PJ P-12-4-6-

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; tomorrow showers; moderate south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 44. ++++ NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOOD AND FUEL FAMINE THREATENS CITY AS STRIKES SPREAD; 220,000 WORKERS OUT, PERHAPS 50,000 FORCED TO BE IDLE; SENATE SEEKS WAY TO LEARN PRESIDENT'S TRUE CONDITION

STATE MACHINERY AT STANDSTILL; RECESS SUGGESTED BY FALL

Foreign Relations Committee Unable to Proceed While Wilson Is Ill.

RESOLUTIONS WAITING

Senator Williams Pleads That Executive Be Not Called Upon Now.

INFORMATION IS NEEDED

Congress Without Precedent to Guide It—Urgent Bills Awaiting Signature.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Wilson's illness and its effect in tying up the processes of the Government were discussed with much seriousness in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day.

Resolutions addressed to the President calling for information vitally important in connection with the consideration of the peace treaty came before the committee for action. Senator Williams (Miss.) promptly demanded that they should not be acted upon because "in view of the President's condition it would be exceedingly bad taste."

This brought the reply from Senator Fall (N. M.) that if the President is unable to attend to business of such importance, in connection with the weighty business now engrossing the Senate, it was altogether appropriate that the Senate should take a recess until the other division of the treaty making body should be able to function. Senator Fall suggested that in view of the statement he had made about the President Senator Williams ought to introduce a resolution for a recess. Mr. Williams did not agree to this suggestion.

Precise Information Necessary.

No action was taken by the committee on the resolutions and no one suggested any procedure looking to a determination whether the President is able or likely to be able again in the near future to perform his duties; but the incident in the committee became the paramount theme of discussion throughout the Capitol. It gave point in a formal way to the consideration which has been going on for more than a week of the serious crisis that has arisen in connection with governmental operations.

The first consideration in all discussions of the subject is the absolute necessity for precise information as to the condition of the President, the probabilities of his recovery and the question of how long a time may be expected to elapse before he will be able to act again.

Rumor, always active in such supremely important crises, has been particularly busy because of the unsatisfactory character of the bulletins that have been issued from the White House regarding the President's condition. Anything may be screened behind the vague statements that have been forthcoming and well nigh everything has been suspected and dealt with in the whisperings of suspicion and common report. There is no precedent to guide Congress toward a solution of the difficulty, which every days grows more serious because of the pendency of the treaty and of important legislation, notably the prohibition enforcement bill and anti-profiteering measures which awaits the Executive signature.

Three Pending Resolutions.

The particular business which forced consideration of this crisis upon the Foreign Relations Committee is of great moment. During its consideration of the treaty the Senate repeatedly has needed information that would enlighten its studies of the document. Within a few days three resolutions have been introduced asking for information of this kind. All of them came before the committee to-day and without doubt would have been reported by the committee and later in the day adopted by the Senate but for the protest Senator Williams made, amounting to a confession by the President's most intimate personal representative that Mr. Wilson is not able to perform the duties of his office, no matter of how routine a character or how pressing the necessity.

The three resolutions are:

One by Senator King (Utah) expressing the opinion of the Senate that Thrace should be awarded to Greece rather than to Bulgaria. President Wilson is credited with almost sole responsibility for the award to Bulgaria, and the fact that a prominent Democratic Senator commits himself to the view indicated by the King resolution shows how important the matter is regarded.

Another resolution is by Senator Poindexter (Washington) inquiring about the status of the railways in China and especially asking for a report on that subject which was made to the State De-

Continued on Seventh Page.

WILSON COULD ACT IN CRISIS

Condition Such That Grayson Would Give Reluctant Consent.

DAILY GAIN IS SLIGHT

"About the Same" Is Latest Bulletin From the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Wilson's condition was described as "about the same" in a bulletin issued to-night by Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician. It was added by Dr. Grayson in an informal conference with newspaper men that a gradual although slight improvement was being noted in the President's condition daily.

The bulletin issued to-night said:

"White House, Oct. 13, 10 P. M.—The President's condition is about the same. GRAYSON."

The daily changes in the President's condition, Dr. Grayson said to-night, while encouraging, were slight and could not always be clearly indicated in a formal brief bulletin. For this reason he departed from his usual custom and supplemented the formal bulletin with an oral statement of the patient's condition.

Dr. Grayson said that the President's mind was active and that while rest was desired, yet any important matters demanding the President's attention might be attended to should the occasion demand it.

Dr. Grayson also said that if some such eventuality arose he would give a "reluctant consent" for the President to take the needed action. As far as possible, however, the physicians attending Mr. Wilson will continue to insist that he remain quiet and not give his attention to governmental matters.

Many of the current reports as to the President's condition were referred to by Dr. Grayson during the conference, but in all cases he stated that he would stand on his bulletins. It was intimated, however, that the formal announcements might be supplemented from time to time by oral statements.

The early bulletin of the President's condition read:

"White House, Oct. 13, 1919, 12:15 P. M.—The President's condition remains much the same as for the past several days. His temperature, with the exception of one day, pulse and respiration rate, heart action and blood pressure are normal and have been so since the onset of his illness. His kidneys are functioning normally.

"GRAYSON.
"RUFFIN.
"STITT."

The early bulletin was the most informative statement issued since the President was taken ill more than two weeks ago, and the impression prevailed that the details concerning his condition were given in lieu of specific denials of the rumors current in Washington that his physical condition was such that he would be incapacitated from attending to his official duties for some time.

Dr. Grayson reiterated his statement made during the day that the President's mind was active and that, while rest was desired, yet the Executive was able to transact any important business that might demand his attention.

"The President could sign bills to-day if they were placed before him, but we are not putting them before him," one White House official said. Those close to the President said they had every confidence that he would regain his health, although he must continue to obey his physicians' orders to remain in bed for "an extensive period," and resign himself to the utmost quietude and relaxation.

The usual weekly meeting of the President's Cabinet will be held in the White House to-morrow, with Secretary Lansing presiding.

WILSON LESION IS CALLED SILLY RUMOR

Dercum Assails Those Who Volunteer Opinions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Dr. Francis X. Dercum of this city to-day assailed Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire for his statement that President Wilson had suffered a cerebral lesion and that concentration of mind might reopen the lesion with fatal results.

"I will not discuss that report," said Dr. Dercum. "It is one of the silly rumors of which there are entirely too many in circulation. It is nonsensical beyond discussion. We cannot listen to the opinions, predictions and guesses of every one who volunteers some expression relative to the President's condition.

"I have my opinion," he continued, "of any one who uses backstairs gossip or porch-climbing methods."

Dr. J. Chalmers da Costa of this city, the surgeon whose sudden trip to Paris was linked with the President's reported illness at the Peace Conference, made it plain to-day that he would not comment on the President's condition or his visit to France.

"I will not discuss it in any way," he said. "I know nothing about it. Leave me out of it."

HOTEL IMPERIAL, Broadway & 32nd St. Equipped for banquets, dances, weddings and meetings.—Adv.

PEACE BRINGS NEW CRISIS AS LEAGUE WAITS

Supreme Council Gravely Concerned Over Procedure to Be Taken.

ALL HANGS ON COVENANT

Envoys Now See Error in Making Society of Nations Part of Pact.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—With the peace treaty about to become effective in the next few days through the deposit in the French Foreign Office of the necessary three ratifications, those of France, Great Britain and Italy, the outstanding feature in all diplomatic circles here is the concern manifested regarding the League of Nations, upon which the whole structure rests.

The failure of the Supreme Council to settle vital problems, like those of the Baltic, Fiume and Hungary, although having virtually the same powers as those given to the league, coupled with the illness and threatened incapacity of its chief promoter, President Wilson, is causing undisguised alarm in all circles.

The situation, as every thoughtful person here now admits, is the direct consequence of tying up the treaty to the league before proper time had been given to work it out in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, and particularly to the United States Senate.

Serious Problem Confronts.

The situation arising with the treaty becoming effective this week demands either that the league shall function actively and immediately in all the beautiful conception of that concert of free peoples with which President Wilson has surrounded it, or there must be an agreement made to continue the Supreme Council or to resort to older diplomatic practices, including the formation of alliances, to bring Europe and Asia to a state of equilibrium which is lacking utterly at present.

The chief factors of concern, as emphasized in conference circles, are:

FIRST, the extent of the amendments or reservations of the American Senate affecting the participation of the United States in the League of Nations, regarding which European statesmen see now they were misled considerably by President Wilson in accepting him as holding a mandate from the American people.

SECOND, the illness of the President himself, which, despite reassuring bulletins, is causing great alarm here because, lacking faith themselves, most statesmen have looked to the President to demonstrate, once the treaty becomes effective, the practicability of the league as contrasted with alliances, and the wisdom of insisting that it should be the foundation of all peace treaties. No one lacking the prestige and power of President Wilson could take his place, according to most opinion here.

THIRD—The continuation of intrigue and political jealousies, accentuated by the treatment some nations received under the Wilson policy, which already is provoking secret agreements and understandings and making it more improbable that the unanimity on big questions which is required by the covenant ever can be obtained easily.

FOURTH—The utter failure, as many here see it, of President Wilson's chief reliance, the economic weapon, to do what its supporters claimed for it.

Must Call League at Once.

As the situation appears to many here President Wilson must call the League of Nations to meet at once or run a great risk of seeing older and what many consider more practicable methods substituted for the scheme his idealism imposed here, at least for the present. This is why Europe is watching the bulletins from Washington so anxiously, unable to determine what is to happen.

The growing concern of Premier Clemenceau over the confusion now existing is becoming more and more noticeable. Much attention has been given to this paragraph in his speech Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies:

"I see some members of the Society of Nations who, standing in an embrasure, regard each other pistol in hand. For the Society of Nations to live there must be men capable of making it live. Before reforming others they must be capable of reforming themselves."

Commenting upon this utterance, *La Veritè* insists that Premier Clemenceau still is a sceptic and adds that it was a curious thing that nobody either in the Senate or the Chamber recalled to him that the peace treaty was worth only what the League of Nations was worth and that nobody had any confidence in the foundations that had been given to it.

Rumanian Alliance a Worry.

Emphasizing the skepticism which prevails in the Balkans as a result thus far of the application of the Wilson policy is the movement for an alliance between Italy, France and Rumania, ap-

Continued on Eighth Page.

VON DER GOLTZ LEAVES BALTIC; FOOD IS STOPPED

Latest Note From Entente Forces Germany to Put End to Activities.

TRAINS ONLY FOR TROOPS

General Transfers Command in Disturbed Area and Starts for Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Gen. von der Goltz finally transferred his command in the Baltic region to Gen. von Eberhardt Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Berlin shortly, according to a semi-official statement issued here to-day.

The statement announces that the German Government on Sunday deliberated on the latest note of the Entente with regard to the Baltic situation, and adds that a complete stoppage of provisions to the insubordinate troops in the Baltic lands, except those demonstrably returning, was ordered Saturday, and that all passenger traffic to the Baltic will immediately be stopped and that only empty trains will be permitted to go to bring the troops.

It is added that sharper control measures have been taken with a view to preventing the sending of ammunition to the East.

The statement says that Gen. von der Goltz, in accordance with instructions, communicated to the troops the Government's last withdrawal order and emphatically urged compliance with it.

A despatch from Paris October 5 announced that Gen. Dupont, commander of the interallied mission in Berlin, had received a memorandum from the German Government asserting that Gen. von der Goltz had been recalled as commander of the German troops in the Baltic provinces and Lithuania and that Gen. von Eberhardt had been appointed to replace Von der Goltz and take charge of the evacuation of the German troops.

The note sent by the allied and associated Powers to Berlin, made public in Paris Sunday, said that Germany would be held responsible should Von der Goltz refuse to leave the Baltic provinces.

LETTS HAVE SEIZED SUBURBS OF RIGA

Recross Duna River in Direction of Mitau.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.—The Letts have recrossed the Duna River in the direction of Mitau and occupied the suburbs of Riga, on the left bank of the river, according to a telegram to the Lettish Press Bureau from Wenden, Livonia, fifty miles northeast of Riga.

According to early reports, the Letts had held the left bank of the Duna against the attack of the Russians and Germans.

The despatch adds that the Cabinet, the National Council and other Government officials went to Wenden Friday from Riga, but that the coolness of the higher Lettish military officers partially retrieved the situation at Riga, and the Premier and Minister of Justice have returned there.

A military convention has been concluded with Esthonia, the effects of which already are to be seen in the assistance of the Esthonians at Riga, the despatch says.

Allied cruisers were defending Riga against German attacks which for five days have been incessant and stubborn, according to a communication issued by the Lettish Foreign Office Sunday. Riga is being bombarded by the enemy. The communication follows:

"For five days the Lettish troops before Riga have been engaged in beating off incessant stubborn German attacks.

"The Germans are bombarding the unfortified town of Riga. Cruisers belonging to the allied Powers are participating in the defence.

"The Germans repeatedly have been repulsed in attempts to force the Duna River."

"Claiming to have checked the attack of Lettish troops who landed at Libau from British vessels and who attacked the left flank of his forces, Col. Avaloff-Bermondt, commander of the forces of the 'Russian General Government,' has, since taking Riga, invited the Letts and Esthonians to confer with him at Mitau. The purpose of this proposed conference is, according to an announcement by Col. Avaloff-Bermondt, to "prevent further bloodshed and to bring about joint action against the Bolsheviki."

There has been no indication of an advance east of Riga by the German-Russian forces, and it seems probable the taking of the city will terminate the offensive for the time being. The landing of 50,000 Lettish troops at Libau was a new development in operations along the Baltic, but, with the exception of the reference made to it by Col. Avaloff-Bermondt, nothing is known as to the success of the movement.

In the capture of Yamburg by troops of the Russian northwestern army, under Gen. Yudenitch, Gen. Glazenapp is reported to have taken four complete Bolshevik regiments, 2,000 other Soviet troops and the entire staff of the Tenth Bolshevik division. Gen. Glazenapp's losses are reported to have been twenty-seven killed and 150 wounded.

Gen. Vladimiroff, who was mainly instrumental in organizing the offensive,

Continued on Ninth Page.

220,000 on Strike or Idle in New York City Alone

HERE is a list of strikes prevailing in New York city yesterday. It covers only strikes of unions possessed of American Federation of Labor charters. It is almost impossible to include independent strikes of unorganized workers or strikes in individual shops or factories, of which there are more than a hundred. Likewise it does not include strikers who belong to unions located outside of New York city. It is as close an estimate as could be had yesterday in the offices of Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federation Union of Greater New York:

Marine workers	25,000
Expressmen	5,000
Cigar makers	15,000
Millinery workers	7,500
Coppersmiths	1,000
Shipbuilders	3,000
Printers, pressmen, &c.	5,000
Box makers and sawyers	500
Piano workers	10,000
Building trades	25,000
Mattress makers	500
Tailors	3,000
Laundry workers	20,000
Total	120,000
Unclassified	50,000
Non-strikers thrown out of work	50,000
Grand total	220,000

At least 50,000 workers not on strike are idle because strikes affecting their industries compel them to quit. It is estimated that individual strikes, so-called outlaw strikes and strikes of unorganized workers, if they could be tabulated, would increase the grand total by at least 50,000.

REDS CALL FOR REVOLT IN GARY

Col. Mapes Uncovers Plot and Takes Action to Halt Uprising.

PAMPHLET IS CIRCULATED

Proclamation Issued by Radicals Demands Capture of Power of State.

GARY, Ind., Oct. 13.—Pamphlets announcing a plan to wrest control of this city from the Federal troops were scattered throughout the downtown district this afternoon. The bulletins called on the workers to rise against the military.

Col. W. S. Mapes, commanding the Federal troops here, issued a statement which follows:

"This is the most dangerous piece of literature that has ever come to my attention.

"Other Red pamphlets have been severe, but the subject matter has been usually general in direction. This is a direct appeal to their followers to overthrow the Federal troops in Gary.

"It is the most dangerous situation we have had to deal with, but it will be dealt with accordingly."

The radical pamphlets were distributed as "a proclamation of the communist party of America." The heading of the proclamation was "The Capitalist Challenge You, Workmen."

The pamphlets declare that the municipal government of Gary, submitting to the control of the Steel Trust, had forbidden the workingmen to hold public meetings and parades and that for two weeks the workingmen had "permitted the Steel Trust government to trample under foot the democratic rights which they had been so often assured were the heritage of the people of this country."

The pamphlet then describes the parade headed by 500 men in United States Army uniforms which was followed by the entry of Federal troops into the city.

"The national Government has stepped in," says the pamphlet. "The Steel Trust was in danger of being beaten. To save itself it brought into the field the instrument forged by the capitalists to uphold their system of exploitation and oppression, the State, which in spite of all its democratic pretensions is but the physical oppression of the dictatorship of the capitalistic classes."

The pamphlet tells of raids conducted by the military authorities in the search for radical literature and concludes:

"Gather in great mass meetings. Bring to the attention of the unenlightened workers the meaning of martial law at Gary. Show them that it is not enough to strike against low wages and bad working conditions but that the strike must be directed against capitalism.

"The workers must capture the power of the State. They must wrest from the capitalists the means through which capitalist rule is maintained.

"The answer to the dictatorship of the capitalists is the dictatorship of the workers."

The beginning of the fourth week of the strike at Gary found the steel mills operating part capacity.

Queensland After Loan in U. S.

BRISBANE, Australia, Oct. 13.—References to a reported negotiation of a loan of $10,000,000 in America for Queensland were made in the Legislative Assembly here on Friday, but the State Treasurer subsequently refused either to confirm or deny the rumor.

LABOR DISPUTES AFFECT SCORES OF CITY TRADES

Aside From Big Strikes Hundreds of Small Ones Are in Progress Here.

UNREST GROWS GENERAL

Thousands Idle Unwillingly Because Related Industries Catch the Fever.

There were at least 220,000 men and women out of work in New York city yesterday because of strikes. Fifty thousand of this number are not considered strikers but workers thrown out of employment because related trades had quit. Another 50,000 workers could be added as being affected by strikes in individual shops, stores, factories and so on. These latter have not quit work because the officials of their particular unions have called them out, but have ceased operations by way of rebuke to their particular employer or employers. It is estimated that there are, or were yesterday, about 100 individual shop strikes in the city.

Neither does this total include so-called "outlaw" unions, except in the case of some of the printers and pressmen. No attempt is made to take into account the unions which maintain headquarters outside the city. These figures have to do solely with New York city, not with the metropolitan district.

For instance it is safe to say that the harbor strike, including the longshoremen, the tug boat captains, pilots and boatmen, the marine engineers, firemen and coal passers and so on affects more than 100,000 men here and over on the New Jersey shore. At least 60,000 men are out of work, but not actual participants in the strike. They had to quit because the strike paralyzed work in the harbor and at the docks. And of those actually on strike just about 25,000 live in New York city and belong to New York unions.

Strikes Drag Out the Unwilling.

About 5,000 expressmen quit work yesterday. This threw out about an equal number of helpers and drivers and loaders not members of unions or, if union men, not in sympathy with the strike. The cigar makers are out almost to a man. Approximately 15,000 are affected by this walkout. Ernest Bohm, secretary of the American Labor Party of Greater New York, estimates the number of millinery work strikers at 7,500, although the employers will not admit these numbers. The far reaching building trades union with all its dependent and contiguous organizations claims that 25,000 men in that branch of endeavor are out.

Despite the fact that the striking expressmen claim that 11,000 members of their union are out, Ernest Bohm declared that only 5,000 were on strike, so far as his figures showed. An additional 5,000 helpers and loaders and so on are out of work because of the strike, it was declared.

The laundry strike is hard to analyze yet, but it is considered as reasonable to estimate that 20,000 workers are idle. The piano workers claim 10,000 on strike.

The great trouble with this sort of a resume is that a few hours after it is completed its figures may be wholly wrong. Strikes are blooming and withering every day. A certain tailor may be sailing along serenely, but to-day or to-morrow, because he refuses to furnish individual soap and towel to each of his employees, he finds his entire staff on strike while his chief rival, a block further down the street, is turning workers away.

Beehives of Trouble on East Side.

Because a garment manufacturer occupying a loft over on the East Side refused yesterday to clean the windows before 2 o'clock in the afternoon his employees quit in a body and almost immediately found employment in other shops where the demand for workers exceeded the available supply. In another downtown garment manufactory a wallet containing $4 was stolen from the coat of one of the employees. Immediately the boss was informed that it was his fault because he did not furnish individual lockers for his employees. The entire force quit, saying that they might return when the lockers were installed.

Such isolated strikes will each affect anywhere from twenty-five to a hundred workers. It is quite impossible to tell how many there are, for some disputes are settled in a day; indeed, some last less than a day. Such are the conditions in these small isolated labor wars that employers are fighting employers and haling each other into court, Abe Lipkovitch claiming, for instance, that because he was making more than his rival, Moe Spivak, Moe sent agitators to arouse the Lipkovitch employees to strike fever with promises of more money at the Spivak factory.

It is not unlikely that to-day will see the milk wagon drivers and the bakery employees on strike. Undoubtedly the expressmen will be strengthened by additional numbers flocking to their strike banners. The sugar warehouse and refinery workers are almost on general

Continued on Second Page.

Lawrence Every Day in "Evening World."
David Lawrence, whose Washington articles formed such a brilliant feature of the "Evening Post," now writes daily for the "Evening World." At this critical time all Washington thinks, says and does are vitally important to every thoughtful man and woman. They can be informed truthfully, intelligently and fully by Lawrence's dispatches.—Adv.

Harbor Situation Now Acute, With No Relief in Sight—Yards Piled High With Freight.

ACTUAL WANT ONLY MATTER OF DAYS UNLESS MEN RETURN

All Efforts by City, State and Federal Officials to Relieve Industrial Unrest Come to Naught.

EAST RIVER BOATMEN MAY QUIT

Embargo on Express Isolates Metropolis and Deliveries of Necessities Are Slow—Workers Deaf to All Appeals.

Industrial unrest has reached such a stage that New York city is threatened with an approaching famine of food and coal. The situation now is regarded as acute and unless some means is found of settling the trouble in various important vocations the stage of actual want is only a matter of days.

The strike of longshoremen, ferry and harbor workers and expressmen has virtually tied up transportation so far as New York is concerned. As a result of these strikes perishable foodstuffs are rotting on the docks and in ships, food staples cannot be unloaded from vessels, coal cannot be delivered to the retail and wholesale yards and what milk and vegetables reach the city are being shipped by circuitous and congested routes.

LONGSHOREMEN DECLINE TRUCE

Several Thousand Attend the Cooper Union Meeting, Indorse Strike.

JEERS GREET O'CONNOR

Union President Hooted Because of His Proposal for Resuming Work.

In spite of the plain language from President T. V. O'Connor, who told the men they had broken their pledged word to the Government, the public and the steamship lines, the 3,000 local representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association assembled in Cooper Union last night and voted down a proposal to return to work pending a resubmission of their demands to the National Wage Adjustment Commission.

O'Connor, who was quoted several days ago as saying the strike was the work of an I. W. W. element in the locals at this port and who has become exceedingly unpopular in consequence with both the radical and conservative members, had a hard time getting a hearing. Shortly after the meeting began he rose to speak, but the combination of booing on the part of his opponents and the cheering with which his friends among the delegates tried to drown the vocal disapproval of the opposition was too much for him, and after ten minutes ineffectual effort to restore quiet he retired to his seat.

After Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the A. F. of L.; Ben Tillet, general organizer of the British Docker's Union, and Richard Butler of Local 886 had spoken O'Connor made another attempt to be heard and this time he was successful. He explained in detail the various steps by which the demands of the men had been presented to the National Commission and the pledge which the organization had given that the workers would respect the decision, and declared that the pledge was not his but that of the individual members of the association, upon which they had voted three separate times without a single dissenting voice.

Denies I. W. W. Charge.

Referring to his reported remark that the present situation was the result of I. W. W. influences he said: "At no time, in no place, and to no person have I ever said that there were I. W. W.'s in this association. What I did say, and what you men know to be true was that the beginning of this strike in Brooklyn was engineered by the I. W. W. crowd there. It was begun by a mob of Italians who distributed I. W. W. circulars calling the longshoremen on strike. I do not believe that there was a single member of this association in that mob, but they began the strike; the union did not. They went on pier 37 and other piers in Brooklyn and ran the union men off those piers."

The entire meeting was marked by much noise and all the speakers were interrupted at times, but there was no serious disorder, at least inside the hall, which was filled to capacity. Even Ben Tillet, who caught the crowd with his assertion that he "had been through more strikes than any man present and had been in more jails, too," was subjected to occasional outbursts of hisses when he counselled caution and cool-headedness. He had never feared the

Continued on Fourth Page.

Practically all of the eggs, oysters, fish, lobster and similar food, as well as vegetables and other foodstuffs of a very perishable nature, are shipped into New York by express. This cannot be handled by the express companies because of the strike, and a further tieup of the harbor and a consequent increase in the difficulties of shipment and delivery is anticipated to-day by the possible strike of East River boatmen.

All attempts at a settlement of the various strikes failed yesterday. The men who have been trying to reach a basis of agreement declare that they have almost exhausted every means of appeal.

Express Embargo Here.

All express service to and from New York was suspended yesterday by the strike of 11,000 express drivers and platform men, which, coupled with the harbor tieup, left the city in a state resembling a siege.

The following order was sent to every express agent in the United States by Robert E. M. Cowie, vice-president of the American Railway Express Company, as soon as it was certain no goods could be delivered:

"On account of the strike of vehicle and platform men in New York city you will immediately embargo all business of every name and nature for Greater New York."

During the day quantities of shipments, including many tons of perishable food, arrived at the railway terminals here and in New Jersey, and were piled high on the station platform. Shipments will continue to arrive for several days, Mr. Cowie said, as thousands of carloads of goods consigned to New York were on the road when the embargo order was issued.

Owing to the strike of ferry and tugboat men shippers have turned to the express company for service, and the traffic was heavier than normal at the time of suspension.

Much of this freight is food, such as eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, oysters, lobsters, poultry and sea food which comes regularly to the city by express from all parts of the country.

"Every possible effort will be made to preserve these food products," Mr. Cowie said. "We will notify the consignees to call for their goods. What cannot be delivered will be shipped elsewhere and marketed, if possible; if not, the perishable stuff will have to be dumped."

He was asked if the express company will try to break the strike. "I cannot say what our plans will be," he replied. "To-day is a holiday and conditions are not normal; to-morrow we shall know better how to meet the situation."

No Effort to Break Strike.

No effort was made yesterday to make deliveries, and there was no call for police protection, as the strike proceeded in an orderly manner. The railroad depots were picketed by members of the strikers' union, No. 645, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers.

Employees in Jersey City joined the express strike at midnight. About 900 employees are affected.

The expressmen are striking for a settlement of demands made five months ago and which are under consideration by the wage board of the United States Railroad Administration. Mr. Cowie said the same conditions apply to 135,000 employees throughout the country, but he did not know whether the strike would spread outside of the metropolitan district.

He was in communication with Walker D. Hines, Director-General of the Railroad Administration, by telephone yesterday. Mr. Hines, at the request of Gov. Smith, had promised to see the wage board and expedite the settlement, but late last night no decision had been announced.

Gov. Smith telegraphed again yesterday renewing his request for immediate