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BIG PURE FOOD VICTORY.

A DRASTIC LAW, PASSED.

Importation of Injurious Foods Drugs and Liquors Prohibited.

The Tribune's Washington Bureau has made the important discovery that a paragraph of the Agricultural Appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress gives the Secretary of the Treasury, co-operating with the Secretary of Agriculture, power to prohibit the importation into the United States of all deleterious foods, liquors and drugs. The law goes into effect on-July 1, and plans are being matured to enforce it strictly. The law also gives the President a means of retaliating on any country which discriminates against American products.

JUST BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Important Legislation Hidden in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

Washington, May 13 (Special) .- All foods liquors and drugs imported into the United States after next month are to be subject to sharp scrutiny under a statute enacted at the last session of Congress, which has altogether escaped general attention, although it is of the highest importance and of the most drastic character. New-York importers especially, as rell as numerous domestic producers throughout the country, will be amazed to learn that radical legislation along the lines of the federal Pure Food bill, which itself failed of approval, applished in the last hours of Congress. This legislation not only provides for the prohibition of all imports dangerous to health, but gives to the Executive a means of prompt retaliation on any country discriminating against American products and of preventing foreigners from dumping on American markets deleterious products which they cannot sell at home.

This disclosure was made yesterday in the discussion of pure foods and pure drugs before the American Therapeutic Society, now in session in this city, by Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, who further revealed that comprohensive plans had been matured for enforcing the new statute, which goes into effect on July 1, and which gives the Secretary of the Treasury, co-operating with the Secretary of Agriculture, absolute jurisdiction over imports into the United States of drugs, liquors and

Hereafter any of these products from abroad offered for consumption in this country which are found to be adulterated, impure, falsely labelled, or which do not comply with the laws of the country where they were manufactured or from which they were imported, may be kept out of the United States. Dr. Wiley frankly declared that this had been one of the greatest victories ever gained by the pure food advocates, although the proposed national inspection and control bill had failed of passage, and he admitted that the new law had been purposely buried in a section of an appropriation bill so as not to attract the attention of those who might otherwise have compassed its defeat.

THE TERMS OF THE LAW.

provision, which in its terms bears out this admission, appears in the Agricultural Appropriation bill, signed by the President on March 3, and is as follows:

To investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs To investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs and liquors when deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture advisable; and the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which by reason of such adulteration are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are exported. they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labelled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture of the In regard to the place of manufacture of the contents of the package, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose menof Agriculture for the purpose mensecretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned, glving notice to the owner or consignee of such articles, who may be present and have the right to introduce testimony; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any such goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him here here. consignee of any such goods which the Secre-tary of Agriculture reports to him have been in-spected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be faisely labelled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture or the contents of the package.

GIVES MEANS OF RETALIATION.

"After July 1," Dr. Wiley declared, "you will hardly be able to buy in this country any frankfurters imported from Germany. Germany objects to the borax in our meats, and we will object to the borax in her sausages, for we have found that they all contain borax. Then, too, the French wines that come into the United States will receive their dues. There is probably not a wine sold in this country under the label of 'pure French wine' that is not a mixture or blend of French and Italian and other light wines. We intend to make these people tell on the label the truth about what is in the bottle."

Dr. Wiley said further that the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture had already obtained the data on which to proceed when the new law becomes operative, and that no time would be lost in putting it into force. A chemist and several assistants were added to his bureau by Congress last year, and these new officials are already analyzing samples of imported drugs and other products which have been obtained from the customs of-

While the new provision will effectually prewhile the new provision will electrically what Dr. Wiley indicated was the present practice of foreign manufacturers of putting off on the United States food and drink which the laws of their own countries would not permit laws of their own countries would not permit to be sold therein, he also indicated incidental-ly that it might be used effectually as a weapon of retaliation against the products of any coun-try making hair splitting discriminations against

erican goods. The imports of drugs, foods and drunks into the United States amount to \$10,000,000 a month, in round numbers. A little over half of this amount is represented by drugs, the remainder being divided among wines, beers, provisions, vegetables and fish. When the law becomes generally known it will doubtless cause consternation abroad and among importers in the United States. Dr. Wiley called attention consternation abroad and among importers in the United States. Dr. Wiley called attention to the fact that it would cost the government little to put the law into operation, as there were few ports of entry for the foreign prod-ucts affected, the principal one being New-York. As a further preparation to enforcing the new law, Dr. Wiley said, the Department of Agri-culture already had its special agents gathering data as to the methods of manufacturers in Europe, and they had acquired comprehensive and they had acquired comprehensive on which to proceed.

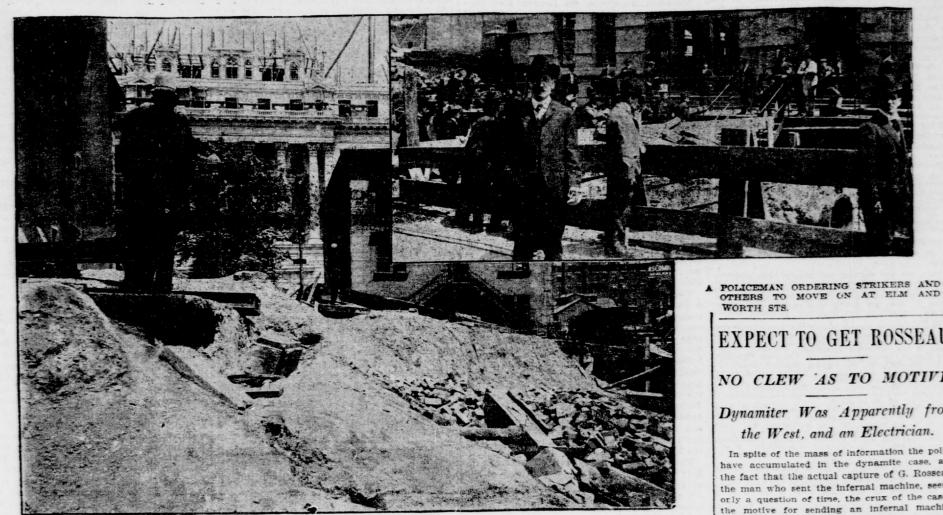
DR. SCHLAMP FOUND GUILTY.

Berlin, May 13 .- Dr. Schlamp, the wine grower of Nierstein, who has been on trial at Mayence charged with wholesale adulteration of his products, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of \$375, or to undergo 300 days' imprisonment.

ALONG THE HISTORIC HUDSON RIVER run the tracks of the New York Central. You can enjoy the beauties of the American Rhine if you travel by the Central. Rate 2 cents per mile.—Advt.

The Gregorian Hotel, 25th St., between 5th Ave., and Herald Square; a delightful city summer home.

SCENES ALONG THE RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL, WHICH POLICE ARE GUARDING AGAINST STRIKERS.



POLICE GUARDING SUBWAY AT CITY HALL PARK

SECOND COACH SMASH.

WOMAN AND GROOM HURT.

Car Hits Rear of Vehicle Driven by

James G. Marshall. Following closely on the accident to the coach driven by George G. Haven, jr., on Monday,

came another yesterday to a coach and four owned and driven by James G. Marshall, of the Produce Exchange, who lives at No. 280 West End-ave. Two persons were injured-Mrs. Lee Wood, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Marshall's coach-The party were on the way to Van Cortlandt

Park. Besides Mr. Marshall, who drove, and Mrs. Wood, who is staying with friends at No. 5East Seventy-third-st., R. Lawrence Smith, a real estate dealer, with offices at No. 117 East Twenty-third-st.; Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Theodore Hostetter and two grooms were on the coach. The route had been up the West Side to One hundred-and-eighty-first-st. Here a turn to

the east was made, to reach Washington Bridge. When Amsterdam-ave was reached a southbound car was approaching rapidly. It was so clearly within Mr. Marshall's right to go ahead that he loosened his hold on the reins and started to cross the track.

Lawrence Rooney was the motorman and Henry Weiss the conductor of the car. According to bystanders Rooney was sending his car, an open one, along at a high rate of speed. By the rules of the have stopped at the northwest corner of One hundred-and-eighty-first-st. and Amsterdam ave.; there is a whitewash mark across the cartracks at that point.

The leaders had nearly reached the tracks, when it became apparent that Rooney could not bring his car to a stop in time to avoid a collision. It was also too late for Mr. Marshall to turn his leaders or to pull his wheelers up short. There was nothing to do but go on. Rooney realized this, and after turning off the power and jamming his brake down hard he raised his

hands wildly over his head and shouted: "Go ahead! go ahead!"

Mr. Marshall, applying the lash to his horses and urging them on with voice, did his best to get the coach across the track before the car reached it. The leaders, wheelers and the day by the Berlin Medical Society of a new remfore part of the coach were over and there rethe tracks, when the impact came, with a crash as the car hit the coach, a grinding as the wheels of the latter were forced around, and a bumping and tearing of the fender of the car as it doubled under the blow.

The coach rocked on its wheels. The women were screaming with fright. Mrs. Wood, who was seated just behind Mr. Marshall, was thrown from her seat. As she was falling, her outstretched hands caught the rail of the coach. To this she clung with might and main, supporting herself for several minutes. Then her grasp relaxed, and she fell to the street, bumping against a wheel, so that she was thrown face downward. She sustained a bad cut over the left eye, besides innumerable bruises.

At the rear of the coach, where the principal force of the collision was felt, John Witterton, Mr. Marshall's coachman, was sitting with a groom. The groom managed to hold on, but Witterton lost his balance and fell into the fender of the car. His injuries consisted of two bad scalp wounds, bruises and shock.

The other persons on the coach were not dislodged from their seats.

The leaders had got beyond control, and were rearing and plunging about wildly. This involved another danger, for if the animals had run away there was a chance that they would have crossed Amsterdam-ave, into the open park that lines the eastern side, and which leads down 150 feet or more in a series of terraces to the Speedway. Patrolmen John F. Gray and Thomas Barry, of the West One-hundred-and-

Thomas Barry, of the West One-hundred-andfifty-second-st. station, who were close at hand,
seized the frightened animals.

Witterton, who was unconscious, and Mrs.
Wood were carried to the Bridge View Hotel, at
One-hundred-and-eighty-first-st. and Amsterdam-ave., and an ambulance was called from
the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Fahnestock
advised the removal of Witterton and Mrs.
Wood to that institution. Mrs. Wood, after receiving medical attention, was taken to No. 5
East Seventy-third-st. in a private ambulance. East Seventy-third-st. in a private ambulance. Witterton remaired in the hospital and his wife was sent for, being taken there by Mr. Marshall was sent for, being taken there by Mr. Marshall himself, who had driven the coach back to the stables, at No. 336 West Seventieth-st.

Mr. Marshall is a member of the firm of Mc-Intyre & Marshall, produce brokers. He is a member of the New-York Athletic, Colonia and Bibliogalish and the Lambs.

Riding clubs and the Lambs. Peland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me. Open June 1st. Samoset, Rockland, Breakwater, Me., Open June 26th. Booking office, 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Advt.

IT'S ON FIFTH AVENUE. The Rock Isiand System's uptown ticket office is on the corner of Fifth Ave, and 35th St.—only a block from the principal hotels. Most convenient place to buy tickets to Mexico. Colorado and California. Tel. 1655 Madison Square.—Advt.

GOVERNOR MURPHY HURT. MUST CONTROL PACIFIC.

Thrown from His Horse at Newark -No Bones Broken.

Governor Franklin Murphy of New-Jersey was thrown from his horse yesterday. He is at his home, in Broad-st., Newark, bruised and shaken up and confined to his bed. The accident occurred in Elizabeth-ave., Newark, just below the almshouse. The Governor started out as usual to take a ride before breakfast. In Elizabeth-ave., wishing to increase the speed of his horse, he touched the animal lightly with his spur. The horse unexpectedly reared. The Governor, though taken by surprise, kept his seat, but in descending the horse's hoof struck a stone and the animal fell.

The Governor was thrown into the roadway and the horse rolled on the Governor's right leg. Two men passing by went to his assistance. The horse did not attempt to run away. Mr. Murphy said he was not able to ride home. He asked one of the men to lead the horse to his stable. The Governor was helped to a trolley car by the other man and went home. No bones are

HE MADE WILL, THEN SHE MARRIED.

Bridegroom Said Bride Was "Wilful"; She Said "Cautious."

The marriage of Mrs. Annie Mary E. Zahm, thirty-two years old, and Thomas Wood Stein, forty-two years old, of Harrison, by Justice Murphy, on Tuesday, in Jersey City, might not have ed if Stein had not just before the ceremony made a will bequeathing to his wife several pieces of unimproved real estate in Flush-

Mrs. Zahm said to the justice: "I love Mr. Stein, but I cannot marry him unless he makes

his will. Life 's too uncertain." Stein remarked that a "wilful woman must have her way," but said he would make the will. Mrs. Zahm declared she was not "wilful, but

NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Remarkable Results Said to Have Been Obtained from Sanosin.

Berlin, May 13.-The announcement made toedy for consumption, called sanosin, has atmained only about three feet of the rear part on tracted much attention. Dr. Danelius, of Sommerfeld, read a paper on the subject before the society. He showed that a number of patients, mostly women, had been cured of consumption, and said they were treated without interference with their work. The use of sanosin, it is said, prevents coughing, fever and night perspirations, and results in the patient gaining weight. It is also alleged that even in severe cases of consumption the progress of the disease has been arrested. The remedy was discovered by Dr. Robert Schneider. In medical circles much importance is attached to this discovery.

PALMA SUSPENDS TAXES.

Duties Imposed by Puerto Principe Council Declared Illegal.

Havana, May 13.-President Palma has suspended the entire list of taxes enacted by the Provincial Council of Puerto Principe. These include taxes on property, annuities, timber cutting, meat, and a percentage on the salaries of all public officials. The President gave as a reason for this action that each of these taxes was either unjust or illegal. President Palma also suspended the tax of 10

cents levied by the provincial authorities of Santa Clara on every pair of imported shoes, on

the ground that the taxation of imports is a function of the general government.

The suspension of the Havana provincial tax on patent medicines has almost expired, and the druggists of Havana are preparing to renew the fight for the rescinding of the tax.

A BRITISH-JAPANESE THREAT?

Report that a Joint Note Couched in Strong Terms was Sent to Russia.

Victoria, B. C., May 13.-Mail advices from the Orient state that when it was learned that Russia was endeavoring to secure a secret treaty with China, insuring Russian dominance in Manchuria, the British and Japanese ministers addressed a joint note to Prince Ching, to the PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY. effect that further delay by Russia in evacuating Manchuria would cause the two countries to take measures to expedite the evacuation. The joint note of the two ministers further stated that their governments would not approve of any agreement regarding the administration of Manchuria, prejudicial to their in-

THE SLEEPLESS AGENT. Electric automatic switch and signal apparatus on the Pennsylvania Railroau insure safety to the passenger while en route to the West.—Advt.

SO THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

And the Way to Do It Peacefully Is Not To Be Afraid of War.

San Francisco, May 13 .- President Roosevelt made the most important speech he has delivered since he left St. Louis at the Mechanics' Pavilion here to-night. His subject, "Expansion and Trade Development and Protection of the Country's Newly Acquired Possessions in the Pacific," together with the advocacy of a greater navy, made his speech of particular interest to Californians, and he aroused his auditors to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

It was a mighty gathering that listened to the President. The doors of the pavilion were thrown open to the public at an early hour, and thousands of citizens thronged the building long before the time for the arrival of the President's party. M. H. De Young, president of the Citizens' reception committee, opened the meeting, and Mayor Schmitz formally introduced Mr. Roosevelt to the people of San Franeisco. It was some minutes before the cheering subsided, and the President was able to make himself heard. He said:

Before I saw the Pacific Slope I was an expansionist, and after having seen it I fall to understand how any man confident of his country's greatness and glad that his country should challenge with proud confidence our mighty future can be anything but an expansionist. In the century that is opening, the commerce and the progress of the Pacific will be factors of incalculable moment in the history of the world. Now, in our day, the greatest of all the oceans, of all the seas, and the last to be used on a large scale by civilized man, bids fair to become in its turn the first in point of importance. Our in its turn the hist in formal particular in a particular in a particular in a particular in a particular in Alaska and Hawaii and the Philippines, holds an extent of coast line which makes pines, holds an extent of coast line which makes of necessity a power of the first class on the

Pacific.

The extension in the area of our domain has been immense; the extension in the area of our influence even greater. America's geographical position on the Pacific is such as to insure our peaceful domination of its waters in the future, if only we grasp with sufficient resolution the advantages of this position. We are taking long strides in this direction; witness the cables we are laying and the great steamship lines we are starting—steamship lines, some of whose vessels are larger than any freight carriers the world has yet seen.

We have taken the first steps toward digging We have taken the first steps toward digging an isthmian canal, to be under our own controla canal which will make our Atlantic and Pacific coast lines, to all intents and purposes,
continuous, and will add immensely alike to
our commercial and our military and naval
strength. The inevitable march of events gave
us the control of the Philippines at a time so us the control of the Philippines at a time so opportune that it may without irreverence be held providential. Unless we show ourselves weak, unless we show ourselves degenerate sons of the sires from whose loins we sprang, we must go on with the work that we have begun.

THE WAY TO PRESERVE PEACE.

I earnestly hope that this work will always be peaceful in character. We infinitely desire peace, and the surest way to obtain it is to show that we are not afraid of war. We should deal in a spirit of fairness and justice with all weaker nations; we should show to the strongest that we are able to maintain our rights. Such showing cannot be made by bluster, for bluster merely invites contempt. Let us speak courteously, deal fairly, and keep ourselves armed and ready. If we do these things we can count on the peace that comes only to the just man ready. If we do these things we tan count on the peace that comes only to the just man armed, to the just man who neither fears nor inflicts wrong. We must keep on building and maintaining a thoroughly efficient navy, with plenty of the best and most formidable ships, with an ample supply of officers and of men, and with these officers and men trained in the most thorough way to the best possible performmost thorough way to the best possible performance of their duty. Only thus can we assure our position in the world at large, and in particular our position here on the Pacific.

WITH THE EXPANDING NATIONS.

It behooves all men of lofty soul, who are proud to belong to a mighty nation, to see to it that we fit ourselves to take and keep a great position in the world, for our proper place is with the expanding nations and the nations that dare to be great, that accept with confidence a place of leadership in the world.

All our people should take this position, but especially you of California, for much of our expansion must go through the Golden Gate, and the States of the Pacific Slope must inevitably be those which would be most benefited evitably be those which would be most benefited by and take the lead in the growth of American influence along the coasts and islands of that mighty ocean where East and West finally

ome one.

My countrymen, I believe in you with all my heart, and I am proud that it has been granted me fo be a citizen in a nation of such glorious opportunities and with the wisdom, the hardihood and the courage to rise to the lavely and the courage to the courage to the courage to the courage t od and the courage to rise to the levels of its

Breaks Ground for the McKinley Monument-Reviews Troops.

San Francisco, May 13.-President Roosevelt arose early to-day, and at 9 o'clock left the

Continued on second page. The New York Central's 20-hour train takes passengers only for Chicago. To get best accommodations it is well to apply in advance.—Advt.

NO CLEW AS TO MOTIVE.

Dynamiter Was Apparently from the West, and an Electrician.

EXPECT TO GET ROSSEAU.

In spite of the mass of information the police have accumulated in the dynamite case, and the fact that the actual capture of G. Rosseau, the man who sent the infernal machine, seems orly a question of time, the crux of the casethe motive for sending an infernal machine which could not explode, and was almost as harmless as a box of merchandise-has not been disclosed. The only theory that seems to fit is the oft repeated one, lunacy. This, though, is contradicted by the man's bearing at the boarding house, where, although self-contained, he appeared keen and intelligent.

The latest and clearest description of Rosseau, given last night by Robert C. Rivers, a boarder at the Currie house, is that he was a man about forty-five years old, five feet seven or eight inches tall, weighing perhaps 180 pounds. He had, Mr. Rivers said, very dark hair, slightly gray, which he wore closely cropped, a short sandy mustache, and small blue-gray eyes, which looked smaller because of a perpetual frown. He wore a gray suit, rather rough and ready, and his bearing seemed to indicate that e was a foreman over laborers

Other persons living in the house say that Rosseau frequently talked about electricity to a young electrician who lives there, saying that he had worked for electrical concerns in Mexico, and was at present employed by some Edison company. Mr. Rivers had not heard any

MAY HAVE SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Because two time tables of steamship lines were found in his room, the police think that possibly he may have sailed for Europe, but they are not communicative as to their work. From boarders in the Currie house, however, was learned practically everything about Rosseau from the time he first went there.

The identity of G. Rosseau, the temporary boarder at the Currie house, and the dynamiter was established by Mrs. Currie, who discovered in his room two buttons like the pictures she had seen of the one which formed part of the infernal machine. She consulted Henry De Belmonte, one of her boarders, with the result that he went to Police Headquarters last Monday gave Commissioner Greene all the

facts about Rosseau. This man Rosseau, who, while he seemed to have no regular work, had plenty of money, went to the Currie house first on Monday, April 27. He are regularly with the others, but was taciturn. From what little he did say it appeared that he was familiar with Canadian and Western cities, particularly Chicago. He carried his money in specie. His trunk, a rather cheap tin covered affair, came to the house the next day. In it were a few shirts and collars, underwear and an overcoat, which he left in his room when he went away.

On Tuesday a week ago Rosseau went away, ostensibly to Washington, on business. He paid for his room a week in advance. He returned on Thursday morning. After breakfast he went out, driving up to the house at 2 p. m. in a light runabout, from which he carefully took two heavy packages, wrapped in brown manila paper. These, presumably containing the dynamite, he took to his room.

At intervals since his appearance at the house, the boarders had heard sawing and hammering in his room, to such an extent that he was dubbed "the carpenter." There were more of these sounds on Thursday afternoon. On Fri day he told Mrs. Currie, the landlady, that he had a box in his room that he wished to send away. Then he paid his visit to the expressman, as told yesterday. On Friday evening he had dinner at the boarding house, and after breakfast on Saturday morning was seen writing a letter. About the middle of the forenoon he went out, since which time he has not been seen there.

"N'OBLIE PAS DE TOUT CASE."

After reading the accounts of the box in the Sunday papers, Mrs. Currie connected these facts with the man's continued absence, and on Monday, determined to wait no longer, she entered his room, which with De Belmonte she searched. They found many newspapers from cities in the West and Canada, shavings, pieces of the mechanism of a clock and parts of a powder fuse thrust away in a closet, besides the two buttons. This information was conveyed to the police, and when detectives made a further search, some clothing and a little camera besides a paper on which was written "N'oblie pas de tout case," were found in his trunk. Nothing, however, served to disclose a motive for his act, or furnished any trace of his present

Commissioner Greene refused to tell yesterday Commissioner Greene refused to tell yesterday what line the police were following, but said that they were working with much hope of success. Detectives Weller and Grabe were stationed at the Currie house all day, on the chance that Rosseau might come back. There was a report that they had under surveillance a boarder with whom Rosseau had been rather friendly, but they would not discuss this.

UNABLE TO GET RELIEF STEAMER. St. John's, N. F., May 13.-The agents here of

the German Government, who have been attempting to hire or purchase a sealing steamer to proceed to the Antarctic regions to relieve the Gern ploring expedition which left Kiel in August. 1901, on board the steamer Gauss, have been unable to secure a vessel for the price offered, and will now secure a visual steamer for their purpose in Norway. The agents are much chagrined over their failure, and fear it will prevent the proposed relief expedition from reaching the Antarctic in the pres-

Poland Spring House Poland Spring, Me. Open June 1st. Samoset, Rockland, Breakwater, Me., Open June 20th. Booking office, 3 Fark Place, N. Y.

SUBWAY WORK RESUMED.

STRIKERS DO NOT YIELD.

Teamsters Agree to Arbitration-Defalcation in Union Rumored.

The four thousand Italians who were em ployed in the subway as laborers, and went on strike for \$2 a day of eight hours on May 1, did not return to work yesterday. They held meet ings and declared that they would remain out six months or a year, if necessary. They are members of the Rockmen's and Excavators' unions. About ten thousand other Italians who were employed by contractors on other work and went on strike on May I are members of

Nearly one thousand Italians, who are not members of the unions, negroes and Irishme were employed yesterday to take the places of the strikers in the subway. It is believed that many more will seek to find employment in the subway to-day and on following days. John B. McDonald, the subway contractor, said in the afternoon

"I have heard that the laborers at m of their unions this morning have voted not to return to work. In taking this action they reject the proposition for arbitration as inlorsed by the Central Federated Union. The question of arbitration, therefore, ceases to be an issue. Conferences are at an end. Work has been resumed on the Rapid Transit road today, and it will only be a few days before the places of every man who is on strike will be filled by men willing to work under the conditions that prevailed before the strike."

Policemen were on duty in large numbers along the line of the subway yesterday, in anticipation that the strikers would attempt to intimidate new men who were hired for subway work, but there was no trouble. The strikers remained away from the subway, holding meetings and listening to harangues It is not expected that the Italians on strike will risk being clubbed by the police, as they are sure to-be if they try to make trouble near the subway.

MEETINGS OF THE STRIKERS. The Italian strikers held two meetings in the hall at No. 2,229 First-ave, one early in the morning and one late in the afternoon, and two meetings were held at different hours in the morning at No. 265 Elizabeth-st. President Pacelli was at all the meetings, and advised the men to return to work pending arbitration. His proposition caused stormy debates, in which the most rabid of the strikers declared that the only way to get what they wanted was to keep

All the subway strikers were opposed to-one proposition made by Mr. Pacelli. That was that the men should return to work until June 4, on the promise of arbitration, and pay 50 cents a day of their wages for the support of the families of the ten thousand other strikers who would stay out and block other work.

So stormy was the opposition to that propos tion that President Pacelli offered to resign. The subway men said they would not go back to work until all the other excavators and rockmen went back to work, as they were not willing to be assessed to pay men remaining on strike. They would rather stay out themselves

To newspaper men at the meetings the strike leaders said they would make trouble for any men who were hired to fill their places in the subway. They declared that they were forced to strike because they could not support their families on the wages they had been receiving. When asked, however, how they were to support their families if they kept up the strike for six months, they said all the Italians had saved money and could stand a long strike. When asked how they have been able to save money when they did not get wages enough to support their families, they shrugged their shoulders

There was a rumor that a defalcation had been found in the treasury of the Italians' union; that \$30,000 in all had been contributed to the funds of the union, and that of this amount only \$2,000 could be found. This was not confirmed

HAS ALL THE MEN NEEDED. Michael J. Degnon, of the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, which has the subway sections including the City Hall Park, Park Row, Elm-st. and Forty-second-st., said yesterday that his company had made arrangements for all the men necessary to continue the work to completion, and would not bring in any negroes from Maryland and Virginia, as reported. The company had 225 Irishmen and

negroes at work in Forty-second-st. William Bradley, who has the subway section from Sixtieth-st. to One-hundred-and-third-st., said he had about three hundred men at work in

his section. "I am employing all the men that come along," he added, "whether old or new. Quite a number of those who have gone to work were strikers." James Pilkington, who has the section from One-hundred and-twenty-fifth-st. to One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st., had a score of negroes, who did not go out on strike, still working, and many Italians returned, some of them new men and some men who went out when the strike

was declared. The section between One-hundred-and-thirtyfifth-st. and Gerard-ave. was entirely idle. John C. Rogers has this section, which lies in an Italian district, nearly all the houses along the line of the subway there being occupied by Italians, "We have no one working," said Mr. Rogers,

"So far as I am concerned, the situation is just the same as it was on May 1. I hope to see the strike amicably settled and the men at work again as soon as possible." The teamsters who had been employed in the subway work and struck for higher wages on

May 1 returned to work yesterday, with the understanding that there would be arbitration of their demands through the Central Federated Late in the afternoon a conference between a committee of the Central Federated Union and a committee representing the subway con

tractors was held in Mr. McDonald's office, and it resulted in an agreement which was signed by both committees. The teamsters are to reeive \$2.25 a day of ten hours. Italian strikers attempted to interfere yes terday with new men employed in laying asphalt pavement at Forty-third-st. and Second-ave. The interference nearly created a fight, but the police reserves from the East Fifty-first-st.

station chased the Italians away. Two Italian walking delegates who started the trouble were arrested, taken to the Yorkville court and held in \$300 bail each to keep the peace for one month.

James E. March said last evening that he believed the majority of the subway strikers wanted to return to work, but were held back through fear of a few hundred turbulent union leaders. He predicted that most of the strikers would be back to work before the end of the week. If they did not, he said, their places would be filled by Italians who are new arrivals

Poland Spring House, Poland Spring Me. Open June 1st. Samoset, Rockland, Breakwater, Me., Open June 20th. Booking office, 2 Park Place, N. Y. -Advt.

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