

ditions laugh. It was followed by an explanation from Mr. Martin of the manner in which Bardsley's name happened to be brought into use. His testimony contained no further statements than have been published.

W. Andrews, ex-State Chairman of the Republican Committee, and Charles A. Porter, Chairman of the City Committee, corroborated Mr. Martin's testimony. The latter was asked by Attorney Daugherty: "Why didn't you draw on Bardsley?" "I don't know," replied the witness differently, and when urged again, "I didn't know him so well then as now."

"Wasn't he liberal?" "Well, he was like all officeholders, after they get offices, they are not so liberal," he replied.

"You'll have to ask him," replied the witness.

Robert M. Yardley, Receiver of the Keystone Bank, identified the check carried by Martin and explained all the proceedings except how the certificate of deposit fell into the hands of the wicked Democrats. In private conversation he afterward gave it as his opinion that the check was stolen.

Senator Quay was called next, and everybody crowded forward to see him. When called upon to give his testimony he told the story of his connection with the note and check in simple and straightforward, deliberate way, and when asked by Mr. Buehman if the publication in the Star concerning him of the "Gigantic Bardsley Steal" was true, he answered:

"Did you know Bardsley?" "I would have known him if I had met him on the street, but I had no acquaintance with him," replied the Senator.

In reply to a query from Mr. Daugherty he said he had complained to the Controller of the Currency, because the certificate had been stolen, for the reason that it was in the custody of the United States Bank, and the Controller had no right to let it out. He complained because it had been given to the Democratic State Committee to be photographed and lithographed and published broadcast over the country in Democratic papers.

Editorials Shown in Defense. A lively session was started among the attorneys by Attorney Buchanan offering as evidence editorials appearing in the Star since the libel suit was entered. The prosecution claimed that with this evidence they could prove malice. Judge Wickham decided to admit it. A quotation from one of the editorials was:

"We would have believed Mr. Quay an honest man, if we did not have to become blind idiots to do so."

Another libel editorial, published January 11, describes the Senator as "the greatest living exponent and teacher of the peculiar and saving gospel of addition, division and silence so successfully practiced in Philadelphia."

In objecting to admitting these editorials Mr. Daugherty said: "This helps Quay. If you would let him alone Quay would not be better known than his poor neighbors, but it's the publication of all these things in the papers that help him."

Attorney Ritchie opened the case for the defense and stated that there was no malice in the publication. The case will be taken up at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The trial is the absorbing topic of conversation in Beaver and is the general opinion that Senator Quay will win. In case the defendants are found guilty it is probable that sentence will be suspended.

BADLY USED UP. James Hackett, colored, has a lively time with his two sisters.

James Hackett, colored, of River avenue, Nineteenth ward, had two visitations of wrath yesterday from irate females. The result is that Hackett is in danger of losing an eye and has a badly cut head, and the two females are in the Nineteenth ward station.

Yesterday morning Hackett had a dispute with his sister-in-law, Caroline Liver, and she assaulted him with an umbrella. She panicked her along with a push, and the end of the umbrella struck Hackett in the eye, badly injuring it. When he escaped he went before Magistrate Hyndman and sued her for assault and battery. She was arrested by Detective Gilmour and lodged in the Nineteenth ward station for a hearing.

Last evening Hackett's sister, Elizabeth, took him to task for disturbing the serenity of the family relations by causing his sister-in-law to be arrested. She was warm, and it is charged, she finally broke a beer bottle over his head. His scalp was badly cut and he had to seek the aid of a physician. He next complained against his sister, and Officer Schaffler escorted her to the Nineteenth ward station to keep Miss Oliver company. Hackett was severely hurt by the two attacks, and is in danger of losing an eye.

DRAWING THE NET CLOSE. The Prosecution of Allegheny Officials Will Not Be Allowed to Lag.

City Solicitor Elphinstone and Attorneys D. F. Patterson and Joseph A. Langfitt, the latter two representing the citizen's reform movement in Allegheny, held a conference last evening in the office of Controller Brown. The conference was relative to the prosecution of the cases against city officials and ex-officials now pending in court.

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TRIED TO WIN THEM BACK. Strikers Were Offered Every Reasonable Inducement to Return—Ready to Fight to the End—Prosecutions Will Follow.

The following self-explanatory communication from the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester management was received last night:

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In order that the public may know the facts and circumstances surrounding the strike at present in force against the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Traction Company, as well as to place the directory of the company and the strikers in a correct light as to the matter, permit me to make the following statement:

The principal trouble of which the strikers complain is the new schedule, which increases the number of regular runs and increases the number of what are known as "swing runs," run by "trippers." The object of the new schedule is to afford the public full accommodation at those hours of the day when it most needs them, viz: in the morning and evening. The new schedule will concentrate the car service during those parts of the day. There is no intention of increasing the length of the runs, or the hours of labor of the men, less than wages or anything in any way. Their new schedule is not intended to be used for such purposes. For some time past the fact has impressed itself upon the company that some means must be found to accommodate the crowds of passengers morning and evening seeking to be carried over the road, and this means must be afforded the desired accommodation.

Prefer to Manage Their Own Road. The discharged men which the strikers wish reinstated, were discharged for good and sufficient cause, namely, the wrecking of a car in their charge by their inattention, carelessness and disobedience of the rules of the company, they not being in their proper places or taking proper care of the car at the time it was wrecked.

The management of the company, knowing that the public rely upon the road for conveyance have endeavored by every possible means to conciliate the strikers and at the earliest moment run its cars. The time that has elapsed since the inception of the strike has been spent in trying to induce the strikers to try the new schedule, with the agreement, that if, within 30 days, it does not seem satisfactory, it would be changed.

Made Every Attempt to Settle. As a result of these endeavors to conciliate the strikers and operate the road, on Sunday

WILL FIGHT IT OUT. The Allegheny Traction Road Strikers Are Still Defiant but Do No Damage.

ONLY ONE TRIP WAS MADE.

Many Manchester Citizens Are in Sympathy With the Men.

THEY HOLD A BIG MASS MEETING.

Dalzell Declares That He Will Run Cars Today at Any Cost.

THE FRANCHISES CANNOT BE REVOKED.

At 12 o'clock last night there was no change in the condition of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Street Railway strike. From present appearances there will not be sooth, as both sides are firm.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a car was sent out over the road, followed in quick succession by two others. The cars were run by new hands and had uneventful trips, except that the first one, through the inexperience of the motorman, became unmanageable and had to be pushed in. All of the regular men were at the car barns when the cars came in, but no particular demonstration was made. Only one trip was made by the cars. All of the regular men came to the car stables at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, received all money due them and left in an orderly manner.

Last night all was still about the car stables, and no one was in sight but the officers who were on guard. No one was admitted on the company's grounds but those who could show they had a right or business there. An open meeting was held in Wagoner's Hall, and the greater part of the male population of the town was present.

Argued on Both Sides of the Question. The meeting was held to discuss the situation, and Mr. Dalzell, of the company, was present. He told the men he thought they had made a mistake in not accepting the proposition made them by George B. Hill Sunday night. He also told them they were mistaken in dealing so harshly with General Manager Greenwood. He said if the schedule and rules were not right Mr. Greenwood would be willing to change them, and if Mr. Greenwood found the superintendents or dispatches were not dealing squarely with the men he would remove them.

Joseph Evans also addressed the people, scoring the management of the road, where he thought it was needed. He said he knew three of the directors of the road, C. L. Magos, George B. Hill and Fred Grimmer, Sr., and he thought them all honorable men, who were in sympathy with the strikers. He also thought these men were in power in the management of the road, and if the matter was laid squarely before them it would receive careful consideration.

A number of other speakers made short addresses. They all spoke of their grievances and brought out the fact that the Manchester citizens were in sympathy with the strikers went into secret session.

Franchises Will Not Be Forfeited. An official of the road had this to say last night on the question of the company having to forfeit its franchises: "It is true that in some cases we would have to forfeit our franchises if we allowed the road to be idle for 24 consecutive hours. We did this on Sunday, but our attorney had been seen beforehand. He told us where it was dangerous to both life and property the company had the right to stop its cars. All that will be necessary in case some person disputes our right to the franchises is to go into court and show it would have been a dangerous matter to have operated the road."

This morning at daylight cars will be started out over the road. It is probable that not more than three will be sent out, as it is impossible to get enough men to operate more. So far but few men have applied for positions, and if they cannot be gotten in the two cities, the company will send elsewhere. Last night it was reported three or four of the strikers would return to work today. No one, however, could verify the story. All cars put out this morning will run only till 6 o'clock this evening.

evening last the strikers and the management of the road agreed that the strikers would run the cars on the new schedule, and that the management would not be allowed to run the cars on the old schedule. It was then agreed that the strikers should try to arrange with the management to let them to run the cars on the new schedule, and if they failed to do so, after several hours' negotiation failed to bring about a settlement, the new men to resign their positions on terms entirely satisfactory to them. The company promised these new men permanent positions when they came to the road, and would not discharge any of the strikers who were entirely, perfectly and completely satisfied to quit.

The representative of the management with the object of carrying out the above agreement with the strikers, prevailed upon the new men to accept the terms offered and paid them in cash for so doing. He then informed the representatives of the strikers in waiting, among whom were District Master Workman H. F. Dempsey, that the new men were out of the way. Mr. Dempsey and the strikers' representatives were informed that they would start up the road after having the assembly of the strikers formally pass upon the settlement. The company would submit the settlement to the assembly at its hall and return in about 40 minutes.

Strikers Ignored all Former Promises. Everything was made ready to start the cars, but the strikers' representatives, Mr. Dempsey and the strikers' representatives appeared, when they completely ignored the understanding arrived at by arbitration to start the cars, and presented all the demands which they had previously ordered, with the additional features that the road should be operated as a union road and their Road Committee should regulate employment and discharge of employees as well as the schedule.

Such action on the part of the strikers' representatives is a disposition to disregard settlements made after well considered and fair arbitration providing for such an operation, and to attempt to protect their interests under all circumstances and best serve its patrons and the public.

Up to this time, the management of the road gave preference to the old employees and delayed active measures to supply their places, but it is now clear that the strikers themselves to fill their places with such men as will give an immediate, efficient and service to the patrons of the road and public.

Ready to Fight to a Finish. The company, under these circumstances, proposes to run its road in the best possible manner, to employ its own employees and property, and to call into service all legal resources, public and private, to accomplish these objects. Any interference or riotous conduct directed against the road, its property or employees, will be met by the most vigorous prosecution and punishment of the persons perpetrating the same.

Men are now available to partially operate the road and more will report for duty on Tuesday and Wednesday next, to take the places of the strikers by which time it is expected the road will be running with its full complement of cars. There is a large amount of building work being done on the road, and it is expected that by the end of the month the road will be running on an electric road, since October 1, 1921, and with a little more independence by the public, the company will give its patrons the best service ever surpassed by none in the two cities.

I will here say that any promise or agreement made by the strikers' representatives of the road on Sunday evening last, had the strikers lived up to their agreements on the settlement would have been made and fully carried out by the management of the company. Very respectfully,

H. DALZELL, President P. & A. M. Traction Co. JANUARY 19, 1922.

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE. Vehicles in Great Demand, and Bridge Tolls Are Remarkably Increased.

Every business man who lives on the Manchester line in Allegheny and who is lucky enough to own a horse and buggy had them out yesterday. Some of the most antiquated vehicles, similar to the "Deacon's one-horse shay," were brought into use in consequence of the strike.

The strike has had the gravest and most serious effect on the Northside was only broken ever and anon by the rattling of a rickety old buggy with spokes loosened and axle dry, carrying a resident of lower Allegheny to his home.

The hackmen are once more chucking, and the Fifth avenue jehus can be approached now only with a sweet, condescending smile and a "fiver." These "dear old" hacks have been doing a thriving business since the strike. One of the collectors at the Allegheny side of the Suspension Bridge said that the general receipts were at least five times as great as any time prior to the strike. "The fact is," continued Mr. Cronmeyer, "we haven't mills enough in this country to supply the present demand for black plate. The business has developed rapidly, but the black plate men have not kept up with the pace. If the people will have a little patience and give us time, all these defects will be remedied. The tin plate industry has come to stay, and I don't think there is any danger of the tariff being lowered."

AN ORGANIZATION FOR BUSINESS. Charles O'Brien States the Objects of the New Democratic Club.

The Democratic Association of Allegheny County met last night in the office of C. A. O'Brien, 402 Grant street. In the absence of President L. B. Duff, Mr. O'Brien presided. Mr. F. P. Iams reported for the Committee on Organization. He said they had printed copies of the constitution and blank applications for membership, which were mailed with explanatory circulars to a large number of Democrats in the county. Returns from them had not yet been received, but he had no doubt that about fifteen applications for membership would be received. They will be acted upon at the next meeting.

A couple of the members stated that they had met with doubtful Democrats who were dubious about joining, fearing that it was merely a club or social circle that was being gotten up. Mr. Iams and Chairman O'Brien stated that such was not the case and the constitution should show clearly that the club was solely for the benefit of the Democratic party in this county, keep candidates before the people and bring out the vote. The utter disorganization existing, they said, was clearly shown at the fall election. The association is organized to meet Monday evening, February 1, in Mr. O'Brien's office.

Two Weeks' Work for the Poor. The semi-monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor was held yesterday.

The two weeks' work was made and the usual reports were received. The reports showed 137 families aided, including 1,432 persons, 707 visits made to poor, 103 visits made to the poor, 200 letters written, 36 furnished with day's work and 17 children placed in schools. The following was distributed: Sixty-seven quarts of beef tea, 349 quarts of milk, 92 pounds of sugar, 1,730 bushels of coal, 260 grocery orders and 477 garments.

Slight Blaze in a Meat House. Shortly before 10 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the cellar of the building occupied by Armour & Co., meat dealers, at Nos. 9 and 11 Union street.

An alarm from box 12 brought the fire department to the scene and the blaze was soon subdued. The fire was in the floor of the cellar and caught from a stove that had been left burning. Little damage was done. Henry Palmer, colored, was so deeply interested in the fire that he got in the way of the firemen and when ordered to get outside of the fire refused to do so. He was arrested and locked up in the Central station.

ONE-CENT-WORD will secure a situation in THE DISPATCH'S want columns. It doesn't pay. Marvin's bread is just as cheap, just as pure, just as healthful as any you can make yourself. Ask your grocer for it.

THE ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE OF THE DISPATCH AT 107 FEDERAL ST. Is open every day except Sunday until 9 P. M. Advertisements will be received up to that hour for insertion the next morning at regular rates.

BLACK PLATE SCARCE. One Branch of the Tin Plate Business That Was Sadly Neglected.

MANUFACTURERS OVERSANGUINE. James B. Scott Thinks the Welsh Intend to Undersell Americans.

NOT ENOUGH MILLS FOR THE DEMAND. James B. Scott and his wife went to Philadelphia last evening to attend the funeral of a friend.

James B. Scott and his wife went to Philadelphia last evening to attend the funeral of a friend. To-morrow evening he expects to be in Johnston, when he will make arrangements to dedicate the new hospital. He says the event will take place inside of two weeks, and he wants the flood correspondents to be present. Just now Mr. Scott is very much interested in tin plate. His accounts of the new industry are not so glowing as some of the stories told by the manufacturers. He charges the latter with being over-sanguine and neglecting important features of the business.

"Tin plate," he said last evening, "is the weakest article in the tariff schedule. The increase in duty was passed with one vote to spare. It shows that even Republicans were dubious about the industry. Now the Democrats have taken to tinkering with the tariff, but what they hope to accomplish I can't see, with a Republican Senate and President to act on their bills. The attack on tin plate, however, will not help the business. The cry is always raised that it is the poor man's necessity, and prices will be increased."

A Lack of Black Plate in America. "Just what I predicted six months ago has occurred. We haven't the black plate in America, and we can't get it here in sufficient quantities to make tin plate. This feature of the business has been overlooked, and until mills are established to roll the plates the industry will continue to be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers. I pointed out some time ago to the tin plate men that black plate would be needed before tin plate could be made. I am a protectionist and prefer to patronize Americans, but by having the duty of 1.05 cents per pound on black plate, I can still buy this material cheaper in England than in the United States. If competitors purchase there, business policy would compel me to do the same."

Mr. Scott said that the tin plate industry is in a very shaky condition. He said that the price of tin plate is advancing. The Welsh manufacturers have been lying low since the tariff went into effect, and their conduct bodes no good for us. My opinion is that they are getting ready to cut the wages of their men, and when the Americans think they are ready to produce tin plate on an extensive scale, the Welsh makers will make a grand final effort to undersell them in their own market.

Tinned Plate a Very Shaky Article. "It wouldn't take more than a turn of the hand, from present indications, to elect a free trade president. So that the business is not only menaced from abroad, but the tariff is liable to be knocked off at any time. My opinion is that the tin plate can't be made here. The Americans can make anything under fair conditions. I think the critical period of the tin plate industry is fast approaching."

W. F. Cronmeyer, of McKeesport, was on the same train going east. When asked what he thought of Mr. Scott's views he said the United States Tin Plate Company was making its black plate and supplying several other companies, one of them being located in Allegheny. He said that the black plate men have not kept up with the pace. If the people will have a little patience and give us time, all these defects will be remedied. The tin plate industry has come to stay, and I don't think there is any danger of the tariff being lowered."

CHIEF INSULTS DUE TO IGNORANCE. Major Patterson, of Kittanning, Inspector of the Second Brigade, left for Philadelphia yesterday.

Major Patterson, of Kittanning, Inspector of the Second Brigade, left for Philadelphia yesterday. He is on his way to Philadelphia to inspect the companies February 1. He was interested in the report from St. Paul that the Government wanted to know how many troops Minnesota could furnish on short notice. "In the event of war with Chile," said the Major, "Uncle Sam wouldn't have to come as far East as Pennsylvania to get soldiers. There are plenty of men in the West who are as patriotic as we are. My opinion is that Chilean insults to the United States are due more to ignorance than deviltry. They have never come in contact with any of the great powers of the world. They are contented to bully other South American countries. In case of war Pennsylvania has 8,540 men in the guard, and I am sure the boys would make good soldiers. But the regular army can handle the Chileans."

BURNING OF THE JUNCTION STATION. The station at the junction of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railway and Montour Railway, was burned last night before about 1 o'clock.

The station at the junction of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railway and Montour Railway, was burned last night before about 1 o'clock. The loss is but slight, as the safe was gotten out, as also the case containing the tickets. The principal loss consisted of 20 sacks of flour, some beer kegs and a lot of milk cans on which the solder was melted. Station Agent McAdams thinks the fire caught from sparks from a passing locomotive.

There is some talk of building a new station lower down, about midway between the junction and the Coraopolis station and the abolition of the latter, as three stations in one village has never been considered superfluous, as to one of the number.

QUARANTERED OVER THE RIGHT OF WAY. George Pressel, a teamster, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Donovan on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Samuel Anderson, a Penn avenue grocer.

The trouble occurred on December 31, and was caused by a dispute over the right of way. Anderson had his wagon standing in front of his store. Pressel wanted him to remove it to let him pass. Anderson refused, and a war of words followed. Words led to blows, and it was alleged that Pressel hit Anderson over the head with a whip. Pressel was held in \$300 bail for court.

A REPORT HAS BEEN CIRCULATED THAT MR. T. H. BALD PATTERSON, CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE FROM THE SEVENTH DISTRICT, HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THE CONTEST. Mr. Patterson, however, positively denied the report and asserted that he is in the fight to the finish, and expects to win.

He is from Sewickley, and believes that the lower end of the district should have at least one of the two members.

GALLINGER, JEWELER. Still at the old stand, 1209 Penn avenue. Call and see him.

GOOD ORGANS AND PIANOS. At Very Low Prices and on ACCOMMODATING TERMS. As We Take Stock February 1. We have a number of good second-hand organs on hand, some of them but little used, with mirrors, drawers, medium and high tone beautiful cases and good tone in perfect order.

These will go at \$25, \$35, \$50 and \$60, as we take stock February 1. We have a number of good second-hand upright pianos, we want them as good as new, as they are of well-known and reliable makes and have been but little used. These will be delivered with full outfit at \$100, \$125, \$200 and \$250. There never was better bargains offered; come in and make a selection.

As we take stock February 1. Our salesroom is full to overflowing with new pianos and organs of the celebrated makes that we deal in. We never had a more complete stock; we will sell them at low prices and on accommodating terms.

Don't delay, for we mean just what we say and the early comers will get the bargains.

S. HAMILTON, 91 and 93 Fifth avenue.

THEY TOOK A REST. After Their Sunday Labors in Hunting Evidence the L. & O. Force Was Guilty Yesterday—Doubts as to Whether They Will Wait the Test Case or File Up Suits.

The Law and Order agents, judicial and executive, with their corps of Viduops, took a rest yesterday after their exhausting Sunday labors in working up testimony against the newspapers the day before. The weather was blue enough to suit the feelings of the most imaginative of the aggregation, and a cloud thick enough to ventur upon Mr. McClure. The editorials of the Excelsior building. Neither Agent McClure nor Alderman Robe would divulge the further immediate programme. The Alderman, who has repeatedly expressed his opinion that the law of 1794 should be repealed, was inclined to think that no more prosecutions would be entered against the newspaper carriers until the case now pending was determined, at least in the County Courts, but no such assurance was ventured by Mr. McClure.

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READY FOR COUNCILS. Allegheny's Appropriation Ordinance Has Been Approved.

JOHN DAVIS' QUEER PETITION. Asks for Remission of a Fine Imposed for Habitual Drunkenness.

INCREASE IN STREET CAR TAX FLOORED. Allegheny's appropriation ordinance for the next fiscal year was favorably acted on and sent to the printer by the Finance Committee last night.

Allegheny's appropriation ordinance for the next fiscal year was favorably acted on and sent to the printer by the Finance Committee last night. There was no discussion and it was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Nesbit, who wanted it increased to allow for a fire engine house in the Tenth ward, not being present.

The committee was called upon to consider a petition of rather unusual character presented by John Davis, who represented the proposed under the belief that Davis had been arrested and fined \$50 for drunkenness. Davis said he was too poor to pay the fine and wanted it remitted by Councils. Such a demand had never been made before, and bearing in mind the general criticism to which Mayor Wymann had been subjected in the past for remitting fines, the committee hardly knew what to do.

Mr. Henderson argued that if the Chief Magistrate of the city could not remit a fine, he could not understand how Councils could do it. Mr. Gerwig explained that the fine had been imposed under the belief that Davis had been a frequent