

RUN ON A BANK IS STRIKERS' REVENGE

Stock Yards Unionists Launch Panic Among Depositors and Long Line Forms

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The strike in the packing houses was practically lost sight of today in the excitement attending a run on the Drovers' Trust and Savings bank, one of the stock yards institutions. The rush of the depositors to the bank started early today because of a rumor that one of the packers' representatives had withdrawn his money from the institution and reports that the bank was being used by the packing companies as an adjunct in paying off their new employees who have taken the places of the strikers.

All day long hundreds of excited depositors, most of whom had only small sums in the bank, stood in line waiting to withdraw their deposits. When the closing hour arrived this afternoon there were 1,000 persons in line. The officers of the bank determined to meet the emergency called in extra help and remained open until every depositor who appeared was paid. The paying tellers were kept busy until nearly 8 o'clock. By that time every man in line had been paid in full and fresh ones ceased to come. It is estimated 3,000 depositors were paid today. When the run was at its height the bank withdrew \$100,000 of its deposit with the Commercial National bank and a like amount from the First National bank in order to prevent any possibility of the bank being unable to meet its obligation.

Many of the workmen now on strike in the packing plants have deposits in the Drovers' Trust and Savings bank, but the majority of the persons who gathered about the place today for their money were small tradesmen in the stock yards district and working people who are not and have not been connected in a labor capacity with the packing plants.

The Teamsters' union, the members of which are on strike, have \$200,000 on deposit in the bank, but no effort was made to withdraw this money today, the secretary of the union deciding that the money will remain where it is as the bank is as solid as a rock.

Rumors of another peace conference between the packers and the strikers were occasioned tonight by the appearance at the live stock exchange of J. M. Boardman and M. E. Milner, president and secretary of the Montana Roundup association, an organization of drovers, which sends nearly 250,000 head of cattle to the yards each year. Although the stock yards officials and packers representatives denied any knowledge of any peace move, it is known the Montana men will try to arrange a conference.

TRIES SUICIDE TO SAVE HIS FAMILY

Insured for \$400, Painter Attempts to Jump From Williamsburg Bridge

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A little woman with eyes as blue as the sky and a troubled look on her pleasant face turned the corner of Third avenue into Tenth street, paused, staggered a little, and then went down in a heap. Kind hands carried her to the drug store on the corner, where she sat up, asked for her baby, and then hurried home as fast as her tired feet could carry her.

She was Mrs. Samuel Krell, of No. 367 East Tenth street, whose husband is under arrest in Brooklyn charged with having attempted to throw himself from the new Williamsburg bridge on Friday. Mrs. Krell had been walking about the streets all yesterday trying to find some one to tell her husband out of jail. She had had nothing to eat since before and was without only dry bread and water. Three children, the oldest ten and the youngest three, were at home crying for food.

Blacklisted as a Striker
Samuel Krell, painter, thirty-four years old, was in a strike six years ago. The strike was broken and Krell was blacklisted with thousands of others. Since then, when he has applied for work at his trade, the answer has been always the same. The employer has consulted a mysterious little book, run his finger down to the K's and shaken his head with a scowl.

Two weeks ago Krell got work in a door factory. He was paid \$10 a week and hurried home to his family on Friday. On the Williamsburg bridge his weakness overcame him, for he had been working without food, and faint. When he came to himself and felt for his money it was gone. He had been robbed, and was desperate. He recalled the fact that he was insured for \$400 and that lead poisoning in his system was eating deeper day by day. At best he could not last much longer—and dead he would be worth \$400.

Caught When About to Leap
Throwing his coat down on the bridge Krell dashed for the rail. As he was going over into the dizzy depth below David Levy, truckman, of No. 21 Christie street, caught him by the collar and saved his life.

When Krell told his story before Magistrate Furlong in the Lee avenue court in Williamsburg there were tears in the judge's eyes. He was obliged to hold the man on the technical charge of attempting suicide, however.

Mrs. Krell, waiting for her husband to come with his pay, heard the story yesterday and started out to find him. Her neighbors would have helped her if they could, but they are all as poor as she. Her rent of \$10 is due Monday morning, and if it is not paid the mother and three children will be put into the street. The youngest baby could hardly lift its head when the reporters called last night, and the young men went out for milk. The family had a supper of bread and milk last night, but today there is not a bit of food in the clean, tidy little flat.

"Strangler" Knapp Weak
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Alfred Knapp, the "strangler," who has been condemned to die in the electric chair on Aug. 19, has collapsed and cannot eat or sleep. He has joined the Catholic church. The prison officials fear he will have to be carried to the chair.

MRS. LOVE IN A DELUGE OF FLOWERS AND LETTERS



SINCE securing her divorce from Sidney C. Love, of Chicago, Mrs. Love, who was a Fairbault (Minn.) girl, has been known among her friends as Mrs. Minerva C. Love. The panel at the top is a scene at the last Lake Forest horse show, in which Mrs. Love took an active interest.

PEACE DELEGATIONS TO MISS MINNESOTA

Secretary Shaw Cuts North Star State of Trip Planned for Visitors

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's suggestion that the members of the interparliamentary group for the promotion of arbitration who will arrive in New York from Europe the first week in September be taken on a tour through the large industrial centers of the United States was adopted at a meeting here today of the committee appointed by congress to provide for their entertainment. It was also decided that each member of the entertainment committee should take charge of the guests as they passed through the state in which such member resides.

It was decided not to include Minnesota in the tour. The convention will be held in St. Louis instead of Washington as was at first planned. After the tour the visitors will go to Washington, where they will be greeted by President Roosevelt.

As soon as the guests arrive in New York, Secretary Shaw suggests that they be taken to Pittsburg to view the iron and steel plants and obtain an idea of the extent to which this field of industry has been developed in America. From there they will be taken to St. Louis, where they remain five or six days at the world's fair.

From St. Louis the party will be taken to Omaha, possibly stopping en route at St. Joseph or Kansas City, where they will be able to inspect the live stock industry. From Omaha they will come to Chicago and visit the packing industries and other commercial enterprises of the city. They will go from Chicago to Ashabula, Ohio, to examine the facilities for handling coal and iron. From there they will be taken to Buffalo and Niagara Falls to see the ways in which the falls have been put to use in generating electrical power. The visitors will then be taken to New York and from there to Washington, where they will hold their conferences.

Had Different Reasons
"I'm afraid that you can't graduate this year, after all," said the high school professor to the Sweet Young Thing, who was shy in Greek or something.
"No," she replied, "I can't. The dress-makers simply can't get my dress finished in time—isn't it too bad?"—Cleveland Leader.

Nebuchadnezzar's Hard Luck
Nebuchadnezzar croaked the grass.
"It's hard," he mused, "that I should have to chew instead of smoke—just at the time the candidates give their friends perfectos, too."
Hereupon for the first time he felt the full weight of his punishment.—New York Sun.

Just Ordinary
Mrs. Waterstock (just back from Europe)—So Blanche Roxton got married at last? I understand it was a very swell wedding.
Mr. Ritchie—You've been misinformed. Why, even the precinct reserves weren't called out!—Puck.

GRAY IS SUGGESTED AS MINERS' UMPIRE

Operators Offer to Abide by the Decision in Checking Dispute

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 5.—At the meeting of the anthracite board of conciliation, held today at the request of the miners, the operators presented a plan for the settlement of the check weightmen and check dockings questions, which have caused so much trouble in the upper coal fields. The operators ask that the entire controversy be submitted to Judge George Gray, the chairman of the anthracite coal strike commission, his decision to be final and binding. The miners ask for time to consider the proposition, and action was deferred until the next meeting of the board, which will be held here on Aug. 12.

The grievance of the employees of Cox & Co., of the middle coal fields, was also taken up by the board. The men claim that several of their numbers were discharged for loading coal above a certain size, when they had never received notice not to do so. The matter was temporarily settled by a resolution, presented by the operators, being adopted, to the effect that the suspended employees be reinstated immediately and as a compensation for their loss to allow them 50 per cent of their average earnings from the date of the grievance, the earnings of the month previous to their suspension to be the basis of the calculation.

The matter has been before the board for some time, and the men had decided to strike unless it was soon settled.

A Short Lecture
Beware of the drink—aye, even a sip. It will do you much harm, I am thinking. Though there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, There are many more slips after drinking.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ostracized
"What kind of an animal is that that sits moaning and dejected in the far corner of the cage, shunned by all the other animals, and never lifting its eyes?"
"That," said the keeper of the Zoo, "is the monkey who became famous as the star guest at a Newport freak dinner."—Washington Star.

A Different Case
Doctor—As you live in the city, I wouldn't advise the sea level for a vacation. You need a change of altitude, so get that I've been living in a skyscraper hotel.—Town Topics.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*
When in doubt as to how your money should be invested, read "The Globe's Paying Wants."

RUMOR FACTORY AT THE ESOPUS FARM

Building Devoted to Wonderful Dreams and Other Hallucinations

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—In the southeast corner of Judge Parker's farm, back of Rosemount lodge and near the road which runs from the pickered pond to the Esopus pier, is the rumor factory. It is the newest and least expensive of the buildings on the farm. Its architecture is simple. It is about 12 feet wide and 20 feet long, with four posts on each side, holding up a simply shingled roof and holding down a board floor resting on brick piers. There are no walls.

There is little equipment in the rumor factory. At one end a hammock is swung, the occupancy of which is sure to start the manufacture of yarns. Against each post is a chair which can be tilted back, the prolonged occupancy of which manufactures more rumors.

When first the reporters came to Rosemount they sat on the porch and camped there, but as the number of callers increased and Judge Parker desired to use the porch for his own he turned over the complete rumor house to the reporters for their own, and the rumor factory at once began turning out its product, real or imaginary.

The working hours at Rosemount are long, but the actual working time is very short. The first reporters are those for the evening papers, who get there early in the morning and begin by making sure that the judge did not have a cramp when in swimming or strike his head on a rock or meet with any other accident. Then the preliminary rumors of the day are set to work. If there is a houseboat or a yacht in the river it has some mysterious political significance. Possibly David Bennett Hill has taken that means of approaching Rosemount. Maybe August Belmont is concealed in one of the canal barges, or it may be that Charles F. Murphy has contrived these means for a secret conference, and met the chief judge under water while he was taking one of his long dives, and then and there sealed the doom of Patrick Henry McCarren.

These are only preliminary in the rumor line, and are dispelled at the 9 o'clock session, where Judge Parker spends a quarter of an hour in denying the reports and inventions which have been turned out since the session of the day before. Toward noon the wagonette goes to the station and the rumor factory at once supplies the names and details of the complicated network of the day before. In the meantime the telegraph operators in the lodge a few feet away have been disseminating the early products of the rumor factory throughout the United States.

By afternoon, when the reporters for the morning papers have arrived, the rumor factory is under forced draught. One reporter occupies the hammock and goes to sleep, as it is so much easier to dream when asleep than when awake. The other reporter tilts their chairs against posts or lie on the grass and work out the text for the rumors of the day.

There are stock rumors, train rumors, and rumors and political rumors. All these topics are discussed, and according to the way in which the general interest is aroused, the rumor of the day. And at the afternoon conference with Judge Parker he is thoroughly catechized about it. Judge Parker does not understand the rumor business or the working of the factory. He is used to the way in which courts are run and judicial business transacted. Whether a case is argued one week or the next or whether decided this term or the term after is of no particular importance, while it is imperatively necessary to break the continuity of the breakfast crop of rumors before the afternoon papers are out and of all the rumors of the day before the reporters go up to Kingston in the evening to get something to eat.

It is a trying job to work in this rumor factory, and it is a great relief when something really happens. When Judge Parker about once a week gives out a one-sentence interview with special permission and authority to publish it.

Mr. Parker has been on the bench nineteen years, removed from the working details of politics and newspapers, and this new personal experience has surprised him. But he is getting used to it and is almost beginning to enjoy it. At least, he sometimes comes down in his white flannel suit and sits in the wicker chair, and chair himself and joins in the rumor manufacture.

There is a cannon at Rosemount and also a shotgun. These were being fired the day that Mr. Belmont's interview was printed in the World putting a quietus on the Belmont rumor. One of the employees of the rumor factory asked another what was the shooting off. "Oh, that's only the Belmont rumor exploding," was the reply.

SUES FOR LETTERS OF WASHINGTON

Administrator of John Ward's Estate Seeks Historical Documents

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Letters written by George Washington and other famous men are incorporated in a suit which was brought in the supreme court with the estate of John Ward, a bachelor, who died on Aug. 8, 1896. The documents are now in the possession of Miss Maria Ward, a daughter of the late W. C. Ward, who for years resided in the family homestead at No. 38 West Thirty-seventh street.

There was a romance attached to this house. It is lived for many years by Miss Eliza Ann Partridge, a cousin of Henry H. Ward, who died in 1872. On account of consanguinity, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Ward and Miss Partridge were sincerely in love with each other, they decided that it would not be wise to marry. Upon the death of Henry H. Ward he left to Miss Partridge most of his possessions, including the family mansion in Bond street.

The proceedings now in the court are based upon the fact that John Ward was survived by two brothers, William C. Ward, who died on Jan. 16, 1801, and Charles H. Ward. William C. Ward was the administrator of the estate of John Ward, and upon his death was succeeded by his brother, Charles H. Ward. It is alleged that certain historical documents in the estate of John Ward are now held by Miss Maria Ward and the present administrator sues for their possession.

Mr. Ward, in his complaint, alleges that in part these historical documents consist of original autographs from many of the public affairs in colonial times and in the period of the War of the Revolution, transmitted to his great-grandfather, Gov. Samuel Ward, and his grandfather, Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward, and among them were various journals, diaries and notes made by his ancestors.

Rain Falls Alike on the paper bag

containing common bulk soda crackers and the moisture proof package



safely holding Uneeda Biscuit

The difference will be found in the contents. Uneeda Biscuit—always dry, crisp, clean, pure. A treat in their goodness; a satisfaction in their wholesomeness; an advantage in their convenience.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

JAP TROOPS MASS ON PORT ARTHUR

Continued From First Page

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Two Russian cruisers have just left the Baltic sea and are chasing a steamer which left England July 30 for Canada carrying ammunition destined for Yokohama by way of the Canadian Pacific railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6, 2:33 a. m.—A Russian correspondent describing the general Japanese advance of Sunday last, east of Liang-yang, says that one of the Japanese columns, taking advantage of the complicated network of mountain paths and deep gorges, actually crept around the rear of the Russian position before being discovered. He explains this by saying that the topography of the country is so complicated and seamed with ravines that two hostile armies might be within the space of half a mile without suspecting each others' existence.

In describing the fighting around Simoucheng, the correspondent paints a vivid picture of soldiers fighting all day long in the stifling dust and the torrid heat. From an eminence on which he stood the correspondent could see, down to the westward, plantations of waving kaolin, the crown of which was so high that squadrons of Japanese cavalry wended their way within a quarter of a mile of the Russian cavalry, neither side suspecting proximity of the other.

The correspondent could detect the movements of the infantry through the fields only by the small clouds of dust, which were raised. The crisis came when the Japanese batteries enfiladed the Russian gunners. Then the order was given to retire and Maj. Gen. Mischchenko's cavalry, a brigade of artillery and the Barnaul regiment covered the retreat.

The Japanese swarmed into the Barnaul's trenches, coming so close that the Russians actually wrenched the guns from their hands, clubbing the Japanese with their own rifles. Some of the infantry had to cut their way out at enormous sacrifice. One company lost all its officers and most of its men. In addition to the terrific heat of the day and the battle, the correspondent says that the Russian soldiers suffered dreadfully because they were obliged to carry their heavy overcoats and equipment.

The number of sunstrokes was great. To add still further to the misery of the men, the water in their canteens soon became exhausted and the springs were nearly all dried up by the torrid heat. Surgeon Kerinovich said it was actually so hot that some of his men burned their hands on the brass buttons and buckles of the soldiers as they undressed the wounded.

Only when night fell did the troops get any relief. The wounded were loaded into Red Cross cars which had been specially arranged for this purpose at Hai-tcheng. The correspondent mentions that the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh regiment belonging to the Thirty-fifth division, of the Seventeenth Army corps were engaged in this fight. This is the first definite information that any of the troops of the Seventeenth Army corps were on the firing line.

RUSSIAN CREDIT IS FEELING WAR STRAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The first effects of the war in the far East are beginning to be felt on Russian credit at home, which is already considerably shaken, says a Russian correspondent of the Times. In the first place, many important orders for military stores are not being paid for with ready money, but by bills of two years' date. Moreover, although the amount of paper money issued is stated officially to be not more than \$20,000,000, it is believed that the sum is three or four times as large.

Russian credit both at home and abroad is based entirely on the presence of a large gold reserve, and the government is sparing no effort to keep gold in the country. The moment it begins to flow out the national credit will collapse. Already it is declared to be doubtful whether the Imperial bank will discount bills on the Nizhni Novgorod fair this year, as it has always done before, for everything in the business world is now very uncertain and the bank wishes to run no risks.

UNITED STATES TO TAKE FIRM STAND

Special to The Globe

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Declaration of the attitude of the United States on the subject of contraband will be issued soon, and the country's policy be vigorously reaffirmed. This conclusion resulted from the action of the prize court at Vladivostok in confiscating a part of the Arabia's cargo of opium, because it was consigned to firms in Yokohama. The declaration will announce that articles which are innocent in themselves, but which may, through military operations, become contraband, cannot be declared contraband by mere fiat of one of the belligerents.

TOLSTOY'S SECOND SON VOLUNTEERS

Special Cable to The Globe
BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Count Tolstoy's second son has gone to join his eldest brother as a volunteer in Gen. Kuro-patka's army. The third son, Cyril, has declared his intention of volunteering. This action has affected the aged count greatly. The war has brought unusual family dissension into Tolstoy's household. The countess is utterly at variance with her husband an account of his recent denunciation of the conflict.

Read
Richard Le Gallienne's
New Story in the
August Number
of the
Metropolitan Magazine
A 35-cent Magazine for 15 cents

R. H. Russell, Publisher
New York City

Agents wanted everywhere to obtain subscriptions. Watch our other advertisements appearing in this paper

(79-18)