

ing, the subway division of the Interborough Rapid Transit company, will mark an epoch in the history of subterranean travel. Five years ago the scheme of an underground subway for Gotham was regarded by conservative men of capital as a spectacular proposition. When the subway commissioners, all of them men of standing in the financial world, were in search of a backer for the colossal enterprise they were met with more polite incredulity than encouragement. It is a matter of record that they found the atmosphere of the "gold district" singularly unsympathetic and the business denizens of that famous region disposed to converse on other subjects. A responsible contractor finally was discovered who promised to do the work for \$35,000,000. Before the work could be begun it would be necessary to find some one who was not only the proprietor of such a sum of money, but was willing to devote it to the digging of an enormous hole in the ground.

One morning rather more than four years ago, to assume the agreeable raseology of the story tellers, a portmiddle aged and very bald man sat the private office of the banking house of August Belmont in Nassau street, New York. He was John B. Mc-Donald, a New York contractor, and he held in his hand a contract for building the proposed subway at a cost of 000.000. which had been pronounced doubtful by able financiers in America.

When asked by a friend how he could summon the courage to undertake such | hung on." a venture Mr. Belmont replied:



After forty-eight hours' dog I used to own when I was at Har- | ect. There is probably not one of the | knowledged to be the greatest financial | Two Hundred and Thirtleth street on deliberation Mr. Belmont had decided vard. He wasn't much on the fight, financial doubting Thomases who' undertaking and the most notable feat the west side in a long sweep of thir-to risk his entire fortune on a scheme but if another dog tackled him he would decline to have his name men- of engineering in the history of any teen and a half miles of four, three and would get hold of a hind leg and stick. tioned in as close connection with the orite: For the immediate future it must two tracks or forty-eight miles of site York. Three other manimoth projects has been much complaint about the bad I had faith in this thing and I had faith enterprise as possible. The new sub-in McDonald. I got my leg hold, and I way is no longer a subject for specula- transit developments.

At the present time every element of world of finance that nothing but an Battery, at the southern extremity of Harlem river to Bronx park and One ken, N. J., under the Hudson river and fans which keep the air pure. I guess I am a good deat like a little uncertainty is removed from the proj- earthquake can dissipate. It is ac- Manhattan Island, to Balley avenue and Hundred and Eighty-second street, a beneath the surface of Manhattan Island, to Balley avenue and

the world's rapid gie track. It also reaches from One are being carried forward. One of them ventilation of the "tuppenny tubes" in Hundredth street and Broadway under is the tunnel of the Pennsylvania rail- London. That serious fault has been tion: it has acquired a standing in the This vast system extends from the Central park to the east, under the road, which is to extend from Weehaw- guarded against by a system of electric

divisions of the subway.

operating company. The great Brook- practically completed. It is one and lyn feeder is being pushed rapidly to- three-fourths miles in length. By July, ward completion. It leaves the main 1905, it will be fully equipped with line in Manhattan at the foot of White- electric trains like those on the underhall street, near Battery park, and, ground rallway. Work has been begun phunglag beneath the East river, enters on the tunnel under the Hudson river Brooklyn at the foot of Joralemon to connect Manhattan Island with the street, running with two and three Jersey City termini of the Pennsylvania. truck systems to Atlantic avonue, a and Erie railway systems. Its metrodistance of two and three-tenths miles. politan terminus will be at the subway Figures are inadequate to express the station at Dey street and Broadway. magnitude of this greatest of aubter- It will also be equipped with electric ranean passageways. It is only by trains and is expected to be running comparison that its unique dimensions | within three years. Both of these tunmay be appreciated. Compared with it nels are to have twin tubes, one for the famous catacombs of ancient Rome cach track. In a few months the new are rabbit burrows. When the Simplon terminal facilities of the New York tunnel under the Alps uniting Italy and Central railroad will be ready for use. Switzerland was constructed it was ac- Direct connection with all stations counted the most wonderful triumph of within a hundred miles of the Grand engineering, but if there could be added Central will be made by electric trains. to it the St. Gothard tunnel the Mont As a beginning the subway manage-Cenis tunnel and the Lake Fucino tun- ment has ready 800 cars, most of them nel, thus uniting the four longest tuns steel. They represent the most modern nels on the eastern hemisphere, the features of car building, being incomcombination would only about equal bustible and as indestructible as the the length of the new subway. The mechanical knowledge of the present length of the seven other great tunnels day can make them. In taking the unand subways in America are as fol- derground from any of the subterralows: Baltimore and Ohio tunnel, seven nean stations one will descend from miles: Hoome tunnel, four and three- the street through a klosk by a broad fourths miles; Boston subway, two and marble staircase. Passing a neat brass one-half miles; Cascade tunnel, two barred ticket office, a roomy semicirand one-half miles; Boulder tunnel, two cular platform is reached. If the pasmiles; Ivanhoe tunnel, two miles; Sarsenger is a New Yorker he will be nta tunnel, one mile. The total, it will agreeably surprised at the unusual spahe observed, is iwenty-one and three- clousness of the platform. He will also fourths miles, a mile short of the total note the tasteful manner in which the length of the Manhuttan and Brooklyn station walls are covered with glazed brick and that they are not disfigured Yet it is only the beginning of the with advertisements as are the stations underground system of transit in New of European underground roads. There

RUSSELL P. MARTIN.

Bishop Potter's Interest In the New Subway Tavern



lighest legislative body in the land, to be dissuaded, and on account of his the end that under the guise of sur- insufficient classical preparation, he Nation congress, played squarely into the hands of the nearest saloon and the infamies of its back parlors."

NRY CODMAN POT-The bishop of the diocese of New TER, bishop of the York comes from a race of churchmen. Protestant Episcopal His father, Dr. Alonzo Potter, was bishop of Pennsylvania, and his uncle, Dr. Horatic Potter, was his predecesdiocese of New York, whose recent presence sor in the metropolitan diocese. Henry at the opening of a Codman Potter was born in Schenec-high class tavern in tady, N. Y., May 25, 1825. At the time his see city has been of his birth his father was vice presithe occasion of much discussion by dent of Union college, and his grandboth the religious and the secular press father, the venerable Dr. Eliphalet

of all countries, is an ecclesiastic who Nott, was president of the same instihas hitherto been regarded as a believ- tution. As a boy Bishop Potter was er in the most uncompromising con- not endowed with a vigorous constituservatism. It must not be forgotten, tion, and for that reason he was not however, that the bishop's attitude on required to prepare for college. His the temperance question is not a new parents made up their minds to vary development; he has held precisely the the family tendency to become scholsame view of the matter for many ars even to the extent of permitting years. His toleration for a well regu- Henry to embrace a commercial life. lated traffic in honestly distilled liq- After his father was elected bishop of nors is well known and was publicly Pennsylvania and the family removed avowed on more than one occasion dur- to Philadelphia he became a student at ing the army canteen discussion. In the Episcopal academy in that city, He 1901, at a Washington's birthday cele- finished the rather eclectic course in the bration at the University of Pennsyl- academy and afterward served a brief vania. Bishop Potter put himself on apprenticeship in the commission busirecord as follows: "When a wise provi- ness. It was soon evident, however, sion was made in the army post for the $a_{\alpha\beta}$ and decent relaxation of the sology was alive and vigorous in the liquor men controlled the young man's heart. When he could not



On May 25 of the following your he | Although from his antecedents and was ordained deacon by his father in early training the hishop might rea-St. Luke's church in Philadelphia. A sonably be expected to favor the so year later Dr. Bowman, assistant bish-op of Pennsylvania, ordained him refrained from making any marked dispriest in Trinity church, Pittsburg, tinction. He has maintained a digni-The young minister's first charge was fied indifference in regard to the Christ church, Greensburg, Pa. In a few months he received a call to St. John's church, Troy, N. Y. After he scious of the advanced Biblical interhad been in charge of that parish for pretation that prevails in certain quarthree years he was called to the rec- ters. As an amusing instance of his torship of Christ church, Cincinnati. A ability to surmount an ecclesiastical year later he was elected president of difficulty which might in less compe-Kenyon college, Gambier, O. 'The same tent hands have made no end of trou-year St. Paul's church, Albany, N. Y., ble may be cited his diplomatic manmade a bid for his services. All of agement of the recent dedication of the these overtures were declined, the new Monastery of the Holy Cross at young clergyman preferring to remain West Park, on the Hudson. It was abat Troy. After seven years in that solutely necessary for a bishop repreparish he accepted a call to Trinity senting the diocesan to be present. It church, Boston, that stepping stone to so much ecclesiastical preferment. Two years afterward he was called to Grace officiate at such an extremely ritualischurch, New York, where he served the proceeding. Bishop Potter was with marked distinction for fifteen years. In 1877 he was elected bishop of Iowa, but declined the honor. A quarter of a century ago the proffer of represent him at the function. He exa diocese in the then far west was no erclsed his privilege and invited the temptation to a rector of Grace church. bishop of Pittsburg, Dr. Whitehead, In 1883 Dr. Potter was made coadjutor, who is one of the extremists in the who was becoming infirm "low" church party, and the genia

der to the disciples of Mrs. Carrie | was permitted to enter at the Virginia Theological school. At this small but famous institution

the future prelate won distinction as a The bishop's personal sanction of the student." He applied himself with such new departure in saloon keeping was earnestness to the subjects in which due to his faith in the so called "Earl he was deficient that at the time of his Grey system" of regulating the sale of graduation he was credited by the facintoxicants. The Subway tavern, as it ulty with being one of the best scholis called, is to be a liquor saloon with ars ever sent out from the institution. most of the objectionable features elim- Immediately after his graduation he inated. It is true that stimulants are was married to Miss Eliza R. Jacobs. sold, but the sale of nonintoxicating He was then in his twenty-first year, beverages of all descriptions is made a not yet in orders, being still a few prominent feature. The object of the months short of the required age. Five speriment is to dissociate the drink- children were born of this first maring of stimulants in public from vice. I riage, and all of them are living.

BISHOP HENRY CODMAN POTTER.

and had asked to be provided with an tor accepted and was present on the

assistant. He was consecrated in Grace church, Oct. 20, 1883, forty-three bishops of the church and over 300 members of the clergy being present. Later the aged bishop resigned. Bishop Potter's administration of the affairs of the leading diocese in the Potter is deeply interested in the country has been markedly successful. progress of the great Cathedral of St. Under his prudent and businesslike John the Divine, which has been prooversight it has expanded wonderfully, jected and carried to its present stage He has always shown an admirable ca- of erection by her husband. It is an pacity for steering clear of the shoals undertaking which will require milof ecclesiastical controversy and has lions for its completion, and its probeen especially clever in avoiding the moters are naturally gratified by Mrs. constantly increasing differences be- Potter's interest in its development tween "high" and "low" churchmen.

leigh, the beautiful country home of the TRUMAN L. ELTON.

Strikes and Lockouts as They Occur In This Country



disturbance popularly known as the strike has always been a fascinating subject to the student of social science. In recent years

the growing frequency and persistence of this means of clarifying the inrustrial atmosphere have forced themselves upon the attention of those who, although not active participants in such expedients, share in all the results of indus trial agitation. The recent conflict of organized labor with the powers of the meat producing industry and the still later agitation in the building trades and their numerous ramifications furnish a theme for painstaking consideration, and the origin and progress of strikes, especially in this country, are matters of interest to every one.

In actual practice it is not always easy to distinguish between the strike and the lockout. This is especially the case when an employer becomes aware of an impending strike among his workmen and locks them out by way of forestalling them. In general terms it may be said that a strike is in operation when a body of employees, acting in concert, cease work with the avowed object of enforcing some demand of their own or of resisting some requirement of their employer.

The causes of strikes are manifold. Sometimes they may be found in reasons which make further unmodified relations between employer and employee an impossibility, and sometimes

they are so trivial as to defy intellisent specification. The most frequent cause, however, is the wage question. prosperous times strikes are likely occur on account of demands for higher wages. In times of business depression there has been much industrial ouble on account of attempts to de-to avoid discrimination between union form organizations to resist the de-mands of the trades unions. Most of but these measures are not in especial other than the leaders of the movecrease wages.



quent cause for labor upheavals. Many | origin is the sympathetic strike. In | members of such protective societies. | vocates of the labor movement. Public resolution on the part of the employer Working hours has also furnished fre- tive of industrial trouble. Of still later the employers of organized labor are favor among the most consistent ad- ment, who for the most part are men over 7 per cent in Massachusetts and 6

tion in a determination of the members of a body of striking workmen of an- to bring the expedient and its promot- careful to do nothing sufficiently culpaof irades unions to affiliate only with other trade, decline to labor at their ers into public distavor. This accusa- ble to alienate it. This is so well unfellow members. Quite as frequently a usual avocation until justice prevails. tion has never been easy to prove. On derstood by the better class of trades It is not unusual for employers to the other side boycotting and picketing unions that whenever violence occurs it

thetic which makes the parts of the of France.

especially anxious that their cause shall | per cent in Ohio. In New York city alone 5,090 strikes are recorded, and not exceed the bounds of legal decorum. The magnitude of some recent strikes Chicago has a credit of 1.737. The larhas done much to emphasize the dam- gest strikes have occurred in railroad. age done to business and the interest ling and mining, as is shown by the fact which the general public really has in that of the total number of striking the sense of being a third and impar- employees \$1 per cent were in coal and tial party. In the last few years con- coke, 7.9 per cent in transportation and ellistion and arbitration have come for-10.9 per cent in the building trades. ward as remedies for strikes. In 1888 Among the great labor upheavals in a federal law provided for the appoint. this country one of the most historic is ment by the president of strike com- the strike in 1877 on the Pennsylvania missioners, and the Chicago strike railroad, in which much damage was commission recommended the appointdone and troops were called out. In 1883 the telegraph operators were called ment of a permanent commission, which should supervise labor disputes. out, and the entire American telegraph-In the United States there were a ic system was tied up. The famous few strikes even before 1800. The bak-ers of New York had a strike in 1741. Works in 1892 was the most bitter inand the Philadelphia shoemakers were dustrial conflict in American history strikers on four occasions previous to and involved a sanguinary battle be-1805. In 1802 the sailors of New York, tween private detectives and unionists, refused to sign articles, paraded the in which many were killed and woundstreets and compelled others to join them. From 1821 to 1834 there was at 1894 originated in an effort of the newleast one strike each year. According by organized American Railway union, to the report of the department of commerce and labor, strikes were numerous Debs, the present Socialist nominee for in 1835. A number of strikes for a ten the presidency, to obtain favorable hour day occurred in the thirtles, terms for the surlking employees of the Strikes for an eight hour day began in Puliman car works. There were street 1872. Between 1881 and 1900, again ac-cording to the reports of the depart-ment of commerce and labor, there steel strike. In 1902 the anthracite coal have been 22.793 strikes, involving 117.- strike came nearer to producing a 509 establishments and 6,105,694 em- famine in that commodity than any previous event. It became such a seployees.

The average duration of strikes for rious menace to the industrial interthe last twenty years is 23.8 days, Wage loss to employees during that was luvoked and extended in order to time has been \$257,000.000. The loss to effect a temporary resumption of minemployers has been \$102,000,000. More ing.

of the recent strikes have had their or-igin and subsequent progress to solu-which the workmen of one trade, con-vinced of the righteousness of the cause to time of instigating strikes in order to time of instigating strikes in order to time of instigating strikes in order strike. and either side is extremely by labor unions toward promoting never been fliegal unless accompanied strikes, and many of the unions are by violence, but in Europe they were Twenty-eight per cent of all the strikes in this country have been in New York, a little over 12 per cent in Pennsylvaala, 11.6 per cent in lilinois, a little drawn until 1864,

TIMOTHY FARNUM.

it has 20,000 members and 180 churches,

with missions in Alaska and China. An official of the Pennsylvania raff-

road is authority for the statement that

out of the Jersey city station of the

HERE AND THERE.

The shortest span of life is that of | opened by both government and private the mayfly, which hatches, mates, lays companies, and dies within a few hours.

Until a few years ago little attention Nearly all the natives of Mexico have banmock, in which they pass the lar-Today tennis and football are said to be for portion of their time. more popular than in the United States. cording to a Japanese trade jour-There are 12,520 boys and 4,059 girls in the industrial schools of Great Britanl, little progress was made in raliway

extensions in that country during 1903, as only 211 miles of new track were During the recent maneuvers of the ain

Fifth uhlans at Dusseldorf, on the shoals on the coast of Brittany, to the Rhine, a restive horse upset a boat con- great joy of the fishermen, who feared taining six men, two being carried after last year's scarcity that the fish away by the rapid current and drowned. | had gone forever. Of all European countries France is It is said that over 20,000,000 acres of body under which it is injected insen-

ery 1,000 persons 44 reach the age of lish people.

cording to the inventor, include cleanliness and thoroughness.

Eucain is the name of a new anaes- tween the Vatican and the government During 1901, the last year for which the most favorable to longevity. Of ev- land in this country are owned by Eng- sitive, while the patient does not lose the figures are complete, Germany lost on July 16 2,100 passengers were sent consciousness. Another advantage over | eighty-two registered ships.

seventy. In Norway the number is 40, in Sweden 33, Italy 31, Switzerland 30, England 27, Germany 26, Spain 24, Aus-tria 23, Hungary 18, the subscription of the home. The sevents is that inventive genius has inventive genius has needed to the home. The sevents and the sevents is that the subscription of the sevents is that t It is reported from Rome that the noted churchman and missionary work- fusing sign: "Cyclists entering this Sardines have reappeared in large commendable features of this affair, ac- sacred college unanimously approves er. He organized the convent in 1885 park must carry belles."

the action of Cardinal Merry del Val as with a few hundred members, and now secretary of state in the rupture be