

MORE SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN AT LAST!

Temporary Structures to Take the Excluded Little Ones from the Streets.

Board of Education Members Realize the Need of Additional Room Shown by the Journal.

Superintendent of Buildings Snyder Proposes a Plan Which Is Approved—Will Devote His Entire Time to Necessary Preliminaries.

A GREAT VICTORY.

When the public schools of this city opened on September 14, as was shown by the Journal, more than 55,000 children were without places in which to study and without instructors. These children, excluded because of inadequate accommodations, were left to roam the streets. Here they were exposed to all that was evil.

ONE SHOT MEANS WAR.

Britain Dare Not Interfere Alone in Turkish Affairs—Official Statement Made.

London, Sept. 21.—At a meeting held tonight in Shoreditch to protest against the massacre of Christians by Turks, a most important announcement was made, which, it is believed, puts an end to all conjecture regarding the action that will be taken by the British Government in the direction of putting an end to the massacres by force or deposing the Sultan.

The statement was made by John Lowles, member of the House of Commons for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch. He said that if England had a free hand in the matter very few days would elapse before there would be a change in Turkey.

He then added that he was authorized by the Foreign Office to say that Great Britain was confronted by an agreement between the three powers that if she attacked Turkey on any excuse or pretext she would have to face that combination.

If she fired a single shot or took action alone it would mean that at that moment there would be a European war.

Dead at 115 Years of Age. Denton, Tex., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Sally Albersson, aged one hundred and fifteen years, died near Colbert yesterday. She was the wife of Chief Albersson, who was in the Creek war with General Jackson, in 1812. She was the oldest person in the tribe, and has great-grandchildren who have passed the half-century milestone.

Hetty Green's Son Comes for Points. Edward H. R. Green, chairman of the Republican Committee in Texas, and a son of Mrs. Hetty Green, arrived in town last night and will have a long talk with the managers at Republican National Headquarters regarding the Texas situation.



Shaft of the Emmet Mine at Leadville, Attacked by Strikers. The miners at 1 o'clock yesterday morning attacked the Coronado mine with dynamite and rifles, but were repulsed. They next attempted to destroy the Emmet mine, which was but a short distance away. Here the fire opened on them as too severe, and they beat a retreat.

RUSSIA STEALS CARNEGIE'S SECRET

Can Now Make Armor as Good as That Made in America.

Emissary of the Czar Learns All About the Manufacture of Plate and Returns Home.

Works Designed by a Former Homestead Mills Employee Now Being Built

TRICKY SCHEME OF THE RUSSIANS.

Provided in a Contract That a Man Should Have Access to Plates "at All Times." No More Orders Given to the American.

Pittsburg, Sept. 21.—Russian spies sent out by the Government of the Czar have stolen American armor plate secrets, and propose to turn their acquisition to profit by furnishing information by means of which Russia may make her own sheaths for battlefields.

This, in brief, is the discovery which has been kept quiet for some months by the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, and which has worried American naval authorities, officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, and reached itself in trying to get into the grasp of the St. Petersburg Government in order to get contracts. For the past year or two the Carnegie Company has had its experts in nearly every country in the world trying to sell armor. When the announcement came that the Russian Government had decided to give our plate a trial, there was great rejoicing at Homestead, as the contract was supposed to be the forerunner of others, not only from Russia, but from other European nations.

The contract was for 1,107 tons, the plate going to a cruiser under construction at a Russian port. At the time the contract was made the Russian naval officials held out to the Carnegie company the inducement that if the plates were found satisfactory, other orders would follow. Fired by this prospect, the Carnegie officials made exceedingly good terms for the Government of the Czar. A heavy concession was made in price. The exact sum paid by the Russian Government per ton for this plate has never been made public, but a United States naval officer says the price was not over \$500 a ton, including delivery in a Russian port.

Watched the Plate Made. Other concessions were made, and one of the most important, as it turns out, was a clause in the contract specifying that the Russians should have access to the plates at all stages of their manufacture. A naval officer high in the service of the Czar was sent over the water and took up quarters in Pittsburg, remaining here until the last pound of plate under the contract had been sent East for transportation across the Atlantic. During his stay here this Russian officer had frequent visits from attaches to the Russian Legation at Washington.

No sooner was the Russian officer in Pittsburg than he began to make exhaustive investigations concerning the methods and secrets pertaining to the armor plate manufacture at Homestead. With dismay the company realized that it was too late to stop him, as his entrance to the works was made imperative under the company's contract with the Russian Government. The making of the plates stretched over a period of about eight months, and was not until last May, when the last plate was shipped East, that the Russian left. Then the company realized that it had been duped, and the order was only a scheme of the Czar's officials to get some valuable information at a very low rate. The company also learned that there was no likelihood of obtaining any further Russian contracts.

Learned All About It. It became known that a special courier of the Czar travelled day and night between Homestead and St. Petersburg, until he had safely deposited at the Russian capital voluminous information concerning the manufacture of armor plate.

Continued on Fourth Page.

GADESSEN MAY HAVE BEEN SLAIN.

Co-Respondent in the Yarde-Buller Case Dies in Germany.

The Report of His Death Says It Was Caused by Heart Disease.

Rumor in London That He Fought a Duel with the Principal in the Divorce Suit.

CLIMAX OF A SENSATIONAL CASE.

The Dead Man Was One of the Figures in the Trial Two Months Ago—Charges Against Him Were Not Proven.

By Julian Ralph. London, Sept. 21.—A report reaches here from Germany that Valentine Gadesden, co-respondent in the noted Yarde-Buller divorce case, died suddenly near Baden.

This, in brief, is the discovery which has been kept quiet for some months by the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, and which has worried American naval authorities, officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, and reached itself in trying to get into the grasp of the St. Petersburg Government in order to get contracts. For the past year or two the Carnegie Company has had its experts in nearly every country in the world trying to sell armor. When the announcement came that the Russian Government had decided to give our plate a trial, there was great rejoicing at Homestead, as the contract was supposed to be the forerunner of others, not only from Russia, but from other European nations.



MRS. WALTER YARDE-BULLER.

The report said that Gadesden's death was caused by heart disease. There is a rumor that he lost his life in a duel with Walter Yarde-Buller.

The Yarde-Buller Divorce Suit. Valentine Gadesden figured as co-respondent in the Yarde-Buller divorce case, which was tried in London two months ago. Mrs. Yarde-Buller is the daughter of the late General R. W. Kirkham, of Oakland, Cal. She was the widow of D. Boyle Blair, an Englishman, when she met Walter Yarde-Buller, a brother of Lord Churston, in 1885. They were married the following year.

In Yarde-Buller's suit for a divorce he charged his wife with cruelty, and said that after they went to England Mrs. Yarde-Buller had made several attempts to stab him. He declared his wife was addicted to drink and frequently struck him. He also accused her of intimacy with

Continued on Fourth Page.

STRIKING MINERS USE DYNAMITE.

Midnight Attack Made Upon a Leadville Mine Cost Three Lives.

Coronado Men Had Been Warned, and Under a Severe Fire Held Their Ground.

Fear of Riot Rapidly Spread, Citizens Armed Themselves and the Militia Were Sent For.

OTHER MINES WERE ATTACKED.

But at Each Place the Mob Met with Such a Warm Reception That They Promptly Abandoned Their Attack.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 21.—Leadville, during the early hours of this morning, was a battle ground on which striking miners fought with dynamite and rifles. To-night sees the city calmer, but with many a citizen armed. With them, in the name of law



MRS. WALTER YARDE-BULLER.

and order, are 300 blue-coated militiamen, sent from Denver by Governor McIntyre. The victims of the attack were:

The Dead. Jerry Weil, a striker. James Benson, a striker. Jerry O'Keefe, a fireman. The Wounded. William Higgins. John Mahoney.

It was shortly after midnight when the striking miners attacked the Coronado mine. After throwing dynamite and shooting at the thirty men at bay they were driven back. Ever since 2 o'clock this morning business men, mining men and special policemen have been on the streets in twos and threes patrolling the town.

The attack on the Coronado was almost unexpected, and forty minutes elapsed before the Vigilance Committee arrived. Only a few of the committee appeared, and they were unable to direct any attack on the strikers. Three of their number were shot down and the balance took shelter in the vacant house and cabins in the vicinity. The strikers came prepared with bombs made especially for use in the attack. The men in the Coronado say there were at least two hundred in the attacking party of strikers. By one of them the attack is described as follows:

"At about midnight we received word by two special policemen to be on guard, as an attack was expected on the Emmet mine, and the men might come from there and attack us. We were all in bed at the time, but we quickly got dressed and had our guns and ammunition in readiness. We had but a little while to wait.

"Just at 1 a. m. we saw a number of men run down the alley and along the street, and on the east side of the mine. They kept close to the fence, and we could not get a shot at them as their heads showed above the fence, and then for a second they were within fifty feet of the shaft house and directly opposite the signal was given and the men began throwing bombs at the oil tanks and buildings. All the bombs were lighted as they were thrown and their explosion burst open the tanks and allowed the oil to run over the ground.

"The heat from these explosions soon ignited the oil and in a few moments the place was a mass of flames. At the same time that the bombs were thrown a volley of rifle shots were poured into the shaft-house and bunkhouse and window glass and splinters of wood filled the air. The volley was a dreadful one, and at least 500 shots were fired in less than five minutes. They came from all sides and a great number were fired from houses close by. These were vacant, as the miners sent word to the people, who were their friends, to move out in the early part of the night.

The Fire Returned. "The men on the inside then returned the fire. At first they shot from under cover, but soon came out in the open air. An effort was being made at this time by the strikers to tear down the fence, and on them we directed our fire, killing Benson and Weil and mortally wounding Higgins.

Continued on Second Page.

MAY TAKE THACHER OFF THE TICKET.

Tammany Members of the State Committee Will Ask That He Be Deposed.

Action to This End Is Likely to Be Taken at the Meeting of the Committee Called for To-night.

There Is Thought to Be No Doubt That if the Committee Develops a Hostile Sentiment Thacher Will Insist on Withdrawing.

HOW THACHER DENOUNCED SILVER.

[From John Boyd Thacher's Speech at Saratoga June 24, 1896.]

"The stamp of the Government on a piece of silver can never make it worth more than the world is willing to give for it. It is passing strange that the very men who have such marvellous faith in the power of their Government should seem to have so little sentiment as to its honor. They reverence its seal, but appear to be indifferent to its escutcheon.

"The party of Jefferson and Jackson of Benton and Tilden, has always favored the best money in use—the money adopted as the standard by the most enlightened nations of the earth. Neither consideration of expediency nor the selfish interest of those who own silver bullion should lead us to depart from the safe and secure path."

Albany, Sept. 21.—Senator David B. Hill said this evening that he had not yet made any arrangements to go to New York City to-morrow to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, which will discuss John Boyd Thacher's open statement to Chairman Elliot Davenport. There is a belief in Albany, however, that Senator Hill will go to New York.

The position taken by Thacher after so many consultations with Hill is leading many Democrats in Albany to believe that the Senator will soon take a course like that of Thacher—indorse Bryan and Sewall, but be against silver.

Amid the contradictory stories and rumors came this statement to-night from one familiar with the circumstances: "Hill and Herrick on Friday agreed that Thacher ought to indorse all of the Buffalo platform, but Thacher determined to hold his views expressed at Saratoga.

"There is no doubt that if in the State Committee a sentiment hostile to Thacher becomes evident, Thacher will decline the nomination."

Thacher's statement defining his position was made public by the candidate against the earnestly expressed remonstrances of his closest political friends in Albany. Thacher, however, is happy. He has a load off his mind, he says. He declares stoutly that he is not for gold, but is a bimetalist, and that he does not follow the Indianapolis gold platform, but the declarations of the convention at Saratoga in June. When he entered the Mayor's office this morning his first remark was:

"I am not for gold. There are three positions held by the parties. The Indianapolis platform declares for a single gold standard. The Indianapolis platform, which I have dropped, the Saratoga platform, which I follow, favors bimetalism. I am for the double standard with an international agreement.

Rather Right Than Governor. "I am as happy as can be. I don't care 4 cents about being elected Governor. I want to be right. I think I am right."

"Had Senator Hill anything to do with the writing of that letter?" Mr. Thacher was asked.

"No human being on God's footstool had to do with that letter except John Boyd Thacher," was the emphatic answer.

When Thacher left Walter's Roost yesterday Judge D. Cady Herrick called him up by telephone and begged him to hold the letter for twenty-four hours at least.

"Not a minute, I want this off my mind," was Thacher's response. Judge Herrick and others had been working for a complete indorsement by Mr. Thacher of the Buffalo platform and the question hung in the balance until Saturday. That day Mr. Thacher saw Senator Hill.

Silver Men in Bad Humor. There were angry words among the Albany silver Democrats when Mr. Thacher's statement was read this morning. One Democrat said: "Why did Thacher allow himself to be considered a candidate if he felt that he could not indorse the platform which he knew was coming?"

Mr. Harry Peckham, chairman of the Albany gold Democratic organization, said to-day that the twelve delegates from Albany to the gold Democratic State convention, to be held in Brooklyn on Thursday night, would oppose an indorsement of John Boyd Thacher for Governor, and would favor the placing of a second Democratic State ticket in the field.

Honor to Col. Vosburgh's Memory. The veterans of the Old American Guard, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., organized last night to perpetuate the memory of Colonel Abram S. Vosburgh, the first colonel of the regiment. The name of the new organization is the "Vosburgh Veterans," and in honor of their late illustrious colonel's seventy-third birthday anniversary a banquet was also held at Tiler's roof garden restaurant, at the Central building, east of Forty-second street. There were about sixty of the old veterans present.

John Boyd Thacher will, in all probability, be withdrawn from the head of the Democratic State ticket.

The State Committee will meet to-night, and the expected result is the substitution of Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown, the present candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in Mr. Thacher's place.

Tammany leaders at many informal conferences yesterday decided to use every effort to have Mr. Thacher withdrawn.

The State Committee's object in meeting to-night is to appoint a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination. The Thacher letter, regarded by many Democrats as a remarkable document, contains the following significant paragraph:

"I now learn that the State Committee is to meet on Tuesday for the purpose of appointing a committee to officially notify me of that fact. It has seemed to me due to your committee that before it takes that step I should make a statement.

This hint, that if the committee does not approve the nomination of Mr. Thacher's views on the necessity of maintaining the gold standard it may do as it sees fit, is almost certain to be acted on.

The twelve State Committeesmen of this city agreed yesterday to demand the withdrawal of Mr. Thacher and to ask for the

nomination of Wilbur F. Porter. They did not decline whom they would urge for the vacancy caused in the second place, but it is understood the committee will be free to select any pronounced advocate of Bryan and the Chicago platform without advice from Tammany.

The New York State Committeesmen who will make Tammany's fight to-night are: Tenth Senatorial District, Edward T. Fitzpatrick; Eleventh, William Sommer; Twelfth, William Sulzer; Thirteenth, Thomas F. Grady; Fourteenth, Charles F. Murphy; Fifteenth, James J. Martin; Sixteenth, John C. Sheehan; Seventeenth, Daniel F. McMahon; Eighteenth, Thomas J. Dunn; Nineteenth, Andrew J. White; Twentieth, Lawrence Delmour; Twenty-first, Henry D. Purroy.

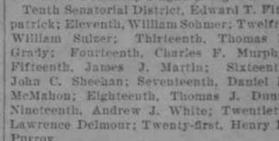
Tammany leaders were disinclined to talk of the Thacher letter. They were seriously disturbed, and strenuous into John C. Sheehan's office until he left for Tammany Hall in the afternoon. Mr. Sheehan was unusually reticent. His face was pale and serious.

"I cannot talk of Mr. Thacher's letter," he said. "Yes, I read it, but I have nothing to say at present. The situation will be clear in a few days."

District leaders were careful about talking for publication. Senator Thomas F. Grady, who as temporary chairman of the Buffalo Convention feels that Mr. Thacher's letter places him (Grady) in an unfavorable light before the Democracy of the State, made this most significant remark:

"I don't care to forecast political happenings, but I am free to say that if Mr. Thacher's letter had been published prior to the convention he would not have been nominated. All his friends from Albany, who were his representatives at Buffalo, declared he would stand on the Buffalo platform. In my opinion Mr. Thacher is now one of the weakest candidates we could name."

Senator Samuel J. Foley said: "I never recalled the strength of the silver sentiment



EX-SEN THACHER CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING.