

## THE STRIKE OF THE NEWSBOYS

**Continues with Unabated Vigor and Spasmodic Attacks on So-Called "Scabs"—Women Not Molested.**

"Please don't buy The Evening Journal and World, because the newsboys has struck."

"I ain't a scab."

These and similar notices were pinned on the hats and coats of newsboys all over the city yesterday, for the strike has spread from the Battery to the Bronx, and even across the Brooklyn Bridge. The Harlem newsboys have organized into a union, and a number of newsdealers there and in the Bronx have also refused to handle the barred "extrics" or "uxtras."

"Dere's t'ree t'ousand of us, and we'll win sure," one of the boys declared.

Around The Journal and World offices big fellows, who perhaps inspired respect in the strikers by their stature, and who, besides, were protected by the police, offered the papers exclusively for sale. In Wall Street a crowd of boys started a parade soon after the Stock Exchange opened, but a big policeman broke it up and drove the urchins away whenever they attempted to gather. A crowd of a couple of hundred yelling youngsters paraded triumphantly along the Bowery shortly after noon and destroyed or cleared off the stock in trade on a few news stands where the boycotted papers were exposed for sale.

At Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, which is one of the distributing points for evening paper wagons, a gang of boys gathered to demonstrate, and pelted two policemen who had been stationed there to protect the delivery carts.

Spasmodic attacks on so-called "scabs" were made during the day, notably in proximity to The World and Journal offices. The few weary-looking women who sell newspapers on Park Row and at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge apparently are not participating in the strike, for they offered all the evening papers for sale, as usual. They passed unmolested through the lines of strikers, and, indeed, mingled with the boys and offered the barred papers for sale.

This was noticed by a passerby, whose inquisitiveness gave him a wholly unexpected insight into the chivalry that evidently enters into the make-up of the newsboys. He inquired of one of them why a woman was calling extra Worlds and Journals while none of the boys was selling them.

"That's all right, boss," was the reply. "We're sorry, but we can't help it. We ain't fightin' women." The man gave him a dime.

In Harlem the boys sent a committee to see General Master Workman Parsons at his office, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and asked him to be their leader. He said he was pretty busy, but would receive a delegation to-morrow if they would send one and advise them. The committee then went out and met a policeman, who drove them off.

### MESSENGER BOYS MAY STRIKE.

The strike fever, after extending from the street car employes and freight handlers on the railroad piers to the newsboys, has now spread to the telegraph messenger boys, who threaten to turn out en masse on Monday, after which they will lay their supposed grievances before the powers that be and demand redress. This, at all events, is their present plan. The companies threatened are the Postal Telegraph, the Western Union, the American District Telegraph, and possibly, although there is some doubt about this, the Commercial Cable Company.

The boys argued that it would be useless to present their demands first and then strike if these demands are not acceded to. By going out from all the offices simultaneously, however, they think that the whole business of the city will be brought up with a jerk and paralyzed, and the telegraph companies being completely at the mercy of the messengers, will promptly capitulate and beg of them to return at their own terms.

All of the would-be strikers are not going to agitate for the usual increase of pay. The A. D. T. boys are dissatisfied with the way their hours of work are arranged, not with their salaries, which the boys say are fixed at from \$3.50 to \$4 per week, less 50 cents deducted for uniform. Their hours, they say, vary from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and 1 A. M. to 9 P. M. They do not consider these too long. What they object to is that they do not know until night what shift they are to be assigned to next day. They want the schedules arranged so that they shall work on the same shift for one continuous week. "So's we can know where we're at and dispose of our time accordin'," as one of them expressed it.

The Western Union boys say they have to work fourteen hours on Sunday and ten hours on weekdays. They want a ten-hour Sunday, and object to 50 cents per week for uniforms being deducted from their pay. They also want what they describe as the "closed-pages abuse" stopped—that is, they wanted to be paid for their errand whether the telegram is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed or not. At present, they say, they are not paid for messages which they are unable to deliver, owing to the absence of the person for whom it is intended. They receive 10 cents per hour plus 2 cents per message delivered.

The Postal Telegraph boys, who are paid at the same rate, want 15 cents an hour and 2½ cents per message, and the abolition of the "closed pages" or "dead-head" system.

At the offices of the companies it was said that nothing was known there about the contemplated strike. An American District Telegraph official declared that there was not the faintest chance for the success of any such movement. "We have 1,000 boys in reserve," said he.

### FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

The freight handlers' strike, which has seriously impeded traffic on various railroad and steamship piers on the North and East River fronts for a week past, showed little change yesterday during the earlier part of the day. During the afternoon, however, the strikers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad piers, 45, 50, 51, and 52, East River, gained their point and returned to work with enthusiasm. The men, 250 in all, returned at the old rate of wages, but on the next weekly pay day they will be granted the increase they asked. They had been getting 17½ cents an hour for day and night work, but demanded 20 cents an hour for day work and 25 cents an hour for night work and Sunday work. All the 250 men went back to work at 4 o'clock.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company added hundreds of Italians to the forces. These Italians were substituted for the striking workmen on Piers 1, 4, 5, 27, 28, and 29, North River.

Much excitement was created yesterday morning on Pier 2, North River, where the Erie Railroad Company has Italians at work in the place of striking freight handlers, by the discovery in a freight car of what appeared to be a bomb. It developed, however, to be nothing more nor less than a piece of gas pipe filled with paper, from one end of which projected the bullet end of a 38-calibre cartridge.

Three hundred and fifty Italian freight handlers arrived at Jersey City from Trenton yesterday morning to take the places of the strikers on the Pennsylvania piers in this city. The men were met at the station by Police Inspector Archibald and a squad of twenty Jersey City policemen, who escorted them to the tug boat Fletcher, which distributed them on the various piers on this side of the river.

The freight handlers in Jersey City were working as usual yesterday, and the report that there are nine miles of unloaded freight cars standing on the tracks because the men will not handle the freight is untrue. It was said that there were not more than a dozen more cars than usual on the tracks, and this increase was due to the fact that the New York freight was being unloaded from the cars in Jersey City instead of on this side as usual. At the company's piers at the foot of Hubert Street there were fewer policemen than usual yesterday. Superintendent Townsend said that he expected no trouble, and he declared that the Italians' positions would be permanent.

About 250 of the men who had been employed on Piers 27, 28, and 29 up to a week ago, when they, with many others there, went out on strike, were paid off at the pier last night. There was no disorder.

At the Lehigh Valley piers Italians were at work along with a few of the other men who had not gone on strike.

Trouble has broken out afresh on the Clyde Steamship Company's docks, at the foot of Clinton Street. The strike there was settled last Friday, the men being granted their demand for a thirty-five-cent hourly rate, and they finished loading the steamer Oneida. Last Tuesday, however, the steamer George W. Clyde came in, and the men claimed that the company had sent for Italians to handle her freight. Policemen have been stationed at the pier, expecting serious trouble. The State Board of Arbitration visited the pier yesterday to investigate the troubles, and it is believed an adjustment will be effected to-day.