62ND UNDER ARMS FRIDAY MORNING AT MAYOR'S SUMMONS

(Continued from page 1).

points would be adequately guarded today and tonight. There was talk last night of a meeting of citizens today to make sure that such measures are taken to that effect.

Soon after 11 o'clock the mob, which had overturned the street cars and had endeavored in vain to set them on fire, swept down Dock street to the building of the St. John Railway Company and completed the wreckage of the front and side windows which had been begun earlier in the evening. They shattered the fixtures as well as the windows, and ruthlessly destroyed valuable glass and brass goods in the most wanton manner.

Finally the mob filled the side street and began to throw bricks and stones at the company's firemen in the boiler-house who were keeping up steam and keeping the city lights going. The firemen were driven from their posts, and then the city street lights were shut off and soon afterwards the lights in the private houses. The lights were turned on again at 3 a. m.

Having accomplished this the mob returned to Market square, still unchecked by any attempt on the part of the authorities who had been helpless or invisible for several hours, and began again the task of setting fire to the wrecked and overturned cars.

When the blaze was well started an alarm was rung in and the firemen turned out with the chemical and other appliances and put out the flames. While doing so the large crowd which still occupied the square jeered at the firemen and yelled to them to get home before they got hurt. However, the flames were soon extinguished and the firemen returned to their stations.

It was an astonishing night. Hundreds of people, probably thousands, were enjoying a concert of the 62nd Regiment Band in King square during the worst of the rioting, and many of these people went to their homes without realizing the disgraceful scenes being enacted a few hundred yards away.

When it is remembered that for hours last evening the mob was allowed to stone, overturn, demolish and try to burn two cars in the centre of Market square and that hundreds of hoodlums absolutely unchecked by police or militia were allowed to encourage them in their work, it can be seen to what an extent a portion of the city at least lost its head, its common-sense and respect for law, order and property.

The destruction of property will be found to be very extensive. The street railway company is a heavy loser through wanton destruction; some of W. H. Thorne & Co's. windows are broken, and some fronts were also broken in King street and Market suare.

Everywhere respectable people in the crowd were asking where were the chief of police, the police force, the commissioner of public safety, the militia, and all those in charge of the preservation of property in such circumstances. The respectable folk who were abroad and who foolishly remained in or near the square after the Riot Act had been read, seemed only occasionally to realize the danger in which they stood, but all joined in denouncing the proceedings as disgraceful in the extre.

The parade of the strikers, and the introduction of the strike breakers, undoubtedly had much to do with precipitating the riot, but it is well to say that the strikers themselves had little or no part in the acts of disorder. These seemed to come from the mob of hoodlums who had gathered from all parts of city and marched down King street about eight o'clock and across Market square, holding up the cars from the North End and breaking the windows with stones regardless of the fact that there wer passengers in the cars, including women and children.

The police, a few of whom were present at the time, gave such protection as they could to the motormen and conductors of the two cars which were first held up and succeeded in getting them out of the crowd into the Water street lock-up for protection.

The Street Railway Company, in a statement issued last night, through one of its officials, stated that if the city will give them protection they would operate their cars, and, if the city would not, the cars will remain idle.

It is expected that there will be a conference betwen the Mayor, magistrates and the officers of the militia early this morning in order to take measures to ensure absolute quiet and order not only during today but particularly after dark this evening. It was agreed on all sides last evening that such steps were absolutely necessary and that it should be pursued with vigor and determination.

Many interesting details of the night of wild disorder follow here.

How Trouble Started.

The trouble started at the corner of Union and Charlotte streets, where a mob of men, none of whom were strikers, and boys who had crowded the street from curb to curb, endeavored to hold up one of the Haymarket square cars. The motorman by perseverance succeeded in working his way through the crowd, and swung into Charlotte street and down King street, followed closely by the crowd, which, lining the street from curb to curb, shouted "scab" and other epithets at the men in the car. Arrived in Market square, the mob halted to await developments. Attracted by the noise and hubbub, an immense crowd of people—men, women and children—swarmed into the square until the place was black with people.

Passengers Hurt.

The mob was apparently ripe for anything, but contented itself with cheering and hooting until Prince William street car 74 swung round the curve out of Dock street and into the square. The crowd at once made a rush for the car. The motorman endeavored to make his way through the mob and succeeded partially, but as the crowd swung in behind the car stones began to fly even while the passengers were in the car, and among the number were included ladies and little children, several of whom were hit by the flying missiles.

When the glass started to fly the crowd seemed to go wild and swarmed all about the car yelling and hooting, apparently endeavoring to reduce the car to a complete wreck. One of the street car employes, standing at the rear of the car, started to ward off the mob with an iron switch bar, but the mob only became the bolder and he was compelled to use his bar more freely until finally he hit a man named Northrup over the head. The crowd then went wild and rocks and other missiles flew from all directions until there was hardly any glass left in the car. With great difficulty the motorman succeeded in forcing his way through the crowd and making his way clear into Prince William street amid a veritable shower of flying stones bearing with it a lady passenger who had fainted as a result of a blow from a flying stone, and several children crying with fright and wounds received from the flying glass.

The crowd did not bother the escaping car any longer, but remained in Market square for the arrival of the next car. The next one to appear was a King and Britain street car, No. 84, and it was held at the switch points in Haymarket square while its passengers were allowed to escape under a shower of flying stones. With every plate of glass in the car smashed, the crew crowded up into the fore peak until ordered by the crowd to come out from that dangerous position.

Taken in For Protection.

Stepping out they were rather severely jostled and man-handled by the mob until the intervention of Policemen Sullivan and Dykeman, who, followed by the yelling crowd, escorted them to the Water street lock-up for protection. It was said that these men had not been employes of the street railway up to the time of the strike. Once in the lock up the crowd left them there and returned to Market square. These two men were afterwards let out and were escorted by the police in the direction of the Wentworth street car barns as far as Queen square.

In the meantime, Prince William street car No. 71, which had come along and stalled by the dead car, 84, ahead of it, received the same reception until it was reduced to as complete a wreck as the first one. The crowd on their return to the square contented themselves with yelling and throwing stones and other missiles at the dead cars.

The Injury to Lucas.

It was right here that Night Detective Fred Lucas created a diversion which while it proved serious enough, at first almost caused a wild riot and bloodshed. Lucas standing in the crowd in front of the Wetsern Union Telegraph Company offices started to make an arrest of one of the rioters. As soon as he made the arrest the crowd turned on him and started to rescue the arrested man. He was badly beaten and when he got clear he backed up against the Thorne building and drawing his revolver fired three shots in the air. As this did not stop the crowd he then turned his revolver into the crowd and fired two more shots one of which hit William Bennett in the leg injuring him so badly that he had to be taken to the hospital. In the meantime Lucas had been knocked down by the crowd and amid kicks and blows his empty revolver was taken away from him. Assisted by friends to his feet he endeavored to make his way up Chipman Hill followed by the crowd who by rushing and shoving tried to push Lucas through the plate glass windows of W. H. Thorne & Company. Between the rushes of the crowd and the flying stones six of the large plate glass panes are broken and cracked in all directions. Arrived at the upper entrance of the Thorne store Lucas endeavored to find a temporary harbor in the doorway. Just as he stood in the doorway a flying stone hit him on the forehead causing him to fall in a semi-conscious condition. He was helped to his feet by Detective Killen and other friends and was assited up the hill to the Telephone Company's office where he was taken in and word sent for a conveyance to take him to the police station.

The Parade Arrives.

Another diversion here was the coming of the parade of the street railway strikers who had just returned by the 9 o'clock boat from Carleton where they had been conducting a demonstration. Headed by the Pipe Band they marched along Prince William and swung up King street amid the loud cheers of the now maddened crowd. Attracted by the music those of the mob who had followed Lucas to the telephone office rushed down into Market square where they divided part of them following the parade up King street and the greater part remaining in the square.

Reading of Riot Act.

Hardly had the parade passed when His Worship Mayor Frink ascending the curb of the fountain at the foot of King street addressed the crowd stating that as the mob had become most disorderly and had entered upon the destruction of life and property it was therefore his duty to read the riot act and in the name of His Majesty King George to order the people to disperse quietly to their homes and places of business. This the crowd received in absolute silence nor did they in anyway seem at all eager to carry out his worship's injunction.

A Paltry Force.

By this time Chief of Police Clark, seeing that the mob had gotten beyond the control of his scanty force called on His Honor Judge Forbes for a written order calling out the militia. Both his worship the mayor and Chief Clark had been endeavoring to get in touch with the commanding officers, first of the 62nd Fusiliers and then with those of the artillery. Their efforts had met with no success so that this order issued by Judge Forbes was communicated to Lieutenant Stetham from St. Johns (P. Q.), who is in charge of the cavalry school at the Armory and who has under him a scanty force of five men—instructors in the school—of the permanetn staff. These men immediately mounted on their horses and started on full gallop for the foot of King street.

Cavalry Attack.

The mob was all surprise when six cavalrymen of the dragoons swept down upon them about 9.45 o'clock. They rushed through Germain street on horseback and separating as they turned into King street rushed down either side of the street and galloped into the immense, hooting mob assembled in Market square. With swords drawn they were on the alert and slashed this way and that with the flat of their swords as attempts were being made to unseat them and throw them from their mounts.

Sweeping into the square on the full gallop they overturned men right and left. Riding around the circle made by the crowd giving way from the stalled cars at the centre, the cavalrymen beat back the crowd with the flat of their swords. The crowd then took to the sidewalks where crowded in a solid mass, men, women and children they refused to give way any farther. With the flying of stones, bottles and other missles the attack of the cavalrymen changed and thrusting and slashing with the edge of the sword now became the order. Two attempts were made to sweep the people from the sidewalks one at the foot of King street and one at the foot of Chipman Hill. The dragroons spurred their horses right on the sidewalks overturning all in their path and slashing right and left with their swords. But beyond giving the dragoons the middle of the streets no appreciable effects were made. In their last sweep out of Chipman Hill into King street their leader was hit on the head with a flying bottle and almost unhorsed. Seeing that their effort was useless the cavalry drew off and trotted back up King street. Lieutenant Stetham, their leader, was afterwards taken to the hospital for treatment of his injuries.

In the flurry several persons were slightly injured by the horses and in the jam and rush to get out of the way two women fainted and had to be carried in to the Western Union Telegraph office. Shrieks and startled cries of women and girls were heard above the hootings of the rioters and for a few brief moments they scattered in all directions.

Some Badly Hurt.

As a result of the slashing of the dragoons several people were wounded. Two I. C. R. conductors, William Broad and John McLeod, were injured. The former had his arm slashed with the sword of one of the men as he thrust it up to protect his face. His arm near the elbow was cut and bled profusely. The knuckles of his hands were also skinned by the excited cavalryman as he tried to get clear of the mob again. McLeod had his fingers broken and his hand was out of commission completely.

The most serious of all the work done by the dragoons in their charge is reported to have been a blow across the face inflicted upon a woman who was trying to catch hold of the horseman's foot to push him away from her. It could not be found out what her name is, but it appears that she was the most seriously injured of all. A North End man had his face cut down the cheek. Policeman Hickey was knocked down by one of the horses and quite seriously bruised.

Cars Toppled Over.

Destruction seemed to be the one thought of the mob and with the smashing of every pane of glass in the car, as well as the illuminated sign on top, the minds of the now tensely strung crowd was turned towards further demonstration of their feelings. "Burn the cars." "Turn them over," were the ejaculations hurled from all sides and one by one the most daring of the rioters gathered about the sides of the two stalled cars. Several attempts to upset them failed. The idea of running them to the bend at the corner of Dock street and Market square was suggested by somebody. Hundreds of willing hands were placed at the back of the car nearest Dock street and it was rushed to the corner, but its weight was too much for human power to force from the rails and it was pushed back again to its old place, crashing into the end of the car near King street with a heavy thud. After repeated attempts to overturn the cars again, the task was given up for a time until a rope was secured.

The rope was passed over the top of the car nearer Dock street. One daring young chap climbed on the top of the car and disengaged the trolley pole which had been removed from the trolley wire and was standin straight in the air.

The rope was secured about one of the window casings and with about fifty men tugging on the other end and about half that number with their shoulders under the body of the car, the vehicle was rocked back and forth, faster and faster, poised for a moment, balance on the side wheels and finally fell on its side with a thud and a crash. A mighty cheer rose from the throats of those looking on. The mania for destruction was having full sway.

The men turned their attention to the other car and it received the same treatment. Shower after shower of stones rained on the upturned bottom. The awful appetite for destruction was not yet satisfied; was there anything else possible? "The power house!" "Make them all quit." "Put the lights out!" roared the mob, and the noisy gathering began slowly, then faster and faster, then at a run to make their way to the power house.

Attack on Power House.

About 11 o'clock the infuriated mob came down upon the electric light plant in Dock street. In a few minutes in which reigned riot in its wildest conceivable form, it is estimated more than $12,000 damage was done to the premises.

The forces of the rioters separated at the junction of Union and Dock streets and a portion of them, wild eyed and furious, tore down the street to the power house where the electricity for the use of the public is generated. It took but ten minutes to still the engines. The glass tubes were smashed and the gang of almost ten hundred that crowded into the confined area broke things up generally. The majority of the men, who had been working in the shop fled, but others remained, and when the equipment was maimed, they smothered the fires in the furnaces to avoid an explosion which was feared.

While this body was wrecking the lower part of the building, a gang, fully as large, smashed in the windows in the front of the office building. Entering pell-mell through windows or any possible way they could they lashed out with bottles and sticks, smashing hundreds of dollars' worth of fixtures used for display purposes, and wreaking havoc generally throughout the office building.

The electric power wavered until about 11.15 o'clock, and then it gradually dimmed and went out. The city was cast into utter darkness and women and children out to watch what was going on, worried and whimpered as they ploughed their way through darkened streets to make for home. Women alone in their homes shuddered with fright and wondered what their city was coming to. In stores throughout the city candles and lamps were placed in the window to aid the temporarily blinded pedestrians and automobiles rushed up and down the streets of the North End to light the streets up partially and prevent the little knots of men that gathered at corners throughout the city from pilfering, as it was feared they would do.

As soon as the lights flickered and went out, the rioters roared and shouted above the continued moaning of the immense mob, and felt a grim elation in a victory which they believed they had accomplished. Not content with the vast damage that had already been done, they rushed back into the power house and, groping their way about, continued to wreak havoc. In a brief space of time they had accomplished woeful destruction. They remained around the corner until about 11.40 and as long as they stayed there bricks, sticks and other articles, among which bottles were conspicuous, were flung at the windows and heavy boulders hurled into the rear of the store. The pumps in the power house, it is said, were put out of commission completely, so as to prevent any possible attempt to regenerate the electric power.

As quickly as the thought had struck them to go to the street railway building, they decided that they were not satisfied with the work and departed for other sections. Shouts were heard, "The car barns! The car barns! Where are the strike-breakers from Montreal?"

Firing the Cars.

Then the mad rush through the darkness was started. The mob pressed along Dock street back to Market square again. The upturned cars again caught their eyes and immediately shouts of "Fire them! Fire them!" and the rioters seemingly gloating over the wreckage they had left on all sides, rushed to the cars. As soon as torches were ignited, an alarm was pulled in from box 23, and almost simultaneously, as if pre-arranged plans had been made to confound the firemen in such a happening, other alarms were sounded, and a confused jumple of bells were sounded.

However, the alarm was caught and the chemical responded to the alarm and managed to extinguish the blaze in a few minutes and without interference from the rioters, who did shout, "Leave 'er go!" Continued efforts were made to set fire to the ruined and upturned street cars, but finding it a rather difficult task, the mob continued onward.

Liquor Stolen.

In the darkness the thieving instinct triumphed. Their passions already at fever heat members of the mob smashed windows in R. Sullivan's liquor store in Dock street and raided the place. An attempt was also made to raid W. E. McIntyre's wholesale establishment on Water street but Policeman Sullivan was notified and arrived on the scene in time to frieghten away a small detachment which was making the attempt.

At the Car Barns.

"The street car barns in Wentworth street," drifted along from mouth to mouth, and a rush was made after the leaders of the gang in the direction of the sheds. What they intended cannot be surmised, but they shouted—"We'll fire the sheds then—We'll fire the sheds then."

Armed with stones, bottles and other hastily gathered missles, the crowd of several hundred men and boys gathered in front of the building and started a brisk fusilade, but they were driven off by private detectives who were guarding the barns and who opened the defence with shots in the air and later cut loose with guns loaded with buckshot.

The men guarding the place appeared to be shooting from the roof and from windows and from a distance it appeared as if there were a stack of rifles on the roof. More than one of the mob and some of the curious who were still following the rioters were struck with charges of buckshot but this inflicted no serious injury. The ardor of the mob appeared to be cooling by this time and the numbers were diminishing. On the repulse of the attack the men left for other fields and it was reported had visited the house of Mr. Hopper, general manager of the company.

62nd Mustered.

With the attack on the power house and the extinction of the lights Mayor Frink who was resolved to make another attempt to secure a militia force of some show of strength in a high powered automobile made a quick trip to Red Head where Col. J. L. McAvity, commander of the 62nd, is in summer residence. Col. McAvity returned to the city with the mayor by motor and summoning as many of his officers as possible the assembling of the regiment began. The men began to arrive at 1 o'clock and by daybreak there was a respectable force under arms ready for duty at the command of the chief of police.

The Mayor's Statement.

Mayor Frink was seen by one of The Telegraph staff last evening about 10.30 o'clock at the police station and was asked for his statement on the occurrence. He said:

"I saw a great crowd assembled at the bottom of King street and Market square which was more or less boisterous and tumultuous. I therefore made a statement from the fountain that a demonstration could not be held to give offence so long as that demonstration was peaceful there was no reason why I should interfere. I also stated that when it came to the property of the citizens being destroyed and persons being injured, the discharge of firearms and assaults upon officers of the peace the time had arrived for me to act as mayor of the city. I then read the riot act from the statute."

Chief Clark's Statement.

The chief of police told a Telegraph reporter last evening that as soon as he heard of the disturbance in Market square he got into communication with as many of his men as he could at once and detailed them for duty at the place. Then he got into communication with Judge Forbes.

"I understood that the mayor was already there and had read the riot act. I tried to get Col. McLean on the telephone but was told that he could not be got and then I tried to get the sheriff and he could not be got either. Then I telephoned for Lieutenant Stetham of the Royal Canadian Dragoons at the Armory and asked him to bring his men up. He did so and I understand that they are there now. I am satisfied that everything was done that could be done." In answer to a question the chief added: "I stayed here. It is impossible to be on the scene and give instructions. I started down once or twice when the telephone went and kept me all the time. I asked the mounted men to go round the square and down to the power station as I was informed that the mob had threatened to wreck it."

Story as Told by Lucas.

Night Detective Lucas made the following statement to a Telegraph reporter last evening at the police station:

"The windows of the cars were being smashed when I got down. Both cars were damaged and they were still smashing the top ventilator windows. I walked over to see who was doing it when a man out of the crowd rushed for me and at the same time someone threw a handful of rocks at me from behind. I was hit on the head. I turned round and a big stout man about 40 years of age struck me in the mouth. Five or six then got on top of me and pounded me all over the body. They kicked me in the stomach and gave me several punches in the head and with a big rock struck me over the eye. I backed out against Thorne's place against the wall. The crowd was still after me mauling me and I took out my revolver and I warned them to get back. I then fired three shots into the air to call for assistance from the police."

"Someone in the crowd shouted 'Take the revolver away.' Then they closed with me in a threatening attitude and I fired two shots down into the crowd. Then they took the empty revolver away. By that time some friends in the crowd came to my assistance and helped me into Thorne's doorway. And then I got assistance from Sergeant Scott and Detective Killen. They took me into the New Brunswick Telephone office and bathed my head."

Officer Lucas had marks on his eye and face and complained of other injuries.

ONE MAN HELD.

Unknown Prisoner is Charged With Breaking Windows—Others Set Free by Crowd.

Several arrests were made by the police during the rioting but only in one case were the police able to land their man in the lock up behind the bars. Just before the reading of the Riot Act, Detective Killen arrested a man, name unknown, for breaking windows in the stalled cars at the foot of King street. At that time the crowd in Market square was considerably less than either before or after and Killen had little difficulty in getting his man to the Water street lockup and behind the bars.

During the overturning of the two cars several arrests were made by the police, but on each occasion the crowd, turning on the officers, succeeded in wrenching their prisoners away from them.

THE INJURED.

William Bennett, Dredgeman, Gets Flesh Wound in Thigh—Lieut. Stetham in Hospital With Cut and Bruised Face—Detective Lucas Seriously Hurt.

In the hospital is William Bennett, employed on the dredge Fielding, who was shot in the left thigh, just above the knee, by Detective Lucas, last night at 8.45. The injured man was taken to the General Public Hospital after having been treated by Dr. James Christie.

Bennett was standing in front of W. H. Thorne's store in Chipman hill watching the stirring events of the evening when he heard a shot and then a crowd surged against him, forcing him close to the building.

Pinned there, unable to escape from danger, he was a target for one of the bullets fired by Lucas. The ball passed clean through the flash, almost striking the knee, and when Dr. Christie was preparing Bennett for examination, the lead dropped to the floor, having been held by the man's clothing. Unless complications set in, Mr. Bennett will not be seriously affected by the wound.

Lieutenant Stetham, leader of the cavalry squad, went to the hospital for treatment and he was found to be suffering from cuts and bruises about the head and shoulders. He is not seriously injured.

Detective Lucas, when seen at the central police station last evening, was in a weak condition, but later was able to proceed home. His face was disfigured by a slash across his forehead, made by a sharp stone or other instrument, and the back of his head was injured while his body was covered with bruises. He was able to proceed home and rumors of his death, which spread like wildfire, fortunately were without foundation.

None of the others injured were at the hospital.

BAND CONCERT GOES ON.

Peaceful Crowd Enjoyed Music Until Cries of Pain Begin to Attract Notice—Thousands on Street.

While Mayor Frink was reading the riot act at the foot of King street, about 9 o'clock, and an infuriated mob defied one of the most drastic laws on the statute book, the band of the 62nd Regiment was giving a concert from the King square stand and thousands of people in gay holiday attire sauntered about enjoying the music, the breezes and the lights, quite unaware of the terrible scene being enacted two blocks away. It was not until the cavalry arrived and began charging up King street and cries of pain began to rise above the murmur of the mob that attention was attracted and the sudden sweep of the music-loving crowd into the trouble zone only augmented the congestion.

STRIKE STILL ON.

Efforts at Settlement Failed and Labor Department Sends Disappointing Reply—Company Willing to Hear Men.

The strike itself, dwarfed into insignificance by the shocking developments of the night, is still on and prospects for a settlement are by no means improved by the results of the fearful license displayed by the mob. The street car service yesterday was not greatly improved over that of the day before and of course with the outbreak at 8.30 o'clock the service was entirely suspended. Fifteen strikebreakers arrived yesterday on a special car attached to the Montreal train and whether or not it was coincidence these men came in a steel car, one of the first seen here.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the company for their housing in buildings employed by orders being given for fifty mattresses and one hundred blankets to a local firm. The parade which was in progress when the trouble started traversed Douglas avenue, Lancaster and the West Side.

Other labor unions met last evening to pass resolutions of sympathy with the strikers and among the number being the Canadian Brotherhood of Employes, members of which also undertook not to ride on the street cars until the strike is settled. The men claimed to have initiated yesterday several of the non-union men who were at work on their cars on Wednesday and also made the claim last evening that ten of the strike-breakers who came to the city yesterday at noon left again on the Montreal train. This was not confirmed.

Through S. Mosher, general officer of the international union with which the men are affiliated, a proposition was made yesterday to the Street Railway Company for settlement but was not accepted after a conference of the directors. Mr. Mosher asked that the company abide by the decision of the board of arbitration by employing Ramsey in some capacity and to give the other dismissed men a trial on the charges brought against them.

Company's Reply.

During the day the following reply was received from H. M. Hopper, general manager of the street railway:

"In answer to proposal made by you regarding the settlement of the strike I am instructed to state that the directors have decided not to take back Mr. Ramsey in the employ of the company.

"The finding of the board of conciliation respecting the dismissal of Mr. Ramsey was as follows: 'We think the action taken by the directors was property taken to support the authority of the manager to preserve discipline and for the best interests of the public and with a due regard to public safety.'

"The board of conciliation, however, recommends our company to find some employment for Mr. Ramsey.

"I am also instructed to inform you our board of directors are perfectly willing to hear the motormen and conductors who were dismissed and to give them full opportunity of putting before the board their answer to the charges that have been made.

"The board in the past has always been willing to hear appeals from any of the employes and the men referred to did not appeal to the board.

"Yours truly,
"ST. JOHN RAILWAY CO.,
"H. M. Hopper, Secreary."

On Wednesday night following the failure of Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, to come to St. John as promised and use his good offices in the settlement of the strike Mr. Mosher sent a night lettergram to the department of labor at Ottawa asking that the department step in and make an effort to arrange terms for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. The reply was received last evening while the riot was at its height and read as follows:

"Your message received and is before the minister. It is not clear that present action can be taken on lines desired but minister will do what is possible to assist in removing friction and in taking steps accordingly.

"F. A. ACLAND,
"Deputy Minister of Labor."

James A. Utley, of Columbia, Conn., has furnished the neighborhood and supplied part of Willimantic from his pea vines, and still they keep on growing, and now they have an average height of over seven feet and some vines have attained a height of eight feet, with buds and blossoms on the top.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN CAILLAUX CASE

First Wife of ex-Premier Confronts Him and Exposes His Intrigue

BARES HER LIFE

Tells of Husband's Liason With Woman on Trial for Murder of Figaro Editor and Her Efforts to Win Him Back—Denies Furnishing Newspaper With the Famous Love Letter.

(Canadian Press.)

Paris, July 28—Mme. Berthe Gueydan, Joseph Caillaux's first wife, a slender woman with wasted cheeks and black eyes, came today into court and faced her former husband, the ex-premier of France, and put as though upon a rack the woman who had won him from her—Mme. Henriette Caillaux, now on trial for the killing of a man.

Mme. Gueydan was to tell her part in the publication in the Figaro of the now celebrated "Thy Joe" letter, but she declared she knew nothing about it, and affirmed that she had told Gaston Calmette nothing. The emotional summit of the trial was reached when other private letters were handed over by Mme. Gueydan to M. Labori, counsel for Mme. Caillaux.

It was one of the most dramatic moments in the annals of the French courts. A deep and impressive silence fell upon the courtroom. Mme. Gueydan then left the box, after having completely dominated, by her remarkable personality, the whole proceedure. For hours she spoke, and her voice gained strength and carried to the remotest corner of the room.

Bares Her Secret.

In that time she laid bare many of the secrets of her life with M. Caillaux. She told of his liason, and of his throwing himself at her knees and asking her pardon. She testified that he even threatened her life. Then she left him, and hoped that he would follow her, but he did not, and she added with a flash of her eyes, and a tightening of her lips: "You know why."

The sympathies of those in the courtroom she gained rapidly, with telling phrases and shafts that seemed to sink deep. There were murmurs of applause, despite the admonitory rappings of the judge's pencil, and threats to clear the court. When she returned to her place, many crowded around her with cries of "bravo."

Will Stand by His Wife.

M. Caillaux, turning to the bar, said: "M. Labori was right in thanking Mme. Gueydan for the letters. The calumny does not come from us, but from persons who used methods against us never used against others. I return to that poor woman there," pointing with a dramatic gesture to the dock where Mme. Caillaux sat, quivering with emotion. "With all my strength I will defend her. I ought to be beside her; nothing shall separate us."

Mme. Caillaux wept as her husband finished.

M. Caillaux then went on with wild gestures to depict the years which had preceded his marriage to his former wife. "I made but one mistake," he said, turning to Mme. Gueydan, "that was in marrying you."

"M. Caillaux, you are disgracing yourself," responded Mme. Gueydan calmly."

"No, Madame, I am not disgracing myself. Our characters were so opposed that a common life was impossible. My dignity forbade me to live any longer with you."

Upbraids First Wife.

This sharp passage provoked an uproar. "Let me finish," shouted M. Caillaux, waving his arms. "You did not want a divorce. Nevertheless what wrongs were on my side were handsomely compensated for. I gave you 18,000 francs alimony. You had not a centime when I married you; I gave you 200,000 francs."

A chorus of groans greeted these remarks. Caillaux whirled round, and began to address the courtroom. He was immediately called to order by the judge, but he continued to recite the circumstances of his divorce, turning frequently toward his former wife. Both he and Mme. Caillaux believed, he said, that the "Thy Joe" letter formed one of a trilogy, and that its publication would be followed by the publication of the other two.

"Gentlemen," he turned to the jury—"I am profoundly unhappy. I had been a profoundly happy man since my second marriage."

Mme. Caillaux's sobs at this stage redoubled, and became painful to hear.

"Are you going," questioned M. Caillaux, of Mme. Gueydan, "to force us to trumpet forth in this place all those things that we avoided saying at the time of the divorce?"

M. Caillaux left the stand. "Whatever you may have done, I forgive you, and salute you," said he, bowing low, as he passed Mme. Gueydan on his way back to his seat.

Change of Method.

The small daughter of a certain family had been praying each evening at bed-time for a baby sister. The other morning her mother, reading the paper, exclaimed:—"I see Mrs. Smith has a little daughter."

"How do you know?" asked the child.

"I read it in the paper."

"Read it to me."

The mother read:—Born, on March ——, to Mr. and Mrs. —— Smith, a daughter."

The child thought a moment, then said:—"I know what I'm going to do. I am going to give up praying and begin advertising."

Ragging Reggie.

Reggie—I'm not one of those bally chaps with one idea, you know.

Miss Keen—No? Why don't you try to get one, Reggie?—Boston Transcript.

HETTY GREEN, C. N. R. ANGEL?

Hetty Green, the world's richest woman financier. It is reported that Sir William Mackenzie borrowed fifteen millon dollars from her for thirty days to tide the C. N. R. over till the trust deed for the government guarantee is ratified and the company is able to float its new bonds.

VOL. LIII.

NATION
BRINK

Sir Edward
Foremost for

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Plan of British For
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Offer Mediation
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Possibility of Peace.
London, July 27—Lack
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Brussels, July 27—Part
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will be discussed.

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