WEATHER
FAIR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. MODERATE SOUTH WINDS.
Full Report on Page 10.

New York Tribune

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Vol. LXXVI No. 25,496. [Copyright 1916—The Tribune Ass'n.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1916. * * * ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken.

Subway and "L" Prepare for Strike

FRENCH SMASH 12-MILE FRONT ON THE SOMME

Seize Three Villages, Press Flank Drive on Combles.

6,000 GERMANS MADE PRISONER

Haig Continues Furious Attack North of Pozieres.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 4.—In the renewed offensive in Picardy Foch shifted his main attack to-day. Just as the sudden stroke yesterday scored important gains north of the Somme, so a quick blow to-day won strongholds south of the river.

Attacking the enemy's second line along the twelve-mile front from Barleux to Chilly, the French troops made breaches all along the line. They carried by assault the village of Soyecourt, south of Estrées, Chilly, south of Chaulnes, and Hill 86, east of Chilly, and penetrated the village of Vermandovillers, which had resisted their efforts since the beginning of the Picardy battle.

In the last two days the French have taken more than 5,000 prisoners. The captives of the British bring the total of the new Somme drive to 6,000. This, in itself, indicates the extent of the attack, and the thoroughness with which it was carried out.

Foch Strikes South of Somme.

The gains yesterday north of the Somme cleared the way for the assault south of the river to-day. Positions above Peronne, from which the Germans could direct an enfilading fire against the French south of the Somme, were carried yesterday. With this danger removed, Foch was able to launch a successful blow south of the river to-day.

A furious battle continues on both banks of the river. Berlin remarks that the fire preparation which preceded yesterday's attack exceeded all expenditures of ammunition known up to now. Parts of the Germans' second line were wrecked completely by shells and in one sector all the defenders were killed by the fire.

North of the Somme, Foch continues to press hard against the German line, striving to widen the gap cut yesterday and to follow up quickly the advantage won. Fresh progress was made east of the village of Forest, thus outflanking the German position at Combles.

Haig's Troops Advance.

Meanwhile, on the northern part of the British front, heavy fighting continues. Haig's troops were occupied today chiefly in repelling counter-attacks, but once these were turned they advanced once more, storming ground north of Pozieres.

The British victory yesterday was due to the splendid coöperation of the artillery and infantry. Guillemont was taken more quickly than was expected only because the guns had done the preliminary work so well. The British troops rushed through Guillemont to Ginchy before they were checked. Then they were forced to give ground and now hold only part of Ginchy.

Immediately the Germans opened a counter stroke, but this failed to push their opponents back. The British gains yesterday averaged from half a quarter of a mile along a front of nearly two miles. The French gains averaged three-quarters of a mile on a four-mile line.

Peronne Seriously Imperilled.

Thus the Allies are only two miles from the Peronne-Bapaume road. If they succeed in cutting across this highway they will have driven a wedge between the two towns. The way has been laid open for an advance over a wide front. Peronne's position is now extremely serious.

Around Verdun heavy fighting has resulted in little change. The French succeeded in advancing to-day on the right bank of the Meuse in the Fleury region. But although these gains are slight, they have served greatly to increase the confidence of the French troops.

The ability of the Allies to shatter the enemy's defences and carry by storm positions held by the Prussian Guards has been the most cheering demonstration of the battles in the

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FRENCH TAKE BIG STEP TOWARD GOAL

Magnificent Victory Puts Them in Position to Strike Vital Blow at Peronne by Turning Foe's Tactics of 1870 Against Him.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 4.—The French won a magnificent and highly important victory yesterday north of the Somme, and I have reason to believe that last night's communiqués begin another series such as we had in the first days of the great offensive.

The question whether the battle of yesterday was the prelude to a vast Franco-British offensive is one the censor would not permit to be answered, but it is evident that the French General Staff would not have begun that action except according to concerted Allied plans.

Weather conditions will be a most important factor for the next few weeks in determining the nature of the communiqués. In actions such as those on the Somme artillery is an arm without which victory cannot be achieved. And the artillery, working in such huge masses and with such minute attention to detail, demands clear weather for observation by the aviators. Bad weather, with low-hanging clouds, will stop an offensive far more effectively than any counter measures taken by the enemy.

Giant Step Toward Peronne.

Yesterday's action constitutes a giant step forward on the road enveloping Peronne from the north and also shortens by many miles the British march on Bapaume. The German second line from the Somme north to Combles now is entirely in French hands. That line passed through Clery, La Forest and slightly west of Combles. All these positions are now held by the French. Their line touches the borders of Combles, which is a powerful fortified position intended by the Germans to be an impregnable support for their second line.

The French broke into the Germans' second line when they took Maurepas, and now hold it across its whole depth. Moreover, Combles stands on the eastern edge of the plateau of which Thiepval marks the western limits. In turning it into a fortress, surrounded by a powerful system of minor defences in Maurepas, Le Forest, Guillemont and Ginchy, the Germans intended it to serve the double purpose of protecting Bapaume on the north and, in conjunction with Mont St. Quentin, of defending Peronne on the south. The French were enveloping a movement on Peronne from the north.

Now, with the German second line in French hands and French troops on the borders of Combles, the German cannon

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AIR FERRY TAKES SCORE OVER GREAT SOUTH BAY

Many Women Patrons at $10 a Round Trip.

Blue Point, L. I., Sept. 4.—A hydroaeroplane ferry service was instituted to-day between Avery's Beach and Fire Island Beach, a distance of five miles across Great South Bay. The fare was $10 a round trip and the expedition proved popular. About a score made the trip, most of them women.

Harry Witts, an aviator of Bay Shore, who is visiting Dr. John A. Hayes, was the ferryman. Most of his patrons were members of the summer colony. Among them were Mrs. Allan H. Whiting, of 169 West Ninety-fifth Street; Miss Alice Ballinger, of 23 West Eighty-fourth Street, and the Misses Grace McDermott, Edith Frey, Dorothy Park and Helen Witzel, of Brooklyn.

PANICKY MOTHER HIDES SON FROM PHYSICIANS

One Child in Hospital, She Flees from Home with Other.

Physicians of the Board of Health took Hilda Woltje's baby away from her last week and sent it to a hospital. It had infantile paralysis, they said, but Hilda didn't understand. She cried and hugged her son William, five years old, for she was afraid that he, too, would be taken away from her.

On Saturday morning early, while her husband, William, senior, was still sleeping, she crept from her bed, dressed herself and her little son, and crept away to hide from the men who take one's children from one.

The husband, who lives at 91 Fourteenth Avenue, Astoria, appealed to the police yesterday to help him find his wife and child.

SHACKLETON GIVES CREDIT TO HIS AID

Says Frank Wild Kept Party Together in Trying Times.

London, Sept. 5.—A fuller report has been received from Lieutenant Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, who arrived at Punta Arenas, Chili, Sunday with the rescued members of his Antarctic expedition, who had been marooned on Elephant Island. He gives credit to Frank Wild, second in command of the party on board the lost ship, the Endurance, for having kept his party together in strength and safety under most trying and difficult conditions.

Sir Ernest gives a detailed account by Wild of the appalling weather which set in during the early days of their imprisonment on the ice floes. They realized immediately the difficulty with which any rescue would be attended under such weather conditions and proceeded to make a food allowance, which, however, they were able now and then to supplement by penguins, seaweeds and limpets.

T. R. PREFERS OWN WAY OF SETTLING STRIKES

May Have More to Say Later on Wilson's Method.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 4. "My action in the anthracite coal strike is the method, in my opinion, by which such situations should be handled."

This was Colonel Roosevelt's only comment last night on the eight-hour day legislation passed by both houses of Congress to avert a general railroad strike. The Colonel, however, intimated that he would have a more extended statement to make on the subject in the near future.

GREECE WAITS ALLIES' CALL

Yields all Demands and Will Enter War if Needed.

London, Sept. 4.—Greece again has yielded to the Allies. The Zaimis government has agreed to all the Entente demands—that control of the postal, telegraph and wireless systems shall be turned over to the Allied agents, that Teuton propagandists shall be driven from Greece and that Greeks who have aided such agents shall be punished.

The first step in this political campaign was taken to-day. Baron von Schenk, chief director of the German agitation in Greece, was arrested and placed on board an Allied cruiser. The baron barricaded himself in his house and, surrounded by armed guards, offered some resistance to this measure, but these objections were soon overcome.

War Rests with Allies.

Greek intervention in the war now rests almost entirely with the Allies. If the Greek forces are considered to be of sufficient value in the Balkan battles the Hellenic nation will take up arms with the Allies. But there are many in the Allied commands who hold that benevolent neutrality and free scope for Allied forces operating in the Balkans are all the Allies require of Greece.

The issue then might be forced by the Germans. It is hardly likely that they will allow to pass without protest the aid Greece is giving to the Allies. Certainly the arrest of Baron von Schenk will not go unprotested, and Berlin may counter eventually with a declaration of war on Greece.

More Warships Arrive.

The pressure on the Zaimis government has not relaxed. Sixteen more Allied warships have arrived at Piraeus, and rigid measures are being taken to see that the Greeks carry out all the provisions of the new agreement with the Entente.

It is reported by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Athens that an official circular issued there to-day prohibits the emigration of all persons between the ages of seventeen and forty.

Premier Zaimis Virtually Dictator Now in Greece

Athens, Sept. 3 (via London, Sept. 4).—Seizing the opportunity offered by the presence at the Piræus, within gunshot of Athens, of a large fleet of the Entente nations, Premier Zaimis has assumed unobtrusively what amounts virtually to dictatorial powers. All is now in readiness for the final act to end the neutrality of Greece.

While the people of Athens were being mildly amused at the spectacle of Allied sailors and secret police pursuing German agents about the streets of the city, a profound change in the status of affairs was effected quietly. Premier Zaimis is now in a position to swing the whole country as he will, unembarrassed by any dissenting popular opinion or hostile parliamentary control.

The first step which placed full powers in the hands of Premier Zaimis was taken when he forbade public gatherings last Wednesday. The arrangement of Friday, whereby the issuance of the decree dissolving the now adjourned Parliament, and calling new elections was postponed indefinitely, risposed effectually of any Parliamentary interference with the policy of the government. Finally, the

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GIRL RECOUNTS HOW DILWORTH MET HIS DEATH

Police May Ask Her to Re-enact Tragedy in Park To-day.

SURE BANDITS KILLED LAWYER

Suspects Taken Near the Scene Freed — Vain Hunt for Clews.

Strolling in Van Cortlandt Park was a rather precarious pastime yesterday for short men wearing dark clothing and caps and having at hand no proof of where they had been between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night. At one time, as Headquarters, the Bronx detective branch and the Bronx Coroner's Office pressed their search for the murderer of Dwight P. Dilworth, there were a half dozen such persons in custody—a fact significant that the story told by Miss Mary McNiff, only witness of the "Lovers' Lane" shooting, was accepted as essentially true.

One by one, their alibis established, the suspected men were released. Twenty-four hours after the investigation was begun the last of them had been freed and the police were where they started.

There is little doubt at Headquarters that the shooting was the work of blackmailer highwaymen, out to prey on park spooners. For many years this type of petty criminal has been familiar to the police. In the last few months they seem to have been carrying on their operations in something like an organized way.

Park a Stamping Ground.

Van Cortlandt Park, with its many dark drives to attract motorists bound for or returning from the surrounding road houses, has been their stamping ground.

The park police know of a half dozen recent cases where spooners have been levied upon. In these cases complaints have been made and speedily withdrawn when the complainants were told they must make their names and addresses of record before police action could be taken. But a great majority of the victims, undoubtedly, pay up and call quits without even going that far toward the apprehension of the blackmailers.

Since the shooting, one victim, a physician, has communicated with Guy Scull, fifth deputy police commissioner, and Inspector Cray, who are directing the investigation. From the physician came a description of two men who held him up a week ago Saturday night, in similar circumstances to the Dilworth case and at a point in "Lover's Lane" (by daylight it is called the Golf Links Road), not far from where the lawyer was killed. The description tallies with that given by Miss McNiff of the two men who, she says, shot her companion.

Father Slain by Burglars.

Dilworth, the police assert, after having talked with a number of friends, was the sort of man to have done what Miss McNiff says he did. A year ago, they say, his father met death in Oklahoma City in the same way—resisting armed burglars who had broken into his store.

In the course of a long examination conducted by Inspector Cray and Commissioner Scull, Miss McNiff retold and amplified the story which the first policeman on the case drew from her on Sunday night. Although there were several minor contradictions in the early part of it—as to how Dilworth had come to choose the dark trip through "Lovers' Lane" when he might have turned, a few yards back, into the well lighted and much travelled Mosholu Parkway, and as to why he had stopped the machine in the lane—most of it did not vary in many tellings.

The highwaymen, she said, had popped from the shadows as the car halted, shown revolvers, and without further preliminaries ordered Dilworth to throw up his hands. After a momentary hesitation, she continued, the lawyer had started to climb out of the

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HUGHES HITS WILSON OVER 8-HOUR LAW

Says All Disputes Should Be Submitted to Arbitration.

NO LAWMAKING IN THE DARK

Turns Hissing Throng to Cheers as He Drives Home His Points.

By RAY H. LEEK.

Nashville, Sept. 4.—Charles E. Hughes declared emphatically to-night for arbitration of all industrial disputes and denounced as unfair and ridiculous any settlement of such questions without an impartial investigation of the facts.

This, his first definite utterance bearing upon the railroad wage situation, was a dramatic climax to as tense a situation as any speaker ever faced.

Confronted by a frankly hostile audience, an audience that hissed, ridiculed and jeered every utterance of the speaker, Mr. Hughes first won it to quiet and then to an equally wild and unrestrained demonstration for him. By sheer force of personality he swayed the seven thousand far from friendly men and women who crowded Ryman Auditorium. It was a situation to try the steadiest nerves. Mr. Hughes averted what might have grown into a riot and turned it into a personal victory.

Local Speakers Hissed Down.

Nashville's local favorites, who had been selected to introduce Mr. Hughes, were hissed to such an extent that they were compelled to cease their remarks and plead for quiet. An apparently organized group of malcontents in an upper gallery started cheering for Wilson, the Democratic party and local celebrities whenever opportunity seemed to offer.

When Mr. Hughes began to talk, however, he spoke with a soft voice and a determined manner that was hardly recognized as the same that had been heard when he addressed only friendly audiences. As he progressed, speaking first of subjects upon which there was an opportunity for some approach at agreement between his Republican theories and the Democratic beliefs of his audience, he finally reached a point where, openly denouncing President Wilson's pet policies, he was roundly applauded by those who had hissed and jeered.

The real thrill of the evening came, however, when a man in the rear of the gallery voiced a question that had apparently been in everybody's mind. Mr. Hughes had rehearsed in great detail the Mexican fiasco and the ever-changing policy adopted by the Wilson Administration to meet the situation.

Would Protect Americans.

"What would you have done?" demanded the questioner.

"What would I have done?" demanded Mr. Hughes, leaning over the edge of the platform and pointing an unwavering finger at the man who had interrupted him. "I would have protected American lives, and that is what I will do."

When the cheering finally subsided he resumed his discussion of the labor question.

"I believe there is no grievance with respect to labor that cannot be settled by a fair, candid examination of the facts," he said. "We have in the past had to deal frequently with the opposition of employers to the principle of arbitration. Sometimes they have refused to arbitrate disputes. Public opinion has been against them. I believe and I stand here firmly for the principle of arbitrating all industrial disputes, and I would not surrender it to anybody in the country."

"I believe that anything that is right in this country can be settled right. What is our great republican government? What are our free institutions?

Stands for Arbitration.

"Now, then, I stand for two things; first, for the principle of fair, impartial, thorough, candid arbitration; and, second, for legislation on facts according to the necessities of the case; and I am opposed to being dictated to either in the executive department or

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Intelligible—Plus!

If a financial section is an intelligent digest of conditions, that is, after all, only an excuse for its existence. The Tribune's Business Man's Financial Page has more than an excuse: it has a purpose. It is something more than intelligible: it is interesting!

Turn to it now to see what Garet Garrett and his associates are doing. It is worth while—very much so.

The Tribune

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News—Editorials—Advertisements.
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APPEAL TO WHITMAN FOR AID; STRIKEBREAKERS BEING HIRED

Deutschland's Trip Helps Trap Jersey Man for Murder of Girl

Evidence Brought by Submarine About Harvest Hand's Death from Hemmed-in Germany—War's Woes Fail to Dim Six-Year Hunt of Kaiser's Police.

Six years ago, when the rye and barley shocks dotted the vast fields of the North German plain, Valerie Klescznaka, a harvest hand, was murdered. She was a peasant girl from Russian Poland who had come down with thousands of others for the harvest season to Mecklenburg-Schwerin. She was one of hundreds working on the Ritter-Gut estates, the property of Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Yesterday Wadislaw Kubicki was arrested at his home, at 199 York Street, Jersey City, charged with the murder of Valerie Klescznaka. The warrant was signed by the magistrate of a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Accompanying the document were sixty typewritten pages of evidence gathered in the six years by painstaking German policemen. Also there were photographs of Kubicki, of Valerie and of the pond into which her body was thrown.

The Deutschland, pioneer undersea merchantman, had found room in its precious cargo for the documents that were to permit a German detective to report to his chief that the Klescznaka murder case was complete and the alleged murderer under arrest awaiting trial. It was just a commonplace crime in an outlying section, but the German police system found time and opportunity, despite war's demands and restrictions, to follow it up to the end.

It was November 10, 1910, that Valerie was missed. She had come from Bustyen, Russian Poland. From the same village came Kubicki and his wife.

The summer and early fall of 1911 were exceptionally dry in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. A little pond on the Ritter-Gut estate dried up. Valerie's body, lashed to a steel rail, was disclosed.

The police found that in the absence of his wife Kubicki had been friendly with Valerie, who was prudent, as well as pretty. When Kubicki's wife returned the two women quarrelled, with the result, the German police reported, that Mrs. Kubicki was arrested for assault.

Her husband, they were told, upbraided Valerie. Within a few days she vanished, and soon afterward Kubicki left the fields, spending money lavishly at roadhouses on his journey home. He was accompanied by a fellow workman known as Jan.

This was more than a year after the crime. Kubicki and his family had left the Polish village. Not until letters began to come for his aged mother did the police learn that he had come to America. They were ready to pounce on him when war was declared. The sailing of the Deutschland was the first opportunity to send a warrant for him.

Kubicki's wife, Veronica; his two children and Ludwig Polywoda, a boarder, were held yesterday as witnesses to appear to-day when Kubicki is arraigned before Police Judge Charles F. X. O'Brien, in Jersey City. The German Consul General, to whom the warrant was sent, will be present.

OSBORNE HITS AT PLOTTERS

Washington County Jury to Investigate Conspiracy Charges.

Thomas Mott Osborne's charge that his indictment in Westchester County last December for various infamous crimes was the result of a conspiracy hatched in Great Meadow prison and carried out in Albany and White Plains, has been laid before the prosecuting attorney of Washington County, in which Great Meadows prison is located.

This became known yesterday when process servers began distributing subpœnas in this city and in Westchester to persons who figured in the failure to convict Mr. Osborne. Writs also were served on Mr. Osborne, as warden of Sing Sing, and William J. Homer, warden of Great Meadow, to produce before the Washington County Grand Jury convicts who testified before the Westchester Grand Jury, and other inmates of the prisons who are understood to have knowledge of the circumstances leading up to the charges against Osborne.

William J. Cummins, wrecker of the Carnegie Trust Company, is the only defendant named in the papers, which give the title of the inquiry as "the people of the State of New York against William J. Cummins and others." The "others" include several high officials of the state, ex-officials of the Prisons Department, men high in the political and official life of Westchester County, and at least one attaché of the Great Meadow prison.

Osborne Is Silent.

Mr. Osborne refused to discuss the matter yesterday, but Wyman S. Bascom, District Attorney of Washington County, admitted the inquiry is aimed at those who were back of the prosecution of the warden.

"Complaint has been made to me," he said, "that the crimes of conspiracy and perjury have been committed in Washington County, and, as the public prosecutor, it is my duty to present the matter to the grand jury, hit whom it may. That is all I can say about it now. You can draw your own conclusions as to who the complainant is. We begin on the inquiry Thursday."

"As a matter of fact, have you not been at work on the matter for some time?" he was asked.

"Well, put it some days," he replied.

Friends of Mr. Osborne declared evidence already presented to Mr. Bascom covers the conspiracy from the time it was hatched in Great Meadow prison, more than a year ago, up to and including the period following the breaking down of the case against the warden. Numerous dictaphone records, records of the prison department and of county and prison offices and confessions of several men whose names appeared in the Westchester Grand Jury testimony are included.

Confessions Bare Threats.

The confessions charge that officials, by threats or promises of reward in the form of commutation of sentences and pardons, obtained affidavits charg-

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THEIR ROWBOAT UPSET, 4 BOYS ARE DROWNED

Two Saved After Hitting Tug in East River.

Chilled after swimming for four or five minutes in the East River, near the Hamilton ferry slip in Brooklyn, yesterday Andy Sjosrom, "Honey" Jacobson, Eddie Riley, Andy Campbell, Ray Wallace and Charley Phillips, all fifteen years old, climbed into an abandoned rowboat and huddled together in it.

They found two broken oars, and after the chill had passed, one of the youngsters proposed a row. The boat moved out into midstream, and a swell from a passing steamboat tore the oars from the grasp of the youngsters.

Swirling about in the tide, the oarless craft was carried against the side of a tug. As it rebounded, the rowboat upset, and four of the youngsters disappeared under the barge. Ray Wallace and Charley Phillips struck out for shore and were picked up. The police conducted a night search for the other lads' bodies without success.

All of the boys lived on the same block in Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

MIDLAND BEACH FIRE THRILLS EXCURSIONISTS

Drives Patrons from Restaurant and Destroys 3 Buildings.

Thousands of visitors who spent yesterday at Midland Beach had their departure for home last evening illuminated by a fire which destroyed three buildings and threatened to sweep the entire line of houses on the beach front.

The fire was discovered in the kitchen of the restaurant owned by John Hayes, on the boardwalk. The place was filled with patrons, but these all escaped safely. From Hayes's restaurant the flames leaped to the two story cottage owned by Fred Finnie and from there to a similar building occupied by William Nicholson. These were both destroyed before the fire companies from Tompkinsville, Stapleton and other places could arrive.

The loss, which is said to amount to $23,000, was not insured.

FORD WOULD BUILD LIGHT RAILROAD CAR

Calls Present Heavy Rolling Stock Fit Only for Junk Heap.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Detroit, Sept. 4.—Henry Ford has issued a challenge to the railroad world. He has told it that its cars "are built of poor materials, overweigh and overload themselves, waste power in being hauled around the country, add to the expense, tear themselves and the road to pieces early and become candidates for the junk heap."

Mr. Ford is ready, he says, to build a car for demonstrating purposes to show that a lighter, a stronger car and one more economical is practicable. This offer is made by Mr. Ford to the government.

SHONTS DEFIES UNION HEADS ON CONTRACTS

Men to Make Final Demands This Morning.

300 MEN STORM LEADERS' HOTEL

Strikebreakers Allege Fitzgerald Hired Them to Refuse Jobs.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough, announced last night the company would not accede to the demands of the union and cancel the individual contracts it had obtained with "L" and subway men. William B. Fitzgerald, leader of the car men's union, insisted that unless the contracts were cancelled a strike would follow, and the possibility of a tying up of the entire traction system seemed strong this morning.

Mr. Shonts met reporters at the Fiftieth Street barn at 11 o'clock last night.

"Is there going to be a strike?" he was asked.

"Well," he declared, "I must say the situation is pretty serious. We are going to stand by our contracts with a majority of the men, just as we expect them to stand by their contracts with us. We will not yield to the demands of the union for the cancellation of those contracts."

Appeals to Governor.

"Have you any strikebreakers?"

"I don't know anything about strikebreakers. We don't need them. In case there is a strike, here is what we will do":

Mr. Shonts produced a copy of a letter he said he had sent to Mayor Mitchel and Governor Charles S. Whitman. In this letter, after stating a strike vote had been passed and a threat made to tie up every line from the battery to Yonkers, Mr. Shonts declared the company expects the union will to-day demand the cancellation of the contracts it objects to, which, he says, are approved by the Brotherhood of Interborough Employes, which, he asserts, includes 9,800 of the company's 11,700 employes. Eight thousand have signed the contracts, he stated.

"Any strike," the letter says, "could not hope for success except through violence and intimidation." This, Mr. Shonts declares would start immediately upon the inception of a strike, and the company, he says, could protect its men.

"If," he adds, "adequate measures are taken in advance, the police, under ordinary circumstances, will be fully able to protect the public and the company's employes. For such protection to be effective it must be furnished before disorder takes place, and not after acts of violence have been committed and the men coerced into leaving their posts."

Says City May Lose.

In this letter, as in a long statement to the public, given out at the same time, Mr. Shonts refers to the fact that the city has a large sum invested in the subway, declaring any losses through failure to earn interest charges will fall upon the public. The statement also reviews at length the welfare work done by the company and reiterates most of its men are loyal.

In a statement to Interborough employes Mr. Shonts declared the intention of the company to stand by the contracts and its purpose to drop all men who may strike and not reinstate them. A similar notice is being posted in the barns of the New York Railways Company.

The letter to the Governor, identical in language with that sent Mr. Mitchel, is sent that he may have full knowledge in the event that troops are called for and the intent of the company to stand by its guns as announced in page advertisements this morning.

One professional strikebreaker was killed yesterday. A mob of 300 strikebreakers invaded the Hotel Continental, headquarters of the union leaders, demanding to see Fitzgerald, who they said had sent men nto hire them. Following their failure to get at Fitz-