RIOT MARS FUNERAL OF RABBI JOSEPH

Mourners and Hoe Factory Employes in a Struggle.

THE POLICE HARD PRESSED

Procession of 50,000 Chant Promise of David in Long Journey from Synagogues to the Grave of the Old Leader.

remarkable religious most οf the kau. this cit that ended with bloodshed, and threw tens of thousands of orthodox Jews of the lower east side into a state of wild excitement. The trouble arose while 50,000 or more mourners were following the confiler. The trouble arose while 50,000 or more mourners were following the coffin of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph through Grand Street, after having paraded in and out among half a dozen other streets filled with countless men, women, and children, who were manifesting their veneration for the dead leader with corrowful chants and conwere manifesting their veneration for the dead leader with sorrowful chants and continuous lamentations.

tinuous lamentations.

As the horde of mourners was beginning to pass the printing press factory of R. Hoe & Co., at Grand and Sheriff Streets, the employes of the factory, who were having their lunch hour at the time, ran to the windows overlooking the route to be traversed by the hearse, the 200 carriages, and the long line of grieving Jews. Before the hearse itself came in sight the men in the factory jeered and yelled at the part of the procession that formed a vanguard. This was the first break in the solemnity of the cavalcade, which had started from the rabbi's house in Henry Street at 11:15 o'clock, two hours earlier.

The jeers continued while the hearse, bearing its unpainted pinewood coffin, was

The jeers continued while the hearse, bearing its unpainted pinewood coffin, was driven slowly past the factory. It was not more than a hundred yards away, and nearing the Grand Street Ferryhouse, when suddenly a bucket of water was thrown from one of the factory's upper windows into the midst of the surging crowd of mourners.

Bundles of paper saturated with oil, bits of iron, small blocks of wood, and other missiles followed from the windows. The mourners, who previously had been so densely packed together that they had the densely packed together that they had the appearance of fighting with one another to keep from being trampled under foot, now became an uncontrollable mob. There was a rush toward the factory door, then a rebuff by some employes in the front office, a riot call for the police, and a few moments later a free fight between those on the street and those in the building. "Is this Russia?" shouted an old man, speaking with a foreign accent.

speaking with a foreign accent.

speaking with a foreign accent.

From all around him came answering cries of anger. The missiles from the factory continued to pour down on the street, and the mourners, picking up the falling iron and wood, cast them back against the windows of the building. Hardly a pane of glass on the first or second floor remained in its place when the reserves from the police stations of the east side arrived on the scene. PISTOL DRAWN AT FACTORY.

In the meanwhile, before the trouble had become so serious, a few leaders of the Jews had rushed forward to the office of the Hoe Company to protest against the action of the employes on the upper floors. According to these men who protested, one of whom was City Marshal Albert, Levine, a representative of the company insulted the company in deals of protections. a representative of the company insulted him and his companion, drew a pistol on them, and ordered them in no doubtful lan-guage to leave the building. The officials of the company said later that they had d later that they had property from a disonly protected their orderly mob.

At the start there had been very few po-licemen on the ground, most of the special funeral detachment having preceded with funeral detachment having preceded with the hearse. The riot call, however, brought 200 men, under the command of Inspector Cross. On the run, followed by six patrol wagons, this relief force dashed into the crowd. It was evident from the actions of the officers that they considered the mourners in the wrong. Slashing this way and that with their sticks, shouting as they waded through the dense gathering, and shoving roughly against men and women alike, they soon got possession of the street in a measure.

Many had been injured by the iron bу been injured

Many had been injured by the iron thrown from the factory before the reserves came, and after that many more suffered severely under that many more surrect severely under the onslaught of clubs. The scattered buckets of water that had been poured down from the windows at the beginning had been supplemented by this time by streams from hose manipulated on the inside of the building, and some of the employes who had started the trouble were employes who had started the trouble were out in the street, aiding the officers. Although those in control of the factory had had nothing to do with the fight at the outset, they were directing the protection of their property now, and their denunciations of the Jews later in the afternoon were as violent as were the Jews' complaints that insult and outrage had been were as violent as were the Jews' com-plaints that insult and outrage had been heaped on them by those who scoffed at heaped on them by those who scoffed at their solemn funeral and then tried to injure the devout worshipers who were pay

jure the devout worshipers who were paying a last tribute to the recognized leader of American orthodox Jews.

"It'wsa a thing that even a Russian, with all his dislike of our people, would have been ashamed of," said Mr. Levine and the others who assembled with him for an indignation meeting in the City Marshal's Office, at 414 Grand Street.

"The men in the factory insulted us wantonly. Then the police, who should have protected us. clubbed us into insen-

only. Then the police, who should protected us, clubbed us into insen-y."

have have protected us, sibility."

It was said by the Jews of the neighborhood that this was not the first time the men of the Hoe factory had caused trouble. These employes, it was claimed, had often sought fracases with the Jews living in the neighborhood, and there had been fights of minor importance many times. The expectations of state of the same of of minor importance many times. The excitement among the mourners was so great that they did not hesitate to threaten an attack on the building during the night, and it was largely due to these warnings that the Inspector kept his 200 men on duty around the neighborhood far into the evening.

It was admitted by the police that the rioting had been as notable as the funeral. Not even the race troubles on the west side two years ago nor the recent Kosher

meat outbreaks, they said, were to be compared with this trouble.
"The feeling among the Jews is running high," said Inspector Cross after the active fighting was over. "I do not expect

anything serious, simply because I am prepared to prevent it."

ROBERT HOE'S STATEMENT.

While every street in the east side was filled with little groups that discussed the affair and told of their indignation in their native tongues, Robert Hoe, President of the printing press company, gave

out the following statement:

out the following statement:

"At about 1 P. M.. just as the workmen and clerks of R. Hoe & Co.'s establishment were returning to their work, a number of men in the funeral procession of the rabbi, which was passing in the street, were seen fighting each other with their umbrellas, and a portion of the crowd, to get away from the fighters, rushed up the steps to the entrance of R. Hoe & Co.'s building. 504-520 Grand Street. Somebody threw a piece of cotton waste out of one of the windows. Thereupon the crowd rushed to get into the door of R. Hoe & Co.'s office, making a great noise and disturbance. They were forced out by the hands inside, and simultaneously the mob began throwing stones and other missiles at the windows, and crowded against the entrance with the view of again forcing admission.

"In order to disperse them and save employed."

inission.

In order to disperse them and save empres, who were outside from being insed by the mob, some of the hands in works turned on the fire hose, many the employes not having succeeded in ting in and some of them having been stones, bricks, and other missiles and aking windows. The men upstairs, settleir fellow workmen being mobbed in street, threw missiles at the crowdines and bricks and other missiles were own at the plate glass windows, breakwn at the plate glass windows, break twenty-five in the old office and twen our in the new office, and of the sma

Among those who arrived with the police

relief force were three detectives of the Central Office—Strausky, Manning, and Rosenberg. Manning was struck on the head with a stone, thrown by nobody knows who, and was borne unconscious into the factory, where he received attention from an ambulance surgeon. Stransky and Rosenberg were also struck by missiles, but received no serious injuries. The ambulance had come from Gouver-

neur Hospital soon after the police and patrol wagons arrived. For an hour the doctors had all the work they could do. Here was a gashed head, there a wounded hand. An old woman had been knocked senseless by a policeman's club. A dozen or more women had fainted and were revived with difficulty. Two men, J. R. Gastenberg 70 First Avenue and E. Lipman of 136 Rivington Street, the first suffering from

Rivington Street, the first suffering from bruises and internal injuries and the second from a badly sprained leg, had to be taken to the hospital for treatment.

Among others who were hurt was Detective Sergeant McCafferty of the Central Office, who had a severe cut on his head. He had been detailed to look for pick-pockets in the crowd. A man named Joseph Rosinsky had received a gash on his forehead. Policeman O'Donnell of the Delancey Street Station. Julius Weber, and Julius Kahn were three more who suffered from cuts and bruises. At least twenty more had their wounds—painful, but not serious hurts—dressed by the surgeons, and the number of those who were injured more or less and did not wait for medical attention probably reached a hundred.

FACTORY DAMAGE ABOUT \$1.200 FACTORY DAMAGE ABOUT \$1,200.

The total damage to the factory was stimated by Mr. Hoe at about \$1,200. estimated by Mr. Hoe at about \$1,200. After he gave out his formal statement he

was asked about the charge that his men harassed the people of the vicinity. This was true to a certain extent, he said, add-

We have 1,800 employes and about 300 prentices, boys, in the building. You ow what boys are. Some of them have a like for the Jews, many of whom live und here. We have done everything in power to prevent these boys from aning anybody, although we have no juristion over them when they are in the eets. Many of them have been distributed from time to time on account of nad not been proceed throuble.

E. Carver, one of the officials of the pany, said he had been in the office in the party of Jews came in at the being of the trouble. He denied that they were eject-

when the party of Jews came in at the beginning of the trouble. He denied that they had been insulted, and said they were ejected by his order because they grew much excited and talked in a language that he could not understand. It was at this point, he explained, that the bombardment of the factory began, and in a little while most of the windows on the first and lecond stories were shattered.

All during the fighting the Grand Street horse car lines and all the lines ending at the ferry had been completely tied up. Even before the rioting began they had been almost stopped by the funeral crowds, as had the other car lines all through the east side. It was after 3 o'clock when the police permitted the cars to run past the factory again, and all who walked along Grand Street between that hour and dark were forced to move along rapidly. The officers were formed along all the streets for a block away from the building, and the linspector, several Captains, and more than a dozen Sergeants walked up and down in front of the lines, directing the work of keeping the streets cleared.

While the stone-throwing and fighting were in progress the policemen made arrests here and there, and several additional prisoners were taken into custody later in the afternoon, the offenders generally being men who would not move along fast enough to suit the guard. Incidentally, several alleged pickpockets were captured.

By the time the prisoners were taken to the Essex Market Court to be arraigned, the news of the trouble had spread to all quarters of the east side, and if there were any Jews who did not know about the funeral before, they had heard of it then. Thousands were gathered in front of the court, crying threats against the factory employes and shouting excitedly in Yiddish or Hebrew. Inside the courtroom was packed with lawyers, representatives of the company, and newspaper men.

BEFORE MAGISTRATE MAYO.

BEFORE MAGISTRATE MAYO. The prisoners' lawyers protested to Magistrate Mayo that the fault lay with the factory men, and he replied that he agreed

with their protests, and thought that those responsible for he attack on the mourners ought to be brought into the trialroom. Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle was one of those who appeared for the prisoners, and among the other lawyers were Isidor Cohn. Otto Rosalsky, Alexander Rosenthal, and Abraham Levy.

Harry Grinsky, a seventeen-year-old boy of 96 Allen Street, was arraigned first, charged by Officer Keenan of the Fifth Street Station with throwing a brick at the factory. The policeman said that as he and a fellow-officer were bringing in the prisoner his comrade. Patrolman Fitzpatrick, had been struck on the head with a stone. Mr. Levy defended Grinsky, who was fined \$5.

Congressman Goldfogle's client was Zachariah Feingold of 237 Henry Street, who was also accused of throwing a brick into the factory, his accuser being a clerk of the Hoes. A fine of \$10 was imposed, and the Magistrate remarked that he had no fill-feeling against Jews, but that he wanted to stop rioting among them.

Roundsman Jackson charged Henry Rosenbloom, a Broome Street tailor, with throwing stones. He had struck the prisoner with his club, but his own head had been gashed by one of the stones. Lawyer Rosalsky wanted to make a charge of assault against the patrolman, but the Magistrate would not allow it and held the prisoner for trial. Samuel Allenstein of 178 Clinton Street, another prisoner of Jackson's, and Samuel Rosenberg of 157 Chrystie Street, were held also.'

Patrolman McKean of the Delancey Street Station arraigned Frederick Levy of 118 Lewis Street for striking him in the face with a whip, but the prisoner said he was trying to urge forward a balky team, and was discharged. Charles Refif. Morris Silverman, and Henry Subhran, three boys arrested by McKean, were allowed to go. They had thrown stones at the officer when he arrested Levy.

Samuel Glicksburg of 450 Cherry Street was discharged, and Abraham Silverstein, who had created a disturbance in front of a police station, was fined \$5. Henry Stockhusen of 28 Grand Street, with their protests, and thought that those responsible for he attack on the mourners

While the arraignments were in progress Inspector Cross was planning how to get the Hoe employes out of the factory in safety. At 5 o'clock, having stationed of-

ficers in a line on each side of the entrance, he made the 1,500 men and 300 boy apprentices file out in single line. In this form they marched, the officers protecting them all the time, up Grand Street toward the Bowery, until they were so far away that the officers thought they might be allowed to break their line and lose themselves in the crowds that still thronged the streets.

treets.

The attempt of Mr. Levine and his com-anions to hold a mass meeting at 414 frand Street was not encouraged by the olice, who would not allow many people o enter the place. It was arranged by be the discount of the control of th

ing should be held to-night to protest against the men employed by the Hoe Company. To arrange for this gathering a committee was appointed, but it had not decided definitely last night on a meeting place. It will endeavor to have in attendance at the gathering as many prominent Jews, both from up-town and the east side, as possible.

Even if the rioting had not marred the solemnity of the funeral procession, the last honors to Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph would have been a conspicuous event in the history of east side celebrations. Seldom before, not even during the meat riot, had so many thousands of people thronged the streets. Never had a man so well beloved by the Orthodox Jews died in this country, nor had there been another opportunity since those Jews came to number hundreds of thousands in this city for them to unite in a public observance that appealed so strongly to every one of them.

From the door of the Chief Rabbi's humble home, at 263 Henry Street, to the gateway of the Temple Rodolph Sholom Cemetery, in Cypress Hills, L. I., the route of the funeral line was one continuous path of mourning. In all the east side the places of business of orthodox Jews were closed for the day, and that meant the closing

funeral line was one continuous path urning. In all the east side the places siness of orthodox Jews were closed the day, and that meant the closing nost all shops in the section where hief Rabbi had worked. In Brook-wherever there were settlements of lox Jews, the conditions were the All, from the wealthy storekeeper e pushcart man, were in mourning a dead leader, who came to this coundrates the same properties of the conditions were the all, from the wealthy storekeeper of pushcart man, were in mourning the day of the country of the country and who, ghe had a chance to accumulate une, spent all his money for charity. The country is the condition of the country was the yeneration in which he

although he had a chance to accumulate a fortune, spent all his money for charity. So great was the veneration in which he was held that many merchants and other prosperous Jews of the lower east side vied with each other in their efforts to secure in advance the right to be buried near him in the cemetery. One merchant of Canal Street offered to give to the Beth Hamerdrash Hagodal Synagogue, which obtained the privilege of the funeral, the sum of \$5,000 for a grave plot next to the chief rabbi's. Others made similar propositions. All the offers were rejected.

Ly daybreak Henry Street, for several blocks in both directions, had become crowded to suffocation with the mourners. Men and women of all ages, long-bearded patriarchs, mothers with babies in their atms, young girls and boys jostled and pushed each other, all trying to get as near the house as possible. The wailing and chanting echoed from all sides. Men and women wept aloud on the sidewalks. The fire escapes of every building the win-

ting echoed from all sides. Men and en wept aloud on the sidewalks. The escapes of every building, the wing of every tenement, were packed. In y door people were massed as closely as could crowd. AN UNPAINTED PINE COFFIN. It was not long after sunrise when eight men, members of the Chevra Kedar, or

Holy Society, pushed their way through the multitude, bearing on their shoulders an unpainted white pine box. There was no elaborate coffin for the dead rabbi. Like others of his belief, he was to be buried

others of his belief, he was to be buried in this unadorned box, an outward indication that death leveled all equally. As the coffin was borne through the crowd, the monotonous chating grew more widespread, the lamentations increased their volume, until the air seemed filled with one giant wail of sorrow. As they wept and mourned, the crowds rushed forward to touch the plue box. A woman fainted, and was taken out of the turmoil with great difficulty by two policemen. Across the street from the rabbi's home the crush became so fierce that two or three men were thrown down and trampled upon, and when they were rescued by the officers, their faces were covered with blood. A woman fainted, and still another. The police had more than they could do. Capt. Thompson had sent thirty officers to this particular block. As Sergt. Mc-Sweeney said afterward, the men were soon lost, and he was obliged to telephone to the station for more help, with the result that the Captain himself and nearly a hundred men came to the rescue. But even after that the control of the crowd was no easy matter, and long after the procession had started on its winding course through the narrow streets of the quarter, a good force of officers had to re-

inundred men came to the crowd even after that the control of the crowd was no easy matter, and long after the procession had started on its winding course through the narrow streets of the quarter, a good force of officers had to remain around the house.

While the coffin was being carried inside, other members of the Holy Society were preparing the body of the chief rabbi for outlined. They wrapped it in a tallth, and then in the kittle, or cloth, received by the orthodox Jew at the time of his marriage and worn on atonement days after that. After the body was placed in the coffin, after the body was placed in the coffin.

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rious places along the line, and there was hardly a block in which they did not have to work ceaselessly to allow the passing of the hearse. More than once the procession was cut up, and many of the carriages, which had intended to follow the hearse all along the route, had to make short tours to the Grand Street Ferry, by which it was planned to go to Brooklyn.

The crowds did not stand quietly on the sidewalks and watch the procession pass, but every one seemed to have the one desire to rush forward and touch the hearse, which was driven by Mr. Gutterman, one of the influential orthodox Jews of the lower east side. In front of the horses on each side of the hearse and behind it marched solid lines of officers, but they were swept aside by the enthusiastic spectators, and not infrequently there were such onslaughts that men and women were trampled and hurt. It was estimated by the police that possibly as many as a hundred persons, exclusive of those injured in the fighting around the Hoe factory, were hurt more or less at various points along the line. 50,000 MOURNERS IN LINE. Though it was impossible to calculate exactly the number of mourners in line, the police said 50,000 would not be far wrong.

at the head of the procession, the long line of mourners who came between them and the hearse, the still longer line who followed the hearse, and the two hundred or more carriage occupants who brought up the rear. Of course this alignment was not more carriage occupants who brought up the rear. Of course this alignment was not maintained, for there was never a time when the sections of the line were not separated by thousands who had not been included in the original make-up of the funeral march.

It would be even more impossible to estimate the number of those who saw the passing procession than those who actually endeavored to follow or precede the hearse. Undoubtedly hundreds of thousands, probably half the population of the lower east side, saw the line pass at once place or another.

This figure included the boys who chanted

Undoubtedly hundreds of thousands, probably half the population of the lower east side, saw the line pass at once place or another.

In as good order as it was possible to maintain the procession passed from the Henry Street house to the various synagogues within reach. These places of worship, at each of which a stop was made long enough for a rabbi to chant a short prayer in front of the synagogue door, were located in Madison, Pike, Eldridge, Forsyth, and Norfolk Street. The Beth Hamerdrash Hagodal Synagogue, in the lastnamed street, was the one which had offered to pay to the chief rabbi's widow \$15 a week during the rest of her life.

Originally it had been planned to carry the coffin into this synagogue and have a culogy delivered by Rabbi Klein, but the great crowds and the certainty that the transfer of the body to and from the building would be a very arduous undertaking caused such a rearrangement of the plan that the stop at this place of worship was just like the other stops, and Rabbi Klein chanted his prayer on the street, while the crowds roundabout kept up their mad rush to touch the hearse.

Probably the most picturesque section of the procession was the group of schoolboys in the lead. There were a thousand of them. They came from the Machziky Talmud School, at 227 East Broadway, and each one chanted the Thilim, or Promise of David, from memory. Most of them were bareheaded. All of them were dressed just as they would be on any other day—in clothes that were far from new.

PROMISE OF DAVID CHANTED.

In the line that preceded and followed.

PROMISE OF DAVID CHANTED. In the line that preceded and followed the hearse most of the men wore long beards. They were of the type of Russian

beards. They were of the type of Russian Jew, so familiar to those who have visited the east side. They, too, chanted, and most of them kept wiping the tears from their eyes as they marched. Occasionally there were a few women who tried to keep in the line, but before it had gone far, most of them were dropping out and joining the multitude on the sidewalks.

It was just after the last stop, as the procession had turned down Grand Street from Norfolk, that the line came in sight of the Hoe factory, and the employes there were seen and heard jeering from the windows.

dows.
The rioting at Sheriff Striet was at its height when the hearse reached the Grand Street ferry house, and those who marched immediately around the death vehicle did

rious. So great was the commotion, incident to the transferring of the hears and carriages across the river, that the noise of the fighters could not be heard, and enough of the procession to block all the square about the ferry had passed the Hoe factory before the police reserves arrived there.

There was a long delay before the start across toward Williamsburg was made. Around the ferry 10,000 or more mourners had concentrated, and Capt. Thompson Sergt. McSweeney, and 200 officers were kept busy preparing a clearing through which the hearse might approach the ferry slip. The ticket sellers found it absolutely impossible to accommodate all those who wished to cross the river, and many of one carriages and pedestrians had to take the boats to Grand Street, Brooklyn, purposing to go from there in a roundabout way to the cemetery.

to go from there in a roundabout way to the cemetery.

Had there been no rioting at all farther up the street the horse cars of the vicinity would have been almost useless for the time being, and traffic of all sorts, including half a dozen car lines, had been at a standstill all along the line of march since the procession began at 11:15 o'clock in the morning. For miles in every direction the effect of the funeral had been felt by truck drivers, and there were streets in truck drivers, and car drivers, and there were stalled, unable to move in any direction, for two or three hours.

Seeing that there might be trouble on the other side of the river, Capt. Thompson telephoned from Grand Street to Williamsburg, reminding the precinct commander over there that this was no ordinary occasion, and that at least a hundred men in uniform would be needed at the other side of the ferry. So, when the boat had crossed, the hundred officers were lined up, and the crowds they had to hundle were hardly less dense tran those of Manhattan

CROWDS ACROSS THE RIVER.

had managed to get across the river from

It was estimated that more than 75,000 people had thronged in Broadway, Williamsburg. They followed the hearse and

carriages, mingling with the mourners who

had managed to get across the river from this side to continue the march on foot. So great was the crowd that the streets were blocked and cars were unable to start. It became necessary for the police to force a passageway. In order to put an end to much of the excitement the route of the funeral was changed after the cortege disembarked from the fersyboat. This was a great disappointment to the waiting throng on Broadway. The procession, instead of going up the latter thoroughfare, as was intended at first, turned into Kent Avenue and went in the direction of Grand Street. At South Sixth Street a man in an upper story of the axle foundry of ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster hurled a billet of wood from a window at the funeral cortège. The missile struck the high silk hat of a man in the procession, ruining the headgear.

This incident nearly precipitated another rlot. The Jews rushed toward the foundry, but were prevented from entering by haif a dozen policemen who hurried down from Broadway and dispersed the mob. Several minutes elapsed before order was restored.

Broadway and dispersed the minutes elapsed before order The funeral procession

Broadway and dispersed the mob. Several minutes elapsed before order was restored. The funeral procession finally passed on. Hundreds of the Jews were forced to take cars and elevated trains toward the cemetery, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had provided extra cars on both lines in advance.

At the cemetery fully 15,000 had gathered. Many of them had been waiting for the hearse before it came, and with it arrived several thousand more. There had been no general information as to where the grave would be dug, and when it was finally seen that the spot selected was in the farther corner of the cemetery there was a great rush in that direction. The crowds trampled over graves, jumped fences, hung to the horses' heads, and rushed past the few policemen who had been sent out with the procession. There were not more than a dozen officers at first, but when it was found that the services in the graveyard were not to be comparatively quiet, as had been expected, a

mourners walted. It was nearly night when the last of the great crowd had dispersed. JEWS DENOUNCE THE POLICE.

Mass Meetings to be Called by Indig-

nation Committees—Hoe Employes Condemned by Stiebling Association. Two indignation meetings were held late last night. At the conference of Jewish professional men of the district, held at the

office of Dr. Julius Halpern, at 250 East Broadway, the police were denounced for brutality, and a committee appointed to investigate and formulate charges against the officers in charge; and at a meeting of the John Stiebling Republican Associa-tion of the Twelfth Assembly District, a resolution was passed denouncing the employes and heads of departments of the firm of R. Hoe & Co. for their actions during the funeral. A dozen or more east side physicians and lawyers were present at the meeting held

at Dr. Halpern's office, among them Dr. Paul Kapian and Lawyer A. H. Sarasohn. "Instead of protecting the Jews," said Dr. Halpern, "the police attacked them, said and instead of preventing R. Hoe & Co.'s

men from throwing hot water and missiles upon the mourners, the police incited them in their outrageous conduct." "Talk of Russia, where the Jew is said to be oppressed!" exclaimed Dr. Halpern. "There never was such an outrage on our race as that which happened this after-

noon. The action of the police in attacking and brutally beating with their sticks women and children in the performance of one of their most sacred religious rites-that of mourning for their greatest rabbiis an outrage of which no barbaric country of the Middle Ages was ever guilty "We will thoroughly investigate the mat-ter," said Lawyer Sarasohn, "and our evi-dence will be placed in the form of affidavits before Police Commissioner Par-tridge and if he fails to act we will call upon Mayor Low and District Attorney

tridge, and if he fails to act we will call upon Mayor Low and District Attorney Jerome.

Dr. Morris Fischberg explained the trouble at the Grand Street ferry house by saying that it was a custom of the Jews at the funeral of a great rabbi to help the hearsa along by turning the wheels with their hands. The great crowd which tried to get at the wheels resulted in much confusion, and the police, he said, were perhaps justified in forcing them back.

At the meeting of the John Stiebling Association, held at 464 Grand Street, the following resolution was passed:

That we as free American citizens, respecting all nations and creeds, do hereby condemn the actions of the employes of R. Hoe & Co. for the contemptible meanner in which they treated the mourners at the funeral of the late Rabbi Jacob Joseph while passing the factory of R. Hoe & Co. for placing such men in charge of their various departments, who will permit their subordinates to incite riots, knowing and being present at the time that the workingmen under their charge were insulting and assaulting peaceable citizens while attending the funeral of their beloved Rabbi; also be it Resolved. That the Chief of Police is hereby requested to investigate thoroughly the actions of those responsible for the insults cast upon these people and bring them to a speedy trial.

It was reported at one of the meetings that a boy named Julius Weber had been

these people and bring them to a speedy trial.

It was reported at one of the meetings that a boy named Julius Weber had been killed during the riot, and that before he died he had accused a polloeman of having clubbed him on the head. It was learned later, however, that the boy, though badly injured, was not in immediate danger. He is the son of a tailor who lives at 164 Delancey Street, and is now being cared for by friends in Suffolk Street.

The preliminary committee which met at Dr. Halpern's will send out notifications this morning, and to-night mass meetings will be held by all the synagogues, lodges, and principal Hebrew societies below Fourteenth Street.

New Classes at Cooper Union.

The library and reading room of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning from Aug. 4 to Aug. 18. It is announced that a new class in naval architecture has been established as well as day and even-ing classes for men and women in deco-rative composition and interior decoration.