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MATRON WHIPS BOY UNTIL HIS BODY BLEEDS

Woman Is Dismissed, Child's Mother Meanwhile Securing Warrant for Her Arrest

HYSTERICAL OVER SPASM OF ANGER

Methodist Orphanage Officials Discharge Mrs. Short, Who Is Dangerously Ill Now—Little Fellow's Back a Mass of Bruises and Blisters Where Lash Struck.

CHARGED with having beaten Cleveland Wells, a nine-year-old boy, until his body was black and blue with stripes and bruises, Mrs. Short, matron at the Methodist Orphanage, is now at a hospital in Richmond, where, it is said, she was once on the verge of death from taking an overdose of medicine, and a warrant, charging her with assault, was being sought by the police. It is out for her arrest. She has been dismissed from the institution.

The boy is now at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Thomas L. Perkins, 1399 West Gary Street, where he was taken on Tuesday, two days after the alleged beating. He was sent last night by a reporter of The Times-Dispatch. From his shoulders down to his waist he was black and blue. He had, he declared, been whipped three times, the last time while he was lying in bed, and his back bore mute testimony to the severe thrashings he had received. He was questioned sharply about the alleged beatings, but he evaded the questions by his training, that he could answer only yes and no. His mother was upstairs in her bed, while he had been taken after she had been overwhelmed with sorrow and indignation. His aunt, Mrs. Perkins, remained to do the talking he was unable to do.

Found by Accident. Had it not been, it was stated last night, for a visit of Mrs. Susan Wells to the Rev. A. B. Sharpe, who recently discovered. When his mother, a widow with three small children, visited the asylum on Monday the boy touched his small sister on the shoulder and beckoned her to follow him upstairs to his dormitory. There, when he knew he was free for the time being from surveillance, he uncovered his back and disclosed the bruises. The girl immediately went to her mother and disclosed all. The boy was brought downstairs again, and examined by his mother. Still weak from his wounds, which were plainly visible on his little body, he refused at first to talk, still afraid that the switch would again be applied to his shoulders. But a glance was all that was needed to convince the mother, who at once called on the distracted mother, who asked at once that her boy be released from the orphanage. His release could not then be arranged, but on Tuesday Mrs. Perkins went to the asylum, and after signing papers of adoption, procured his freedom and brought him to her own home, where, she stated last night, she expects to keep him.

Mr. Sharpe Acts Quickly. As soon as the information of the alleged cruel beating became known to the Rev. A. B. Sharpe, the recently appointed superintendent of the orphanage, Mrs. Short was summarily dismissed from the service. She was seated on a balcony on the upper floor when the news of her discharge was conveyed to her. She fainted, and a telephone call was sent to her home. Mrs. Sharpe, a nurse at a local hospital, who called to Dr. George Ben Johnston or his assistant, Dr. Willis, to go out to her sister's relief.

Nearer of the physicians could give any summary of Dr. Willis' report. Mrs. Short was in such a nervous condition that it was found necessary to bring her at once to a hospital. For some time, it was declared, she was in a precarious condition, and it was on the verge of death from taking an overdose of a quelling medicine.

"At Cleveland's age," said Mrs. Perkins, "almost any misdeed would be forgivable, and would certainly not be any excuse for the treatment which he received. His only crime was, as they stated, to cut a drapery on a mantelpiece with a large pair of scissors which were left lying on the mantel. He admitted cutting it a small extent. The drapery was replaced. It had been slashed three or four times, and it was suggested that some other boy had taken part in the cutting and had done most of the work."

Whipped Until He Bleeds. The boy declared that he had been whipped three times. On the last occasion he was lying in his bed when Mrs. Short administered the finishing strokes, and was clothed only in his nightgown. Even after that, according to the story he told, he was sent down to Mr. Sharpe to be corrected. He began to cry when he entered Mr. Sharpe's office, and the latter made him kneel on the floor. As soon as the superintendent saw the stripes, he told the boy to go back to his room, and refrained from using the switch himself.

It was on Monday afternoon that Mrs. Wells went out to see her child. No information of the beating was given to her until she had seen the boy's body. She broke down and wept, and protested against what seemed to be a cruel assault on her child. On Tuesday Mrs. Perkins, her sister, went to the asylum in a carriage and signed her name to the papers of adoption, bringing the boy back with her. He is now staying with her, and Mrs. Perkins said last night will never go back to the orphanage. He had been there only a few months, and was sent there because his widowed mother was unable to care for all her children. She has three children, one of them, the youngest, not yet being a year old. She had slaved and worked for them. It is said, until she was no longer able to provide the necessary support. Then, on the advice of friends and relatives, she took the boy to the asylum. She was in the

MINISTER TO BREWERS

Much to Blame Them for, But Not Morally Worse Than Others.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—Declaring that "the National Advocates of the Anti-Saloon League have overhot the mark," and that their statements are "grossly exaggerated where they are not purposely misleading," the board of trustees of the United States Brewers' Association, which opened its forty-ninth annual convention here to-day, went on record with the additional declaration that the so-called "prohibition wave" has reached its apex, and that "reaction is already beginning to set in."

About 300 delegates were present when Julius Liebmann, of New York, president, delivered his annual address, reviewing the brewing industry and making various comments on the situation with reference to the anti-saloon movement.

The members of the association are said to control two-thirds of the beer output of the United States. One of the features of the convention was the public meeting to-night, at which the principal speaker was the Rev. John H. Peters, chairman of the committee of fourteen which is investigating the liquor question in New York.

All the speakers at the public meeting advocated the wiping out of saloons that are not conducted according to law. They also urged a better enforcement of reasonable and fair liquor laws. President Liebmann presided and presented the report of the prohibition movement, the minister frankly told the brewers that the liquor dealers for themselves are partly responsible for the agitation in that they have not always conducted their business properly. Speaking especially of conditions in New York City, he said the saloon business has shouldered the responsibility for political corruption and other evils and faunted in the face of the people the fact that they are not doing it.

FOR 36,000 PROJECTILES

Tredegar Company Among Those Bidding on Government Supplies.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Proposals for the manufacture of 36,000 projectiles, each weighing 1.400 pounds, and costing over \$53,000, were opened to-day at the War Department. The Bethlehem Steel Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa., submitted the lowest bid at \$169.25 each for the 2.900 six-inch projectiles, and for the 7,000 six-inch, at \$140 each. For the 2,000 seven-inch, the Tredegar Company, of Richmond, was lowest bidder at \$155 each. Fifty of these are to be made for use in the new four-inch gun now being constructed at the navy yard for experimental purposes. The gun was designed in anticipation of the need of a projectile for the new 4.7-inch gun, which will fire a 1,400-pound projectile.

NORFOLK WANTS RELIEF

Quarantine Regulations Injurious Affecting Commercial Interests.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Pointing out that the commercial interests of Virginia are injuriously affected because of the quarantine regulations at Norfolk, a committee of physicians from that city to-day conferred with Surgeon-General Sherman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, with a view to having the Federal regulations in regard thereto removed. The committee consisted of Drs. Edward W. Field and Southgate Leigh.

JUSSERAND ON THE TARIFF

French Ambassador Makes Some Observations on Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 2.—In an interview here last night, Ambassador Jusserand talked briefly about the issues involved in the tariff discussion now going on in the United States Senate.

Taft Accepts Invitation

Will Participate in Gloucester Day Exercises on August 4.

GLoucester, MASS., June 2.—President Taft has accepted an invitation to be present and participate in the elaborate festivities which will mark Gloucester Day, to be observed August 4, according to an announcement made by the Gloucester Day committee.

OFF FOR THE NORTH

Big Battleship Concludes Its Visit to Mississippi Waters.

FASCATA, MISS., June 2.—The visit of the United States battleship Mississippi to the waters contiguous to this port for the purpose of relieving the State of Mississippi with service duty was ended to-day. The man-of-war left its place of anchorage at Fascata, Miss., at 10 o'clock this morning by returning officers who had at Fascata, Miss., last night. It goes direct to Philadelphia.

BID DISAPPEARS FROM STRONG BOX

Allis Chalmers' Offer Cannot Be Found, Though No Comment is Made.

ANOTHER CLAIMS BID WAS ALTERED

Westinghouse Lawyers Charge That Specifications Were Added by General Electric Company. Must Recommend Highest Award or Call for New Proposals for Plant.

SOMEWHAT ungraciously the Council Committee on Electricity last night attracted the representatives of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company a hearing, not in reply to Engineer Trafford, as they have been asking since the bids were first opened in April, but an opportunity to make certain statements as to the award of contract for the proposed municipal electric plant to the General Electric Company, and to these statements Engineer Trafford is yet to make his reply.

A sensation, which failed to arouse the committee to action, was the announcement by Clerk McDowell that the bid of the Allis-Chalmers Company had been abstracted from a strong box in his possession, and could not be found. The Allis-Chalmers Company, he said, had submitted a duplicate bid which tallied in its total figures, according to the minutes of the committee. No bid was taken by the committee, and there was no comment on the fact that one of the bids had been lost or mislaid.

Changed Its Bid. More serious, possibly, in its effect was the charge by the Westinghouse Company that the General Electric Company had altered the specifications in its bid after the hearing before the subcommittee representatives of the General Electric Company admitted that in the original bid there had been no specifications for the lamps, which the subcommittee had determined to require, and which had thereupon been added by agents of the General Electric Company.

It was in the supplementary specifications that there was a description of the cut-outs not called for in the specifications, but which, it is claimed, are worth as much as \$3,000 more to the city than the design offered by other bidders.

The hearing in the main was technical, and at points directly conflicting when the matter was recommitted to the laymen present to follow.

Stress was laid on the statement made by Engineer Trafford on the floor of the Common Council that the greater efficiency of the General Electric machinery made it worth more money to the city than that offered by competitors. Engineers for the Westinghouse Company were willing to admit a small fraction of greater efficiency, but they insisted that it was more than offset by a much greater efficiency of their steam plant, holding that with the normal use of both, the Westinghouse plant would be the cheaper in operation.

Cannot Alter Award. Although the Westinghouse Company got its hearing, it went into it with a handicap. Contrary to statements made on the floor of the Council, the Mayor's veto, a written opinion from City Attorney Pollard addressed to Councilman Huber was to the effect that the committee only had before it the question of whether the award should be sustained in its veto or not.

Mr. Pollard held that the committee might have a full hearing and consider other points than those involved in the veto message of the Mayor, but that it could not properly go further in its report than to recommend that the award be adopted notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, or else that the Mayor be sustained, in which case all bids would be thrown out, and the committee, without further instructions, would be in a position to call for new bids.

ATTORNEY DEFIES COURT

Threat of July Term No Terrors for Him, Henry Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 2.—A dozen witnesses, who had filed disconnected portions of testimony, told their stories to-day before the jury in the case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, charged with obstructing justice. The case of the prosecution, which was opened on April 15, is drawing to a close.

John H. Helms, formerly employed by the defense as a detective, identified a number of documents as reports stolen from the office of the United States detective for the State. When Helms testified that he had delivered to Calhoun copies of some of the stolen reports, Earl Rogers, attorney for the defense, called the witness and had committed perjury. Helms jumped to his feet and defied Rogers to substantiate his charge. Before the wrangle was over Judge Lawlor threatened to send to jail any witness who addressed an insulting question or remark to a witness.

Later Assistant District Attorney Henry declared himself willing to take a position as a witness, giving a statement of the court and accept the consequences.

"There is no necessity for your assuming a position antagonistic to this court, Mr. Henry," said Judge Lawlor. "I will put myself in an antagonistic position to the court if the witnesses I present are not protected," said Henry.

Judge Lawlor then consented to a review of the testimony given by a witness to whose statements Mr. Henry had objected, and the storm blew over.

RELIEVED OF ALL DUTY

Orders Issued Yesterday Affecting Five Retired Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Orders relieving five retired naval officers of active duty were issued yesterday by the chief director of the active duty of the new administration, were issued to-day. Rear Admiral Kaspar E. Goodrich, formerly commandant of the New York Navy Yard, who was relieved of duty and ordered to his home, it is doubtful whether Secretary Meyer will designate another officer to fill the place. The other officers relieved by to-day's orders are Captains W. Winder and J. D. Gow, at the Boston Navy Yard; Charles Laird, at the Washington Navy Yard, and C. G. Calkins, at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I.

HAS AMPLE CASH ON HAND

Santa Fe Will Issue, However, \$20,000,000 in Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 2.—An issue of approximately \$20,000,000 of 4 per cent gold bonds was authorized, to-day, by the directors of the Santa Fe and Santa Fe Railway Company. Stockholders were invited to subscribe to this issue, a total of 12 per cent of the holdings of stock at 104 and accrued interest. The bonds will mature in 1955 and are convertible into stock at 131 1/2, at the option of the holders.

The directors announced that the company had had ample cash on hand to meet its capital requirements, but it intends in the near future to make important extensions and investments. The company is desirous to increase its earning capacity, and has deemed it prudent to make this provision for new capital at this time, in contemplation of such proposed work.

SOLDIERS FIGHT FIRE

Bucket Brigade Carried Water a Quarter of a Mile From Ocean.

PORTLAND, ME., June 2.—A combined force of 500 regular soldiers from the garrison at Fort McKinley, under command of Colonel Charles E. Barrett, of the Department of the Maine, and 400 militia, including Lieutenant Henry Pike, and fifty men of the Portland Fire Department, on Thursday, fought a bucket brigade of 200 men and brought water from the ocean, nearly a quarter of a mile, to the fire. The fire was extinguished by the bucket brigade, and the Thirty-seventh and Ninetieth Companies used hand hose-carts.

CONVICTED OF MURDER

Italian's Weapon Was Spoke from Wheel of His Wagon.

TAMPA, FLA., June 2.—Onaferio Chirame, charged with killing B. Labella, a wealthy Italian merchant, was convicted to-day, with commendation to mercy. Labella's body was discovered in the suburbs of the city, and evidence indicated that Chirame was seen coming from the place in a covered wagon. A bullet wound in the back of the head was identified as a spoke from Chirame's wagon wheel. The murder was evidently committed at Chirame's home and the body hauled to the place of concealment.

OVERCOME WHILE UPBRADING PARTY

La Follette, Calling Republicans to Task, Forced by Heat to Stop.

DOWNWARD REVISION PROMISED, HE SAYS

Accuses Leaders of Violating Pledge Made in Recent Election—Gore Astounds Senators With Accuracy of His Memory—Long Sessions Will Begin To-Day.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—With the adoption of a resolution providing for sessions aggregating ten hours daily, the Senate to-day heard a suggestion of a policy to limit dilatory motions, an earnest protest at once coming from Senator Bacon and others.

The Vice-President, basing his action upon a precedent made in the last Congress when the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill was under consideration, held that the absence of a quorum could not be called to the attention of the Senate if the Senate occupying the floor declined to yield for that purpose. Senator Bacon declared that this was one of the revolutionary rulings made when the currency bill was under consideration, and that under it there would be a true abuse of parliamentary rules. He announced his intention of obtaining a full discussion of this question by the introduction of a resolution to be considered by the Committee on Rules.

Long Sessions Begin To-Day. Although the 100th announced yesterday that night sessions would begin this evening, a decision was reached to-day to defer the rule of ten hours' work until to-morrow, when it will be put into effect.

Long sessions dealing with the pledge of party leaders with respect to a revision of the tariff was begun by Senator La Follette to-day, and will be continued to-morrow. By numerous quotations he maintained that the cotton schedule had been the pledge of the party for revision downward, and he declared that before he concluded his speech he would demonstrate amply that on the whole the pending bill placed the customs duties above the rates of the Dingley law and until 1904, he said, the control of trusts had been extended to 8,864 plants, with a capital of more than \$1,000,000,000.

Senator Nelson also discussed the tariff bill and quoted numerous comparisons between the existing law and the pending measure, with the intention of showing that in the cotton schedule the rates had been raised from 20 to 50 per cent, above the Dingley law by the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties.

Senator Elkins spoke at length, advocating a duty on coal and petroleum. He urged a schedule of construction to be put under consideration at day, but no feature of it was passed on.

BLIND SENATOR ANTOURISHES THEM

Senator Gore astonished the Senate by the citation of a long list of cotton and woolen manufacturing companies, giving their earnings, capital assets, surplus, and so on.

He undertook to show that corporations engaged in the cotton and woolen industries are making very large earnings. The speech was one that no other Senator has attempted to make without constant reference to notes, but the blind statesman from the Southwest found no difficulty in giving offhand the greatest variety of details without the ability to assist his memory in any way. Referring to the cotton and woolen manufacturers and with a rasping and snister tone, the Oklahoma Senator said he did not blame them for their large earnings.

"I know they are intelligent citizens," he said, "judging from their business success and from their selection of United States Senators."

Senator Nelson followed. "The business interests of the country need to be alarmed," he said, "and they are being alarmed by the tariff. The tariff indicates, because there will be no downward revision," he declared, after saying the understanding in his State was that the tariff would be lowered. "The tariffing they would do to us," he continued, "is to see how far they can mark up their goods. At least there will be no downward revision that they themselves do not consent to."

LARGE INCREASE MADE

"I have demonstrated," said Mr. Nelson, after he had concluded his analysis of the cotton schedule, "that this bill increases all of these duties from 20 per cent, to more than 50 per cent, over the rates of the present Dingley law."

TO CROSS OCEAN IN AIRSHIP

Joseph Brucker Says He Will Make Trip Next Year.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Joseph Brucker, president of the Aero Navigation Society, said yesterday that he was more sanguine than ever, in view of the recent long-distance trip of the Zeppelin airship, that a dirigible balloon will be successful. "I do not agree," he said, "with the views of the Wright brothers that an airship to cross the ocean needs to carry a large quantity of fuel. I propose to build a dirigible balloon in the line of the northeast trade winds. My present intention is to start next May or June from either Cadiz or Lisbon. My ship will be in reality a motorboat suspended by a balloon, and the motor that drives the airship will be able to propel the boat through the water should we come down. If the worst happens we can cut the balloon and make our way to land in our motorboat."

ECHO OF THE HEINZE CASE

Director Robinson Given More Time in Contempt Charge.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Sanford Robinson, a director of the Copper Company, and counsel for F. Augustus Heinze, its president, to-day was given more time in the contempt charge of court made against him by United States District Attorney Wise yesterday. Judge Robinson, in the United States Circuit Court, granted the adjournment on the application of counsel for Mr. Robinson, who had needed more time to consult with the counsel.

The accusation against Mr. Robinson is a development in an attempt of District Attorney Wise to obtain possession of the books of the United Copper Company for use in proceedings against Augustus Heinze, who was charged with contempt of court made against him by United States District Attorney Wise yesterday. Judge Robinson, in the United States Circuit Court, granted the adjournment on the application of counsel for Mr. Robinson, who had needed more time to consult with the counsel.

ONCE HIS FAVORITE SERVANT

Chicago Man Identifies Johann Salvatore as Austrian Archduke.

CHICAGO, June 2.—John B. Taunton, a servant in the employ of Johann Salvator, Archduke of Austria, has identified Johann Salvatore, the Painesville machinist, as the missing nobleman.

It was said that Jaeger recognized Salvatore immediately upon their meeting in the employ of Johann Salvator and appeared to remember him. Later Salvatore said Jaeger was once his servant. During the trial Jaeger said he engaged Jaeger after renouncing his imperial titles and birthrights.

Jaeger is said to have accompanied him upon his final sea voyage from Austria-Hungary, and which was reported to have killed Johann and his wife, who was a Viennese opera singer.

SON IS UNRELENTING

Young Man Who Had Mother Arrested Has No Sympathy for Her.

TAUNTON, MASS., June 2.—Lyman B. Briggs, who had his mother arrested in Roxbury last Friday, charged with embezzling \$100,000 from her, said \$100,000 each, said yesterday.

"Let her stay in jail. I have no sympathy for her," he said, "and I am glad to see her father will me by plunging in the stock market and in backing inventors. During the trial I have said my mother has spent over \$100,000, and now she has nothing to show for it."

Briggs is said to have a collapse of the heart, and he has been in the hospital here, unable to furnish bonds for her release until the hearing on Thursday. Although she was not a wealthy woman, Taunton a few years ago, she was not able to secure \$100,000 bail. Her former friends seem to have no sympathy for her.

THREE GO TO RISON

Sentence Passed on Men Convicted of Fraud in Exploiting Mine.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 2.—Frank H. May, who was convicted of fraud in exploiting a mine, was sentenced to serve a year and a day in the United States prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and to pay a fine of \$500 each, and John B. How was fined \$500 in the Federal court here to-day for fraud in promoting the sale of dynamite.

The United States district attorney made a plea to the court for leniency on behalf of John B. How, who was charged with the sale of dynamite. The judge said the young man's punishment should be only a fine and costs.

How is said to have a collapse of the heart, and he has been in the hospital here, unable to furnish bonds for her release until the hearing on Thursday. Although she was not a wealthy woman, Taunton a few years ago, she was not able to secure \$100,000 bail. Her former friends seem to have no sympathy for her.

MOBS OVERRUN CITY, BURN CARS, FIGHT POLICE

Wild Night in Philadelphia Results in Injury to More Than One Hundred.

STRIKE-BREAKERS FLY IN TERROR

Leave Cars Standing in Street at Mercy of Crowds—Policeman Shot in Back and Said to Be Dying—Trouble Has Political Feature.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 2.—One policeman shot and probably fatally injured, nearly a hundred persons bruised and battered either by policemen or strike sympathizers, and five cars wrecked and then burned is the result of an attempt on the part of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to operate their cars to-night by imported strike-breakers.

The point at which the most serious rioting occurred is known as the Kensington Mill District. In this section of the city there lives nearly every nationality, the foreign element predominating. When the Rapid Transit Company announced this afternoon that cars would be run to-night nearly all the storekeepers in the Kensington District, knowing the temper of the residents there, closed their stores promptly at the time.

As one car after another left the barn crowds stood on the street corners in sullen silence. Finally a boy cried: "Scab!" and immediately he was pursued by a policeman who was riding on the car. The officer attempted for the youth the crowd closed in upon him, and so quickly was this done that he was unable to draw his revolver. This weapon was taken from him, and he believed to have been the same revolver with which the German Levin was shot a few minutes later.

Flame of Fury. The fire which had been smoldering now burst into a flame of fury. The objects of the mob were the cars on Avenue, and in less than half an hour seven cars were wrecked, five being completely demolished and burned. The police officials were powerless at the moment to combat the mob, but a riot call brought half a hundred bluecoats to the rescue, and the crowd was driven back.

But the damage had been done and there was little need of the presence of police. In fact, the riot was made to run cars from the barn. While this serious disturbance was in progress the rioters were in possession of the city there were riotous acts of the car barns at Sixteenth and Jackson Streets in the downtown district, at Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and at Forty-first and Haverford Avenue in the West Philadelphia district. The crowd grew menacing, when the attempt was made to run cars from the downtown barns, and a policeman who endeavored to quell the disturbance was ducked in the water, and another was shot in the back of the head.

In the Kensington district, where many mills are located, feeling ran high. Mobs of men, women and children pulled motormen and conductors from their cars, forcing them to quit their work. In some instances cars were set on fire, and in other cases thrown across the tracks. The police were powerless to control the angry strike sympathizers. When they charged a mob it separated, only to form again in the vicinity of another car.

Dragged From Cars. Officials of the company announced to-day that night cars would be run for the first time since the beginning of the strike. When the cars were started, every car that could be got into the barns was taken off the street. Several policemen were injured during the rioting.

Though the most serious rioting occurred in the mill district in Kensington, cars were attacked in many other parts of the city. In West Philadelphia dynamite caps were placed on the tracks and crowds stoned the strike-breakers when they attempted to bring out cars, forcing them to quit their work. In the downtown section conductors and motormen were pulled from cars and clothes torn from their backs by mobs of strike sympathizers. In some cases the terrified strike-breakers had to be taken to private houses and guarded by police to save them from bodily harm.

Policeman Shot. In Kensington there were five big strikes, and throughout the evening the district was filled with a howling mob. As far as can be learned, the striking street car men themselves did not take any part in the rioting. They were kept confined by their leaders in the various meeting places.

The imported strike-breakers proved to be a disappointment to the company, many of them deserting the cars at the first sign of trouble, and leaving the streets to the mob. Several of them applied to the strikers for aid to return to New York, saying that they had been brought here under misrepresentation.

During the course of the Kensington riots Frederick Levy was shot in the back of the head, and is said to be in a dying condition. In the same section one block of five cars were piled in the street, after being partially demolished with paving stones, and were then set on fire.

At least 100 persons have been more or less seriously injured. Has Its Politics. During the day the company claimed to have operated a few more cars than on the previous days of the strike. Charles W. Taft, the union car man, admitted that some additional cars had been run with the strike-breakers, but said the strikers had won over most of the old men, and none of those who had gone on strike were weakened.

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