

STRIKERS PLAN A BIG PARADE.

Army of 30,000 Men to March on Monday.

HALT IN UNION SQUARE.

Demands of the Toilers Will Then Be Formally Ratified.

OVATION TO BARONDESS.

His Speech Greeted by Wild Cheers from a Big Crowd of Strikers.

OPINIONS OF AN EMPLOYER.

He Declares There is No Doubt That the Tailors Are Miserably Poor, and That Their Only Alternative Was to Strike.

Admits the Strike Is Just.

There is not a doubt that the coat tailors are miserably poor and underpaid. They are naturally restless under the present conditions, and the only thing they can do is to strike. We hope that they will win. We have been trying in various ways to find a remedy for the great poverty which prevails, but could not hit on a practicable plan. We have endeavored to draw them from the congested districts, but as fast as they leave these districts others take their places and add to the competition for work.

As to the chances of the strikers succeeding, if they could hold out until there was a demand for men and an increase of business they would win. If I had been asked for an opinion as to the best time to strike, I would have said that the best time was the middle of June. At that time the manufacturers must have the work done, and there is a demand for men. Then, when work becomes scarce, the contractors compete for what little work is to be given out by the manufacturers, and the men compete and undersell each other to get this work.

Frankly, I can see no permanent remedy under the present conditions. The state of the tailors is deplorable and I am heartily sorry for them. The problem of bettering their condition is growing more and more difficult every year. The demand for cheap clothing, which has been growing for some time, brings down the wages to the lowest level and makes the conditions for the tailors still harder. There is such a demand for cheap clothing that large firms which used to have nothing to do with any but the finer classes of goods are now selling suits for \$10 and \$15. As for the firm I represent, we have little to do with the conditions which brought this state of affairs about, but I would be glad to know of any plan for a permanent remedy for the poverty of the tailors.—FROM AN INTERVIEW WITH ALBERT F. HOCHSTADLER, PRESIDENT OF THE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

By the end of the current week the vast impotent army of slaves of the inhuman sweating system will be mobilized. Its grievances will be formulated. Its battle cry will resound from 35,000 throats. And then Field Marshal Schoenfeld proposes to show his strength and publish the righteousness of his cause to the city of New York in a monster parade, to be followed by a mass-meeting at the Union Square plaza. eloquent speakers will address this meeting, and the situation will be thoroughly discussed.

Chief Cohen, presiding, the parade will take place next Monday and will suggest in magnitude the Sound Money demonstration of last year and revive the recollection of the fond hopes of tailors' prosperity for which that movement stood sponsor.

This latter day parade, however, will differ from the grim realities. Its participants will be men who have good and now stand face to face with starvation.

Leader Schoenfeld has great hopes of the moral effect to be produced by this demonstration. He was unwilling yesterday to furnish an estimate as to the number of workers who would be in line. If all the striking trades participate, however, the showing ought to be stupendous.

The strike situation in the Brotherhood of Tailors organization is conceded to be complete, and 12,000 of them can almost surely be counted on to take their places in the line. The jacket makers will furnish a regiment 5,000 strong, and from Brooklyn, Brownsville and Newark, N. J., will come 3,000 more.

As is evidently expected, the vest makers, pants makers and knee pants makers join the strikers to-day, the army will be swollen by 8,000 more. To this great multitude must be added the thousands who are not strikers, but in sympathy with the cause. It is therefore among the possibilities that Monday's demonstration will muster a turnout of between 30,000 and 40,000 men.

The strikers were still further encouraged yesterday by the arrival here of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Joseph BarondeSS, the army general of the industrial revolutions of the East Side.

BarondeSS brings news. BarondeSS was from Philadelphia, and brought the comforting news that 1,000 coatmakers and 800 children's jacket makers had gone on strike in that city. He addressed a big mass-meeting of strikers in New Irving Hall, at No. 214 Broome street, in the evening another great meeting at Newark, N. J. He was particularly to state that his appearance at this time was not a bid for the leadership, which he conceded to Meyer Schoenfeld, but merely to help the good cause along.

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THE LUCANIA COULD BARELY CARRY A CARGO MADE UP OF THE BUTTONS NOT USED IN THE THREE DAYS OF THE STRIKE.

JOSEPH BARONDESS ADDRESSING THE STRIKERS.

His speech to the starving tailors was greeted by the cheers of thousands. The meeting amounted to a great ovation for the leader.

until the demands of the strikers were formulated. Schoenfeld advised them not to take the statements of the Executive Boards as final, but to go out themselves among the masses of workers and gather information first hand. This, however, the committee refused to do and the conference adjourned until Monday, when the strikers' demands will be in shape. These demands will be read and ratified at the great mass meeting in Union Square.

Toilers Who Sympathize. Leader Schoenfeld received the following telegram yesterday from the Rochester (N. Y.) garment workers:

Accept our heartfelt sympathy and best wishes for your success.

ROCHESTER GARMENT WORKERS. By Robert Davidson, Secretary.

Mr. Schoenfeld called attention to the fact, in support of his assertion that the present strike is wholly spontaneous, that not a single person had been arrested this year for calling men out of the shops. Last year 108 men were arrested for this offense, but this year the workers are going out of their own accord. It is not even necessary to watch the shops this year, and no tickets have been posted for this purpose.

Leader Schoenfeld said it was impossible to estimate what the present strike would cost, but some idea of the amount might be arrived at by a comparison with the lockout of 1895, which cost the tailors between \$18,000 and \$19,000, and did not reach the dimensions of the present disturbance.

Joseph BarondeSS, on his arrival, went to New Irving Hall, Broome street, near Norfolk, where there was a mass meeting of the children's jacket makers. He was greeted with every demonstration of joy almost carried to the platform.

BarondeSS made one of his characteristic speeches in Yiddish and soon had the audience wild with enthusiasm. He talked freely of the wages of the garment workers on the East Side and predicted the ultimate and permanent abolition of the sweating system.

BarondeSS, when seen later, said he had just received word that 800 children's jacket makers were on strike in Philadelphia and that 1,400 vestmakers and 100 pantsmakers were likely to follow. He had this to say regarding a statement made by President Hochstadler, of the clothing manufacturers, in an interview with him, published on Monday:

"Mr. Hochstadler intimated that the men who understood making a garment were satisfied with their condition. In the first place, the men who are on strike are the capable mechanics, and the capable mechanics are not willing to be slaves."

Plenty of Disposes Warrants. "Fifty families of these men, whom he says are satisfied with the conditions, have been before Judges Roesech, Goldfogle and Bolte on dispossession warrants within the last four weeks. During the terrible rain-storm of last Thursday five competent tailors, with their families, were dispossessed in Essex street and their miserable furniture put on the street. Is this a profane insult to the tailors must be satisfied with their conditions."

"Mr. Hochstadler and other wealthy manufacturers are very liberal in subscribing to public charities, and have given thousands of dollars for the building of synagogues. It would please the Lord better if they used this money for the relief of starving tailors."

"Mr. Hochstadler says the strike is long overdue. The men might wait a long time before the manufacturers would say the time was opportune."

BarondeSS said he believed the strike would be a success, owing to the unanimity of the different factions. Never before had Socialists and non-Socialists united so harmoniously on a common ground.

"These tailors will also hold out. You don't know how little a Hebrew tailor can live on or what sacrifice he can make for a great object. When there is money in the treasury it seem to make them more determined to hold out. There was a preference made to show that tailors could earn \$24 a week. Let the manufacturers advertise that they are willing to pay tailors \$24 a week for a ten-hour work day all the year round and I'll bet them all the

P. O. NOT A PLUM TREE.

Postmaster Van Cott Says Civil Service Has Tied His Hands as to Appointments.

Cornelius Van Cott returned from Washington yesterday morning, and the moment he reached his office in the National Park building was overwhelmed with party hacks who either demanded jobs for themselves in the Post Office or insisted that their friends be taken care of. So beset with office seekers was he that early in the afternoon he left his office. To those who saw him and asked for a portion of the loaves and fishes, Mr. Van Cott almost invariably replied:

"If you can induce the authorities at Washington to suspend the operations of Grover Cleveland's civil service order for the protection of Democrats, perhaps I may be able to do something for the boys. As it is, my hands are tied, and I am helpless to do what I would like to do. Yes, I shall take hold on Saturday next. My bonds were filed in Washington yesterday. I would prefer not to furnish the names of my surdives, though these may be given out to choose the subordinates with whom I am to have confidential relations."

Mr. Van Cott was asked if he had not talked about this with the President and Postmaster-General.

"No," he replied. "Both of them were so overrun with business and visitors that I had no chance. After I have qualified I intend making another trip to Washington. I cannot say what the outcome will be, but I am hopeful that the President and Postmaster-General will agree with me that the Postmaster of New York ought to have something to say as to who his subordinates shall be."

The Republican spoliars are demanding the scalp of Assistant Postmaster James Gayler, though they have not as yet agreed as to who his successor ought to be.

Postmaster Van Cott intends to appoint his son Richard cashier in place of General Fitzgibbon Porter. Young Van Cott served in this capacity during his father's previous administration, and has just completed his first term as member of Assembly from the Fifth District.

SUICIDE'S FAMILY RICH.

Satchell Was Engaged to Miss Presby, of This City, and Received a Letter from Her Tuesday.

The body of Walter Merwyn Satchell, who committed suicide Tuesday night at No. 137 West One Hundred and Third street, is lying at Undertaker Lueking's, No. 851 Amsterdam avenue. It will be sent to No. 33 Mount Park Crescent, Balling, England, the residence of the suicide's parents.

Satchell's father is a wealthy retired physician. He married Miss Caroline Lockwood, of Bridgeport, Conn. The Lockwood family has considerable property in this city. Mrs. Satchell's interests are looked after by Cornelius Avory T. Brown, of No. 18 Exchange place. Merwyn Satchell was twenty-four years old. He came to this country three years ago. He was engaged to be married to Miss Bertha Presby, a girl of nineteen years, who lives with her parents at No. 157 West One Hundred and Third street.

Miss Presby wrote the following letter, which Satchell received about 4 p. m. Tuesday:

157 West One Hundred and Third street. Dear Merwyn: You had better not come in this evening, but stay at home. Rest up so you can get up early. Bear up and be brave, dear, and do not worry about work. Do what you can and no more. Better days are coming soon. I hope you get along fairly well today, and that your headache did not trouble you. Yours, as ever, Bertha.

P. S.—Remember the flowers and your promise. After receiving the letter Satchell went to his room. A few minutes later the pistol shots were heard.

He had been troubled with severe headaches, and it is thought they made him desperate. Sunday he went to Orange, N. J., with Miss Presby and spent the day with relatives. He complained then of feeling very ill.

The news of the suicide has prostrated Miss Presby.

An autopsy held on the suicide's body showed the brain was apparently in a healthy condition.

Out of Work, Attempted Suicide. Charles H. Hazleton, a bartender, twenty-nine years old, out of work, attempted suicide by cutting his throat and wrist yesterday morning at his home, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street and Walton avenue. He had been suffering from malaria and had been raving all the night before. He is in Fordham Hospital and may recover.

"Miss Zimmer" Was Not Poisoned. The young woman who was found unconscious in Riverside Park at Ninety-second street Tuesday night is still in Manhattan Hospital. She says her name is Lillian Zimmer, but she refuses to tell her address. She says she is a domestic, but her appearance belies the statement. She was suffering from hysteria. Family troubles upset her nerves. She will be allowed to leave the hospital to-day.

REBELLION IN ECUADOR.

President Alfaro Said to Realize His Danger and to Have Taken Harsh Measures.

Advices received in this city from Ecuador are to the effect that the revolution there against President Alfaro is increasing daily in strength and that now fully one thousand men are in the field against the Government. President Alfaro realizes that he is in danger of being deposed and has resorted to extreme measures to break up the party which is fighting him.

Already, it is said, the officials of Ecuador have imprisoned many men who are suspected of complicity in the revolution, among them being thirty priests, who were charged with inciting the people against the present administration. Dr. Paz, editor of the newspaper El Grito del Pueblo (the Cry of the People), and his son have been placed in prison in Guayaquil for writing articles distasteful to the Government.

Many others have been exiled for attempting the overthrow of President Alfaro, two of these being the Ordonez brothers, who arrived here on the last steamer from Ecuador and are now staying at the Westland Hotel. They were rich planters in the city of Cuenca, but were

ordered from the country, being suspected of contributing money to the revolutionary cause.

From the source which brought the foregoing news comes the information that the real leader of the revolution, although not actively engaged, is Camilo Ponce, leader of the Conservative party, who will be declared President should the rebels be successful.

ALIMONY COMES VERY HARD.

The suit for separation brought by Mrs. Lucretia Lighthall against her husband, Almeria, who was formerly a commissioner of the Park Avenue Improvement, was called before Justice Lawrence yesterday.

Lawyer Roberts, who appeared for Mrs. Lighthall, told Justice Lawrence that Lighthall owed his wife over \$1,000 alimony and was staying in Hoboken in order to keep out of the jurisdiction of the court. This made the Justice very angry.

"I have noticed," said the Justice, "that when husbands have to pay alimony that they nearly always become poverty stricken suddenly. In this case, so far as I have learned, Lighthall is an engineer of ability and has been earning between \$5,000 and \$8,000 a year in a public position."

"Yes," said Lighthall's lawyer, "he was well off once, but his wife ruined him."

"I'll adjourn this case until May 26," said the Justice, "and then it must be settled."

STRICKERS WOULD REQUIRE A BUILDING TWELVE BLOCKS LONG, ONE BLOCK WIDE AND FIVE STORIES HIGH TO LIVE IN.



At the time of his death he was accredited a millionaire.

According to the inventory there is only \$8,742 and a handful of cents left of that wealthy man. The State has filed a claim for \$7,638 against the estate for expenses of the prosecution of Duestrow. The administrator denies the claim.

Eugen Died in a Street Car.

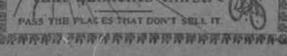
A passenger was taken with a hemorrhage yesterday morning on a Fourth avenue car at Twenty-third street. He grew pale and fell over in his seat as the car stopped at the crossing. He was taken into the drug store at the corner and an ambulance summoned from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Burge said that the man was dead.

At the Morgue the body of the man was identified as that of Charles Eugen, manager of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumption, at Liberty, N. Y., referred to on an envelope found in his pocket.

MISS PRESBY RECEIVED A LETTER FROM SATCHELL.

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Advertisement for J.S. BAUMANN, featuring Solid Oak Chiffonier with 5 drawers, priced at \$3.50. Includes text about Liberal Credit System and housekeeping supplies.

Large advertisement for Kemble's Coons, featuring the text 'KEMBLE'S COONS' and 'The Pickaninny Club Has a Brush with Black Trash ON WHEELS.' Includes details about summer resort advertisements and contact information.