

OMAHA RACE RIOTERS LYNCH NEGRO; TRY TO HANG MAYOR; BOTH SIDES IN BRITISH STRIKE DECLARE FOR FINISH FIGHT; STEEL PLANTS ARE ACTIVE AS CLIMAX OF BIG STRIKE NEARS

COURT HOUSE IS FIRED; SHERIFF CAUGHT IN TRAP

One Killed, Many Hurt Before Black Is Taken From Burning Jail. ROPE ON MAYOR'S NECK

Police Rescue Executive, Who Is Carried Off Unconscious—Troops Called Out.

OMAHA, Sept. 28.—A lynching, which developed many characteristics of a race riot held this city terrorized for nine hours to-day and may cause the death of Edward P. Smith, mayor of the city.

The Mayor was saved from lynching by a policeman, who cut the rope from about the Mayor's neck while his comrades clubbed off the mob. He was taken to a hospital in an unconscious condition.

The riot centered about the new county court house, which was set on fire in the efforts to reach William Brown, a negro, charged with attacking Agnes Lobeck, a white girl, a few days ago.

With the flames mounting steadily from floor to floor, the Sheriff, Michael Clark, and his deputies fought a grim battle of hours to save Brown from who clamored for his life, but at 11 o'clock, with the cries of the 100 or more prisoners on the top floor—the jail floor—ringing in his ears, he was compelled to surrender the prisoner.

Lingered to Lamp Pole.

The hanged was hustled to an electric light pole and hanged.

The mob spirit began to manifest itself during the afternoon, but it was not until a gun store had been looted that the Sheriff considered the situation serious. He swore in extra deputies and also brought in some police in uniform, determined that the law should take its course, despite the peculiar atrocity of the crime charged against the negro.

By dark the streets in the vicinity of the court house were blocked for several squares. Chief of Police Eberstadt mounted a box and attempted to address the crowd, but was unable to make himself heard and only with difficulty made his own escape. It was at this time that the mob began breaking windows in the court house and shortly afterward the cry of "fire" was heard.

Firemen were already on the ground but members of the mob upon whom they had turned streams of water had cut the hose and it was useless. Other fire companies brought more hose but it was similarly rendered useless.

Federal Troops Called.

Meanwhile the progress of the flames could not to an extent be judged by the sight of the mob. Every available policeman was on the scene by 7 o'clock, but they were impotent in the hands of the thousands arrayed against them, and troops at Fort Omaha and Fort Crook were appealed for. It was 11 o'clock, however, the lynching was over and the crowd was beginning to disperse before the soldiers entrained for the city.

For hours it was not known whether Sheriff Clark and the prisoners were alive or dead. There was no word in or out of the building. Some faces, supposed to be those of deputies, could be discerned occasionally through the obscuring smoke as the windows and from time to time the cries of the jail prisoners, now imprisoned as well by flame and smoke, could be heard above the shouts and cries of the mob.

Sheriff Clark is believed to have surrendered Brown only when the threat of death to his deputies became too menacing.

With the dispersal of the mob after the lynching, firemen were able to get water on the flames, which it was reported, were checked at the fourth floor, one story below the jail.

Mayor Drawn From Ground.

The attempt to lynch Mayor Smith was made this afternoon. The Mayor tonight was said to be in a critical condition, although his physician declined to say just how seriously he is injured. A rope was thrown around his neck and he was pulled off the ground twice before two police officers succeeded in cutting the rope and getting him into an automobile and away from the mob.

Emerging from the courthouse with Sheriff Clark the Mayor met the mob and threw the bomb end of the rope over a trolley pole. Twice they drew the Mayor's body from the ground. Each time the police officers before two police officers succeeded in cutting the rope and getting him into a police motor car and rushed him to a surgeon's office nearby.

The Mayor was bleeding from the mouth and nose and after a brief examination by physicians was taken to a hospital, where he lapsed into unconsciousness.

U. S. FORCE SENT TO DALMATIA BY BRITISH ORDER

Action at Trau Taken Without Knowledge of Navy Department. SENATE TO MAKE INQUIRY

Directions Came From Admiralty Via War Council and Admiral Knapp.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The landing of American sailors at Trau, on the lower Dalmatian coast, for the purpose of driving out the Italians and assisting the Jugo-Slav forces apparently was ordered by the British Admiralty without the knowledge or consent of the United States Navy Department. Immediate investigation will be made by the United States Senate, with Senator Knox (Pa.) offering the first move.

More than a score of Senators are stirred by the news that American armed forces, even before the formation of the League of Nations, are being directed by foreigners and incidentally are being assigned to war duty which the British and French and Italians are not willing to perform. In other words American armed forces are being directed against the Italians at a time when popular indignation throughout Italy is at fever heat over outside interference and American Senators charge, is being forced into a position of hostility toward Italy which neither France nor Great Britain would countenance for themselves.

Established Facts.

The following important facts appear already established:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who last week said he could not believe that American sailors were being used in the manner described in the news, has now had official information of the news.

The orders to Rear Admiral Andrews, commanding the American naval force in the Adriatic, came from the British Admiralty via the War Council and Rear Admiral Knapp in London.

The approval of the disapproval of the American Navy Department was not asked and the details of the expedition would perhaps have not reached Secretary Daniels had Admiral Knapp not specifically stated in the newspapers and asking if they were heard.

Mr. Daniels admittedly was placed in a peculiar position when cables reached here stating that the forces over which he is presumed to have exclusive control were carrying on what amounted to naval warfare without his knowledge. It was fully realized that the British Admiralty might desire to issue orders to Rear Admiral Andrews to act on behalf of Great Britain and he is unable because the situation required sacrifice on the part of some nation if D'Annunzio's followers were to be held in check.

It was realized further that under the new League of Nations plan foreigners would be in a position to direct American naval forces in emergencies without the consent of the American Navy Department. By this means it is not yet sanctioned by the United States and control of America's armed forces has not yet passed out of American hands.

It is possible that the American navy could be directed to undertake a warlike expedition without the consent of the American navy. It may have been for this reason that Secretary Daniels was so sure that the reports in the press could not be correct until he had official confirmation.

Senators Are Alarmed.

Senators are frankly alarmed over the developments. Mr. Daniels is in no way held accountable because he had nothing to do with this American expedition which might have resulted in heavy casualties among the landing forces had not the Italians withdrawn. No blame is attached to Rear Admiral Andrews either, but there is a deep feeling of apprehension here over the use by the foreign directors of American action in this case.

Why did not the British Admiralty send its own sailors? Why was the naval force not international instead of exclusively American if warlike action was intended? The question is essential by timely action before the British Admiralty directs perhaps more elaborate war plans to be executed by Rear Admiral Andrews' fleet.

It would cause little surprise here if news came that Frank L. Polk, heading the American delegation in Paris, informed the European Powers that until the League is inducted into America there is no authority for the British Admiralty.

Opens Question to America.

The third point is the acceptance by Premier Clemenceau under the same conditions of the Aurul resolution for financial solidarity. It is significant that these motions were accepted by the

Nitti Wins a Vote of Confidence, 208 to 140

By the Associated Press. ROME, Sept. 28.—A vote of confidence was given to Premier Nitti by the Chamber of Deputies, which continued in session last night. The Government received 208 votes to 140. The assembly was extremely tumultuous. There were personal encounters between several of the Deputies.

WAY OPENED TO CHANGE LEAGUE

Clemenceau Compromise Provides for Reconsideration of Treaty Negotiations.

PUTS CHECK ON GERMANY

Another Pending Resolution Would Make America Share Financial Burdens.

By LAURENCE HILLS. **Staff Correspondent of The Sun.** Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Sept. 28.—The most important political development following the speech of Premier Clemenceau in the Chamber of Deputies last Thursday is that the French Government has agreed to accept what is virtually an amendment or addition to the peace treaty. This France leads the way in protecting its interests, which it sees have been jeopardized by the course of the Council of Four. Constitutionally Parliament cannot amend the treaty, but this difficulty has been overcome by the wording of the resolution, which as it now stands reads:

The Chamber of Deputies invites the Government to engage in negotiations with the allied and associated Powers to render effective the disarmament of Germany and its allies by interdicting certain fabrications of war and all other measures deemed necessary.

This resolution was a compromise. The result of conferences which went on all yesterday between Premier Clemenceau and the Parliamentary leaders with a view of developing a form which will permit the ratification of the treaty.

Is Willing to Accept.

Faced by a situation analogous in some respects to the conditions under which President Wilson is contending with the Republican leaders in the Senate, the French Prime Minister receded somewhat from the position he has maintained up to now and is willing to accept a compromise which opens the way to new negotiations with the Allies, provided the opposition agrees to permit the ratification of the treaty in advance. In other words, he commits himself, by the acceptance of the resolution of Deputy Lefevre, to a course which President Wilson opposes even to the extent of stating that he would withdraw the treaty.

The unfavorable comment provoked immediately in American circles here by the action of the French Government revealed the fear of the President's friends that it would have a bad effect upon the position of the President before the Senate. An effort was made to show that the proposed action was impracticable and much is made of the difficulties in the way of reopening negotiations. It is impossible to believe, however, that the French Government has not considered this side of the matter.

Effort to Obligate U. S.

Two resolutions were presented to the Chamber, the first by Deputy Lefevre in reference to the disarmament of Germany, and the other by Deputy Vincent Aurul designed to obtain through negotiations the financial solidarity of the Allies. The compromise applies to both, the Premier accepting both in principle. Behind the financial resolution is the effort, many times made in other forms, to obligate the United States to assist France financially.

The all important feature of this new turn in the situation is that it forebuds a reopening of negotiations with the Allies, although not with Germany, and demonstrates the feasibility of such negotiations, notwithstanding the contention of President Wilson that they could not be undertaken.

In the light of developments it appears first, that Premier Clemenceau was opposed to that part of the Lefevre resolution which required the reopening of negotiations with the Allies in regard to financial solidarity in advance of ratification of the treaty. He asserted that if this feature were pressed he would have to ask for a vote of confidence, and, second, that he was opposed to the original wording of the Lefevre resolution, which included Germany in the negotiations, but was willing to limit such negotiations to the allied and associated Powers.

Two Pending Resolutions.

There have been two moves in Congress, notably suggestive of the interest with which these matters are being watched. One was the introduction of a resolution by Senator Williams (Miss.) giving the President authority to employ American forces in Armenia if it should be found desirable. The other was the introduction of a resolution in the Senate asking from the State Department information about the particu-

WILSON RETURN BELIEVED DUE TO FOREIGN CRISES

Fiume, Armenia and North Russian Problems All Are Disturbing. GOES FOR A MOTOR RIDE

Former Ambassador Warns Senate Committee Against Taking Mandates.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A large and apprehensive crowd which gathered in the waiting room and about the station when the President's special train arrived after its continuous run of two and a half days from the West expected to see an ill and even feeble Executive. Mr. Wilson did not give that appearance. The train came in at 11:05 A. M. and a few minutes later the President came through the station.

He was smiling, and walked unimpeded. Those who saw him leave for his tour were able to distinguish little alteration of his appearance. He nodded and bowed to those nearest him as he walked to the automobile waiting outside. There was some cheering, a good deal of it from relief, no doubt, that the seriousness which attended the first announcements of the President's condition when he decided to abandon his speechmaking would perhaps now give way to more encouraging reports.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson issued a statement just before the train arrived, stating that the President had had a poor night's rest, but that he was doing as well as could be expected in the circumstances.

The President was met at the station by the White House car, in which was his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson. The President assisted Mrs. Wilson and Albert Quisenberry, the automobile and climbed in beside them. There was another cheer as the car started away.

Goes for Motor Ride.

Except for a motor ride of two hours through Rock Creek Park the President remained in seclusion the rest of the day, retiring early. From the White House to-night, Dr. Grayson issued a bulletin which said:

The President had a fairly comfortable day. He had a short motor ride this afternoon.

The President's special started homeward from Wichita, Kan., on Friday, and in the long, fast flight of the train toward Washington the President's orders he remained in bed most of the journey. The motor ride in the afternoon was taken at Dr. Grayson's direction to relieve the President's condition and to stave off the train.

Several days of complete rest from official cares will follow. Dr. Grayson insists that his patient must be permitted to obtain entire freedom from affairs which may cause a repetition of the nervous condition.

Tentative plans have been made for the postponement of the visit of King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Crown Prince Leopold at the White House until after they have made a tour of the country. The President, according to reports, is not in a position to entertain the royal visitors next Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The rapidity of his recovery, which seems now in a fair way to be realized within a few days, will govern this arrangement.

Complications in Europe.

That increasing complications in America's relations to the Old World situation demanding President Wilson's presence in Washington have been among the reasons for his hurried return from the West is whispered in circles where the peace treaty and foreign relations are most discussed. It is made only a casual reference to the community as a whole. Broadly speaking he upheld only one idea; that was to defend the peace treaty and the will of the Government by enforcing the will of the trade unions.

There are pronounced indications in the developments of the last twenty-four hours of the rapid growth of radical, almost anarchistic beliefs among the laboring classes during the period of the war, and even since the armistice. British sources, chiefly those connected with the organizations comprising the "Triple Alliance" of railwaymen, miners and transport workers, apparently have come to believe that they can set up their executive committee against Parliament replacing a representative government by labor control of the nation's affairs.

Strikers Aim at Rule.

The workers have been so fed with the doctrine of the mighty power of the industrial section of the public that they believe firmly they are entitled to rule. If they win this fight against Premier Lloyd George they will mean that his Government will fall and will be replaced by another, perhaps more largely representative of labor, but faced by the same problems and forced to take a similar line of action or to fall in its turn.

London to-night presented strange sights; small bodies of soldiers marched through the streets carrying rifles with bayonets fixed; long lines of motor trucks are piled between the suburbs and Hyde Park, where great stores of

BRITISH PUBLIC SOLIDLY BACKS FIGHT ON UNIONS

Approves Lloyd George's Description of Walkout as Anarchy. LONDON LEFT HELPLESS

Milk and Food Distribution Halted—Men Likened to U-Boat Pirates.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—It is a fight to a finish in England's greatest labor upheaval of recent years; both sides are committed to policy which means that the railwaymen either will compel the Government to do their bidding or will admit the defeat of the strike as a weapon.

In the whole history of trade unionism there never has been such unanimity among the workers. Hardly a single union remains at work on the railways of England, Scotland or Wales and the men have pledged themselves to remain idle until their leaders order them back to work.

On the other hand, there never has been a strike in which the Government has been able to take such a decisive stand. Premier Lloyd George has declared that the action of the railway men's union amounts to anarchy and the people generally are more willing to believe him and to accept as truthful his words than statements of J. H. Thomas, secretary of the railway men's union, who has thrown the country into a state of paralysis over a question which logically cannot be settled until after January next.

People Against Strikers.

As the situation is seen by the millions who have been compelled to walk to their work, who have been hampered in carrying on their business and who now are faced by an appalling food shortage, a small group of labor chiefs is arrogantly leading a small part of the community in a strike which within the next few days is likely to mean a most serious and destructive war.

Those not connected with trade unions and this class forms the great bulk of the public, ask if this is fair. They have a right to throw the country into confusion in order to gain a technical point in a dispute over wages? The answer is a resounding negative.

As a rule those to whom one talks on the streets admit that the railway workers of the lower grades have been underpaid and they believe that the men are entitled to all that they can get by fair means, but this weapon which they now are using as a budget saving device is so destructive that it is a violation of the rules of warfare as Germany's submarine campaign, in which the innocent suffered far more than the guilty.

It is carrying the industrial struggle beyond the recognized field of conflict and involving those who are unable to defend themselves. It is a war in which so paralyzed that perishable goods cannot be distributed, babies cannot receive their regular supplies of milk or other necessities, and a sufficient supply of food.

Every Town Tied Up.

If this situation existed only in London it would not be so serious, for the surrounding country could care at least for those who cannot protect themselves, but every town and village throughout the land is tied up and cut off from supplies.

In a speech in Albert Hall J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, pictured himself as a great labor leader pitted against the Government in the person of Premier Lloyd George, somewhat to the disadvantage of the latter, he personified labor overruling organized government and throughout his lengthy discourse he made only a casual reference to the community as a whole. Broadly speaking he upheld only one idea; that was to defend the peace treaty and the will of the Government by enforcing the will of the trade unions.

There are pronounced indications in the developments of the last twenty-four hours of the rapid growth of radical, almost anarchistic beliefs among the laboring classes during the period of the war, and even since the armistice. British sources, chiefly those connected with the organizations comprising the "Triple Alliance" of railwaymen, miners and transport workers, apparently have come to believe that they can set up their executive committee against Parliament replacing a representative government by labor control of the nation's affairs.

Came Out of German Ports.

The ships involved in the present issue between the British and American Governments came out of German ports after the signing of the armistice. The British maritime conference allocated them to the United States, first for such period as is understood as there were need for re-orientation of American troops. It had been indicated from British sources that when this task was completed they were to go to Great Britain for the same purpose.

There were two incidents that plainly upset this programme. One was the public announcement in the United States that the Imperator was to be operated by the Cunard Line in regular passenger service between New York and British ports in competition with American vessels and for the transport of British soldiers home. And the other, coming close on the first, was the sending of instructions to Germany by the

Richthofen May Be Ambassador to U. S.

Von Bernstorff Spoken of for German Foreign Office.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The semi-official German Gazette says it is probable that the Democrats will get three Cabinet seats. It is almost certain that Matthias Ehrbarger will give up the Vice-Chancellorship to a Democrat, while other seats will be politically important offices.

Count von Bernstorff is a probable candidate for the permanent Secretaryship of the Foreign Office and Baron von Richthofen for an important diplomatic post abroad. Richthofen is mentioned in the lobbies in connection with the Washington embassy.

SPARROWS POINT WORKERS MEET AND VOTE "NO STRIKE"

Big Plant of Bethlehem Steel Company, Employing 5,000 to 6,000 Men, Will Continue Operations—Ballot Is Unanimous.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—There will be no strike at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Such was the decision made late last night at a meeting of the Sparrows Point local of the International Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The question was put to the men and they are said to have voted unanimously in favor of continuing work.

The Rev. John Gaynor, pastor of St. Luke's Catholic Church, Sparrows Point, announced at both masses to-day that no strike would take place. His action was taken, he said, at the request of the officers of the local union.

The walkout question was left entirely to the men when the strike call was sent out to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation employees. It has been known that among the 5,000 to 6,000 workers a vast majority were opposed to quitting work. The meeting was not held until local union officers had communicated with national headquarters, from which they have been advised that the matter was to be left to the workers.

Father Gaynor said that since April the Sparrows Point plant has been able to give its men only half time work and that instead of two or more furnaces only one has been in constant operation. William F. Roberts, manager of the plant said: "I have been told that our men are going to join the strikers, but I do not believe it. If they do I think we will be able to run the plant to-morrow, but I can give no definite information until to-morrow comes."

The Bethlehem Steel plant here is operated under open shop methods. The shipbuilding department, however, is thoroughly organized and if the strike spreads to this department it will probably be forced to suspend work on its contracts.

Men gathered about the streets of Sparrows Point in about the usual Sunday way to-day. When questioned, few seemed interested in the big national strike. They said frankly that they intended to report for work to-morrow.

A large percentage of the men in the Sparrows Point plant are not union men. No attempt was made to intimidate strikers in any way before the latter voted not to strike.

U. S. TAKES OVER 2 MORE LINERS AT BETHLEHEM

German Passenger Ships Patricia and Pretoria Obtained by Shipping Board. OTHER CRAFT TO FOLLOW

British Expected to Get Both Vessels, Which Had Been Allocated to Ellerman Line.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—That the Shipping Board has made arrangements with the military authorities for the taking over of all of the German passenger liners which were allocated to the American transport service by the allied maritime conference became plain to-day when it was learned that representatives of the board had taken over to-day two additional vessels following the taking of the Imperator yesterday.

One of the vessels taken over, was learned from unofficial sources, was the Patricia and the other is said to be the Pretoria. Both of these ships had been allocated to the Ellerman line by British shipping authorities who expected to get them when they were released from army transport service. Sanderson & Son, New York agents of the Ellerman line, expected to get the Patricia and the Pretoria.

The next vessel released by the army to the Shipping Board probably will be the big liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which British authorities had allocated to the White Star Line.

No official explanation of the diplomatic contretemps that brought action that seems arbitrary was made to-day. The situation is in the hands of the American State Department. The Secretary of State, Polk is in Paris meeting with the Supreme Council and is expected to handle the matter.

No Change in Situation.

It was officially stated to-night, however, that every one of the eight German ships used by the army in the transport service would be treated just as was the Imperator and that there was no change in the situation that had led the Shipping Board to take this big vessel just at the time of her expected delivery to the Cunard Line in New York.

All will be turned over by the army as fast as they are no longer needed for bringing home American troops. Every one of them is expected to be out of this service in a few days and will be turned over at New York or the port of destination on the last trip across.

The vessels involved are the German vessels blockaded in German ports during the war. In some instances they have been confused with the interned German ships, all of which were awarded to the United States outright by the Peace Conference. The interned ships were those seized by the United States in American ports when war was declared on Germany.

SMOKE BELCHES FROM PITTSBURGH MILLS—HUNDREDS OF WORKERS RETURN.

MANY WILL LOSE JOBS COMPANIES TO DISCHARGE MEN WHO DO NOT REPORT FOR DUTY TO-DAY.

UNIONS CONTINUE CLAIMS OPERATORS FEAR YOUNG ELECTRIC CRANEMEN MAY BE INFLUENCED TO CRIPPLE WORKS.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28.—Smoke clouds rose from myriads of chimneys in the Rossford district this afternoon. They gave augury of what the steel manufacturers predict for to-morrow—a general resumption of work.

The strikers and their leaders made their predictions from the hillsides, where the sun shone brightly, where the strikers gathered in a score of meetings and when William Z. Foster, sitting in his little dark room in the back of a Pittsburg office building, got reports that led him to predict that the men he is leading would hold their own and that the steel strike would enter its second week with the strikers' forces substantially unimpaired. He asserted that between 925,000 and 942,000 men in the industry are out.

To-morrow morning at 6, when the shifts change, he predicts that the 8,500 men of the Jones & Laughlin plant in Pittsburg will quit work, adding their number to the 35,000 in the eastern works of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. These men, he insists, will be no net gains. He still maintains that no men on strike have returned to work.

"Indispensable" Men Called Out.

One explanation of the apparent contradictions between the statements of the operators and the leaders was made by a steel man to-day. It is that the strike leaders will know the vulnerable points of the steel plants. They concentrate their efforts on getting out the men whose tasks are indispensable to the processes in which each plant may be engaged. Thus they paralyze many departments with a few absentees, forcing idleness on thousands who are perfectly willing to work.

This is the condition of affairs which the Jones and Laughlin officials in Pittsburg fear. They believe that most of their men want to stay on the job. But in their plants are perhaps 200 or 300 operators of the huge electric cranes which handle all the material in a steel plant nowadays. These operators are for the most part youngsters of hot blood. They are Americans or the second generation of Poles and Hungarians who were brought to the American schools. Many of them are untrained and all of them are devil may care youths with ready ears for anything to break the monotony of sober existence.

The majority are members of the Electric Workers Union. C. J. Boyle, general organizer of the electric workers, was here to-day with a score of well trained assistants. The Jones and Laughlin officials admit that if the crane boys go out they will have to shut down large sections of their plant, whether or not the other employees answer the strike call.

Much at Stake in One Plant.

The Jones & Laughlin plant has become a sort of moral issue in the strike. Its officials have done everything throughout the week to keep it going in order to furnish a good example to the big plants of the Carnegie Steel Company up the river, which slowly built up their working forces throughout last year. The men for whom the plant is the backbone of the men were stiffened by the assurance that Jones & Laughlin would be closed as tight as a drum to-morrow.

An officer of the Carnegie company who has hitherto sized up the situation with accuracy and fairness said to-night that his company was much encouraged over the results of the day.

"This was the strikers' day," he said. "They had their opportunity to get at the men for whom we have worked throughout the valley. Yet reports from our superintendents to-night show that more men have checked into our gates for the Sunday night shift than at any other time since Monday. I begin to believe we have the strike broken."

"The intimidation that we know kept many from work is passing and the men are gaining confidence with every hour. We look for a repetition of the gains to-morrow, when we expect to be able to make what to us is at least will be a good report, made better by relieved conditions."

No Reports of Disorder.

"There has been no disorder reported from the vicinity of any one of our plants despite the Sunday holiday. This we take as an encouraging feature when it is considered that so many meetings were being held. At the plants in the Mahoning Valley where conditions were so disorderly early last week, the return of men to-night and the working of the mills were most cheering."

The Monroeville Valley, too, we not only held our own, but made good gains and have held all that we gained. Except for Bradcoke and Rankin,