

TWENTY INJURED IN STEEL STRIKE RIOTS

State Troopers Rescue Workers Attacked at Plant Near Pittsburgh.

MOBS MAKE TWO RAIDS

Braddock Officials Will Put Special Police on Duty in Town.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21.—Rioting which broke out in the Braddock steel mill district today was renewed to-night when a crowd of about fifty strikers and their sympathizers clashed with several workmen who had just left one of the plants shortly before 7 o'clock. One man was shot and many others were injured.

State troopers rushed to the scene on their mounts and rode into the mob, using riot clubs freely. When the troopers appeared the crowd retreated and bottles and an unidentified man drew a revolver and fired five shots, one of which struck Joseph Dinocck. He was not seriously hurt.

The troopers finally dispersed the mob and arrested two men, who had sustained severe injuries. In to-day's rioting more than a score of workmen were injured and they were rushed to a hospital.

Authorities of Braddock to-night announced that special policemen would be put on with the regular force immediately to assist State troopers in patrolling the streets.

The first fray at Braddock occurred a little after noon. Workmen in the Edgar Thomson plant were permitted to leave the mill for their lunch, the first time since the strike was called. When they attempted to return they were surrounded by a crowd near the mill gate and fighting started almost immediately.

The situation soon passed beyond control of the town police, and State policemen were summoned from Rankin, nearby. They answered the call mounted, and quickly cleared the streets, although a number of persons were injured. Fourteen men were arrested, and the mounted officers remained on duty in the streets.

No estimate of the number of injured was made by the authorities, who said that most of them were foreigners who were taken in hand by friends and not sent to hospitals. Seven, however, were taken to an emergency hospital, including one trooper, who returned to duty later.

Men employed at the Mingo Junction, Ohio, plant of the Carnegie Steel Company were said to have been attacked early in the day, a number being hurt. Efforts of citizens to have Gov. Cox send troops into the county to preserve peace were met by the declaration of the Mayor of Mingo Junction that he had sworn in a number of special officers and had the situation well in hand.

The Carnegie Steel Company, which owns the Mingo Junction plant, said no effort was being made to operate it, and that only a few hundred men had been sent in to clean up the place and make needed repairs.

All the steel union organizers in the district assembled here to-day for their weekly conference. They reported to W. W. Brown, secretary of the strike committee, that there was little change in the situation, according to an announcement at strike headquarters to-night.

GARY STRIKE NIGHT SHIFT.

Mill Works Double Turn First Time Since Strike Started.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Steel mills in the Chicago district claimed additional gains for operating forces from the return of the strikers to work. It is how, however, called the stories "pure propaganda."

Mill officials at Gary, Ind., said that 800 more men were employed to-day, and that they operated a night shift to-night for the first time since the strike started.

Military authorities announced the arrest of eighteen pickets at Gary on charges of intimidating workmen.

\$100,000 ESTATE FOR COMMON LAW WIFE

Jury Decides Mrs. Shelly Is G. G. Barnard's Widow.

A jury before Justice Kapper in the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I., yesterday awarded \$100,000 to Mary G. Shelly when it decided that she had proved herself to be the widow of George G. Barnard, who died at Amityville, L. I., December 26, 1915.

Barnard, who was a son of Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Smith, had a net worth of \$100,000 from John Anderson, his grandfather. Through the Farmers Loan and Trust Company he had converted into a trust, from which he was to receive the life income. He specified that when he died the principal was to go to his wife, if he had one, or to his children.

After Barnard's death the trust company turned over \$47,500 of the money in his possession to his four children, Mary A. Wagstaff, wife of Col. Alfred Wagstaff, president of the S. P. C. A.; Frances A. Ward, Alice Seabury and John C. Barnard. Soon afterward Mrs. Shelly appeared, she said that after a chance meeting on Riverside Drive they contracted a common law marriage December 18, 1901, and that she was entitled to the money. Yesterday the jury decided in her favor. It is expected that the case will be appealed. In the meantime the trust company will begin actions against Mr. Barnard's children by a prior marriage to recover the money paid to them.

MUST ISSUE FREE TRANSFERS.

Sharp Notice Sent to Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The Public Service Commission yesterday sent sharp notice to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which operates the surface line on Third avenue, between Eighty-sixth street and Fort Hamilton, that it must continue to issue and accept free transfers between the surface line and the subway at Eighty-sixth street.

According to the commission's letter addressed to Frank Lyman, president of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, an inspector of the commission yesterday could not get a transfer from the surface line to the subway, and when he presented a transfer issued by the subway agent it was refused by the conductor of the surface car. The commission's letter cites the provision of the contract between the city and the company and demands that the free transfers be restored at once.

Seaplanes Flying Northward.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 21.—Navy seaplanes 854 and 858, which left Pensacola yesterday on a test flight to Rockaway, L. I., arrived at Brunswick, Ga., to-day and were due here for the night. They probably resume their journey north to-morrow morning.

LIQUOR REFORM OR BONE DRY BRITAIN

People Must Choose, Warns Lord D'Abernon.

Continued from First Page.

grave him a dinner on Saturday night in the Italian gardens in Broome street in honor of his appointment. The Italians are working. Who put them to work? Dick Butler is the tool of Vaccarella. There are twenty-three L. W. W. locals in the organization."

Those at the meeting pledged themselves not to attend the gathering in Tammany Hall, held at the behest of Mayor Hylan, chairman of the committee on conciliation.

The hall was packed with probably 3,000 longshoremen when the Mayor, F. Paul A. Vaccarella and James L. Hughes of Philadelphia, the committee of conciliation, appeared. The orchestra was playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and the strikers were shouting in English and Italian, that Hylan would be the next President of the United States when the Mayor started telling how sorry he was they were on strike.

Hylan Hears Strike Is Over.

Some one told Mr. Hughes that the strike had been called off, and Mr. Hughes, tugging at Mayor Hylan's coat tail, conveyed this information to him. The Mayor changed the tenor of his argument and finally asked for an expression of opinion from the rank and file.

They came fast and insistently, the general impression the committee got being that the labor representatives desired to remain on strike until the steamship companies promised more money and better conditions. At certain times they were assured that the members would agree to Mayor Hylan's plan for them to return to work and leave the matter of wage adjustment in his hands. He would attempt to have their case reopened by the National Adjustment Commission, he said. "And you know when I make a promise I'm not a quitter."

At one such time Tom Weldon of Local No. 713 declared that "now we have the steamship men where we want them, let's stay out until they give us less terrible conditions." This sentiment became unanimous. Again Mayor Hylan reasoned with the men to return. Dick Butler interrupted and explained that the men were anxious to return when they could get \$1 an hour.

"I suggest," said the Mayor, "you men appoint the committee of three or four representatives from each local and meet our committee of conciliation later, say to-morrow. Have in writing everything you want and we will try to see what terms we can get for you."

Disension arose as soon as the committee had left. William Smith of Local 915, Constance Boatman, was appointed secretary and started recording names of delegates to the new committee. No one could agree on how the delegates were to be chosen and for a time there was nothing but noise.

Start to Leave Meeting.

Then while Butler hammered on the top of the table the 3,000 started walking out until fewer than 300 were left. Butler yelled to lock the door, but the crowd had decided it was supper time.

According to Frank Madden, business agent of Local 858, all members of that local who did not start back to work yesterday will return in the morning. They are employed chiefly at the Atlantic Fruit Company and the United Fruit Company's piers on East River. Since the strike started the local gained 800 new members, despite the efforts of

two or three agitators alleged to be in the L. W. W.

At the office of the International Mercantile Marine it was said the strikers are expected to return to-day. The White Star liner Celtic, due from Liverpool, will be the first ship for them to unload after which there will be six heavy cargo vessels which have been tied up for two weeks.

Enlisted men of the Twelfth Infantry did longshoremen's work at the army base in Brooklyn yesterday. The Swedish-American Steamship Company has announced sailings will be resumed at once, and officials of several other companies have started preparations for resumption of work on the theory that the strike is ended.

Printing Foremen Seek Strike's End

One Magazine Is Put Out Entirely on Multigraph.

A committee of printing shop foremen held a joint meeting with representatives of the labor committee of the Printers League and officials of the printing pressmen's union at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday afternoon in an effort to find some satisfactory way of untangling the mixup caused by the strike of insurgent job and book pressmen.

The foremen were told that the employers will not discuss terms until the secessionists reorganize and return to the international union. It was further stated that such a movement must exclude the strike leaders, Barney Nolan and James Bagley, with whom the employers' labor committee absolutely refuses to treat.

William Green, chairman of the employers' committee, said after the meeting that the foremen's delegation, which was headed by Charles J. McArthur, would carry this word to the men and try to effect a reconciliation with the union. This might be done to-day or not for ten days or possibly not at all.

The strike has already run for six weeks and has almost completely tied up the job and book printing trade. Many of the monthly magazines have delayed publication of their current issue. Dress Essentials, a publication devoted to the lace and embroidery trades, got out its October number yesterday, containing forty-four pages of advertising, fourteen pages of editorial comment and a number of illustrations, on the multigraph machine. The editorial pages were typewritten and the advertisements were hand lettered or reproduced from previous issues. The reproductions were photoreproduced.

This job was said to be the largest ever undertaken without the use of type or presses. The employers consider it a point gained in their favor.

MOTOR BANDITS ROB A SAFE.

Plee After Getting \$300 in Robbery in West Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—Five men with revolvers held up the watchman of the Sinclair Refining Company in West Springfield at 3 o'clock this morning, compelled him to lead them to the safe, from which they took about \$300, after which they escaped in a touring car.

DOCK WORKERS END STRIKE OF 45,000

Continued from First Page.

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The watchman, William J. Welner, said the men were unarmed and he, twelve and 30 years old. A police alarm was sent to surrounding places within half an hour. The car went west and a party resembling the one wanted was seen passing through Westfield just before news of the robbery was received.

U. S. MAY ACT TO HALT COAL STRIKE

Continued from First Page.

The usual procedure in ordering a strike of coal miners is to take a referendum vote," he said, "but in this case there was no such vote. The convention of miners' representatives at Cleveland fixed the schedule of demands by the men and I am informed that if the miners could get the chance to vote they would reject the proposal to strike. The fact is that this is not a strike of the miners, but of union officers and walking delegates. Congress certainly should act to prevent it if possible."

"Would it be within the constitutional powers of Congress to legislate for the prevention of a strike that would interfere with the production of articles entering into interstate commerce until the will of the men striking had been definitely ascertained?" asked Mr. Knox.

"The Senator is a better constitutional lawyer than I," replied Mr. Pomerene. "The country is still legally at war and the men are empowered to deal with the situation."

"How long may we expect," interposed Senator Warren (Wyo.), "that labor will continue to be exempted from the threat of strike in this case constitute a conspiracy in restraint of trade?"

"It is certainly to be hoped," replied Mr. Pomerene, "that the government will develop from the agitation of the question. I cannot understand what humanitarian principles can prompt men to threaten, if I have not been told that the men and babies may starve unless you surrender."

Mr. Frelinghuysen declared there was no "collective bargaining" in the procedure of the miners. "They leave no opportunity for bargaining, but make demands which must be met without discussion or revision else the strike would be called. The miners have come and have laid down hard and fast demands and have said: 'Here is what we demand; take it or leave it. Pay us a billion dollars a year more, trust in our ability to produce in a thirty hour week enough coal to keep your industries going and you from freezing or we will close up the nation as tight as a drum November 1.'"

Increase in Cost Bared.

"The two chief demands which I have already referred to, a 60 per cent. increase in wages and the establishment of a six hour working day and a five day working week, together with certain auxiliary demands, would involve an increase of from \$2 to \$2.50 in cost of each ton of bituminous coal delivered to the consumer. This would aggregate fully a billion dollars in the country as a whole."

"I hold in my hand a carefully prepared table which I shall ask to be printed in the Congressional Record in connection with my remarks. Based upon the figures of the United States Geological Survey of the bituminous coal consumption during 1917, I am able to show to what extent the people of the several States, the consumers of bituminous coal, will be penalized if the demands of the miners are granted."

"As a result of proposals in place among the industry on a six hour basis," in response to an insistent demand of labor negotiators an eight hour day has been legalized. "Was more do labor organizations want? Yet here we have almost 400,000 men insisting that over two days

EXPRESSMEN SEND LEADERS TO HINES

Striking Chauffeurs and Teamsters Seek Early Decision by Wage Board.

The striking chauffeurs and teamsters of the American Railway Express Company sent a delegation of labor leaders to Washington yesterday to see Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, in a final attempt to obtain a decision for the wage board of the Railroad Administration, which has had their demands under consideration since last May.

The delegation will meet Daniel Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who is in Washington handling the affairs of express employees throughout the country, some of whom are threatening to follow the example of the New York organization and strike without the sanction of their union leaders.

A petition has been presented to Director Hines asking him to hasten the decision of the wage board. As soon as he replies to this petition word will be sent to the strikers here and they will hold a meeting to vote on the continuation of the strike. No answer was received from Mr. Hines to the telegram sent him last Saturday by the union, in which he was informed that the men had decided not to return to work until some action is taken by the authorities.

Word reached headquarters of the teamsters union here last night that Director Hines was in conference with members of the international brotherhood yesterday. No particulars were given, but Martin Lacey, secretary of local No. 445, issued orders for a special meeting at the Manhattan Casino, 165th street and Eighth avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Lacey said he would not be surprised if the men were back on their jobs again inside of twenty-four hours.

FISH HANDLERS STRIKE.

Demand \$40 a Week Wage From Dealers.

A strike of 1,000 fish handlers, weighers and checkers goes into effect at Fulton Market to-day following a refusal of forty fish dealers to increase wages from \$30 and \$35 a week to \$40. The union workers met yesterday at 111 South street and decided to let the fish rot on the market before they would return at the old wage. The strike was called on by dealers who had agreed to the new scale as well as the others.

The demand for more money became general. It was said, when it became known that a dealer was paying his men \$3 a day and selling fish for 1 cent a pound. The other handlers thought if this could be done in one case it could be done in others, and the demands were served.

WALES'S PLAN UNDECEDED.

Visit to Washington Depends Upon Wilson's Condition.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the report that the Prince of Wales has abandoned his visit to Washington.

The advisability of the trip has been under discussion here since President Wilson's illness but no decision has been announced. The belief here is that the Prince's visit will depend upon whether President Wilson will be able to receive him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Wilson's Cabinet held its usual weekly meeting at the White House to-day, with Secretary Lansing of the State Department presiding. Owing to the absence of Secretary Wilson, who was conferring with representatives of the coal miners and operators, the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners November 1 was not taken up.

The Cabinet also discussed without reaching a decision the matter of a protest against the allocation to the Allies of the twelve oil tankers owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and formerly operated under the German flag. These ships were in German waters during the war and were ordered turned over to Italy, France and Belgium by the International Naval Commission.

WILSON GETS PROTECTOR BILL.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Administration bill extending the food control act to clothing and providing penalties for profiteering was transmitted to President Wilson to-day, after it had been signed by Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Gillett.

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Lea & Perrins SAUCE

A perfect seasoning for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Gravies, Chops, Cheese, Eggs and Salad Dressing. Be sure it is

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SAVE 1/4 TO 1/2 GAS

JUHASZ Multi-Carburetor

Just the carburetor for your motor. It produces 100% vaporization. More power greater economy. No adjustment. GUARANTEED. Juhasz Carburetor Co., 245 West 40th St., Tel. Bryant 4328. SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.

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Maibohm Six

THE MAIBOHM LIGHT-WEIGHT "SIX" is designed to run economically in the hands of the man or woman who is going to run and maintain it. The motor is a valve-in-the-head modified aeroplane power plant and gives mileage beyond the ordinary. It is not uncommon for private owners in different parts of the country to get 28 miles to the gallon—which is extraordinary considering the poor quality fuel which an engine has to turn into working power these days. And tire mileage, due to the light weight and scientific construction of this great car, is unusually high.

To the woman who drives her own car the MAIBOHM LIGHT-WEIGHT "SIX" makes a distinct appeal. It is so responsive that gear-shifting is rarely necessary. In congested traffic it can be throttled down to a crawl in high speed, and in tight places it shows its fine flexibility in quick acceleration.

The supreme effort of a master coach-builder is disclosed in the body styles; the Maibohm Company has been producing exclusive coach work for more than thirty years. They appeal to the feminine love of grace and beauty, while satisfying the demand for comfort and room.

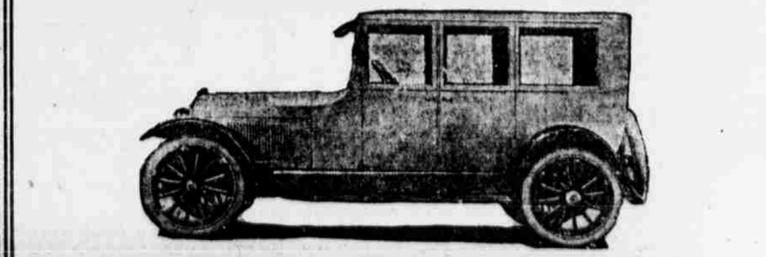
Production of the MAIBOHM LIGHT-WEIGHT "SIX" is concentrated in one chassis type and three styles of bodies—5-passenger Touring Car, 5-passenger Sedan and 4-passenger Brougham.

THE MAIBOHM LIGHT-WEIGHT "SIX" IS AN EXCEPTIONAL CAR AT AN UNUSUALLY LOW PRICE

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Time counts when you need a physisic. TIME counts when you need a physisic, because constipation, if neglected, is frequently the fore-runner of colds, grippe, tonsillitis, influenza and more serious ailments. When you are constipated, germs multiply in your intestinal tract and poisonous waste matter is absorbed into the blood. Yet many people parley with constipation by taking slow-acting cathartics of uncertain and incomplete action. When you take such a cathartic you waste valuable hours—only to find that you are still constipated. Pluto Water is positive insurance of complete, prompt bowel movement, yet it is gentle and pleasant and does not affect digestion. By its antiseptic, stimulating properties, Pluto restores health and normal activity to the entire eliminative system. Pluto Water is bottled at French Lick Springs, Indiana, and is a recognized curative agent for kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders. Your physician prescribes it.

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BOTTLED AT FRENCH LICK SPRINGS FRENCH LICK INDIANA

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PLUTO WATER AMERICA'S PHYSIC

PIND HIGHEST INDIAN TOWER.

Other Discoveries Show Evolution of Prehistoric Architecture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Dr. J. Walter Fenwick, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has just returned from two months field work on the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado. This park is the only one reserved by the Government for the protection of ancient buildings. The field work of the last summer was devoted to a cliff dwelling called Square Tower House, from a high tower situated midway in its length.

This tower is forty feet high and is the highest building constructed of masonry by Indians north of Mexico before the coming of the whites. It adds to the unique feature the best known example of prehistoric masonry, shown in the construction of the roofs of two circular rooms. The original rafters are still in place, showing the marks of stone which were used by the builders. The whole ruin measures 135 feet in length. An unexpected result of the field work this summer was the discovery of many inconspicuous buildings among the cedars on top of the plateau. The evidences of these buildings before excavating were very obscure, but they are so numerous that they are now being hurriedly excavated.

One of these small buildings when excavated was found to be a very ancient temple probably the oldest on the mesa. From this old building to the cliff houses lies the evolution of the highest form of prehistoric architecture in our country.

COURT ENFORCES LIQUOR BAN.

U. S. Judge Fines, Then Warns in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Oct. 21.—Four liquor dealers pleaded guilty to-day before Judge Witman in the United States Court here, charged with violating the war time prohibition law. They were fined \$140 each and served notice on all liquor dealers that if there are any more of these cases coming into this court to annoy the United States government this court will impose sentences of imprisonment in conjunction with the fines," said Judge Witman.

"All pleas will be of no avail. This business must be stopped. There can be no questions raised. The Government must be upheld, and this court will use its full power to uphold the law."