating the strike during the present emergency.

"Further," he said, "many plants that we know have been partly organized will close down to-morrow night. I want this made clear to all. Any subsidiary of the Steel Corporation that shows even a slight indication of being affected by a walkout will cease operations. And should bloodshed or disorders occur at those plants which will continue to operate they will be shut down immediately."

When asked for the names of plants that would close down to-morrow night in the Pittsburgh district this reply was forthcoming: "You can say from present indications that the Steel Corporation plants in Rankin, Braddock, Etna, Homestead and practically all of the mills located in Pittsburgh proper will bank their fires. I do not care to make a prediction as to what will happen in McKeesport at this moment."

DONORA TIN PLATE PLANT TO OPERATE.

"However, I will say that the largest tin plate plant of the corporation, located at Donora, will continue to operate unless trouble should arise. The employees at this mill have notified the officials that they stand 100 per cent. loyal to the company."

Five hundred workmen, mostly of foreign birth, had the distinction to-day of having inaugurated the great steel strike three days ahead of schedule. These men were employed in the plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Monessen. They walked out when a disgruntled spool winder, who received the alternative of winding eight spools at once or quitting, shrugged his shoulders and started out the door.

Expectant and waiting for a leader, 300 workmen had joined the disgruntled one before he reached the mill gate. Two hundred others in the galvanizing department left the big works soon afterward. As a result of the walkout several other departments were forced to close, throwing more than 2,000 men out of employment.

Officials of the Pittsburgh Steel Company quietly left Monessen this afternoon and no statement was forthcoming from them. From other sources it was learned that rather than court trouble it had been decided to cause operations.

Two thousand men employed at the McKeesport tin plate company in Port Vue left their work this morning and failed to return. According to E. R. Crawford, president of the company, the plant was shut down because of congestion in the finishing department. This company operates the largest tin plate mill in the world.

More Foreigners Go Out.

The Whitaker-Glessner mill, employing 2,000 men at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is idle, foreign workmen having quit to-day. At the Laughlin plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company the 1,600 workmen, except a few hundred employed in the hot mill, have gone out.

When told of the ineffectual strike that were breaking out in different sections W. Z. Foster, secretary of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, said:

"Just what we feared. Our big difficulty during the last few days has been to hold the men in leash. Until the strike committee made its final decision yesterday we were fairly successful, but it is another story now."

"From every section we are getting the same reports. Thousands are anxious to drop their tools and walk out. We are doing everything to discourage this precipitate move, but I am afraid we shall only be partly successful because of the fact that officials of nearly every plant operated by the United States Steel Corporation are cooing their men into signing an agreement not to strike and meeting out other treatment to them that human nature cannot long stand."

At the headquarters of the strike committee here it was said that several big independent plants are negotiating with their workmen for a union agreement. This was taken to mean that these concerns figure strongly on getting some of the big contracts that the United States Steel Corporation will be compelled to throw overboard when the strike breaks.

Couldn't Postpone Decision. "It was justly impossible for the committee to postpone the steel strike and do nothing to the cause of the workmen," was the declaration made to-day

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