MAY INVOLVE 20,000 MEN

IN AID OF MACHINISTS.

General Sympathetic Strike of All Trades in Shipyards Probable.

Unless something unexpected happens, a general sympathetic strike of all the trades in the shipbuilding yards, involving about twenty thousand men, is likely to take place at the end of this week or next Monday at the latest, in support of the machinists who have been on strike for several months against the members of the New-York Metal Trades Association. This strike will affect all the shipbuilding yards in New-York and its vicinity, including those in Staten Island and Jersey City, Elizabethport and Hoboken, and will involve among others the boilermakers, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, pattern makers, carpenters, painters and coppersmiths.

The strike of the marine machinists, who belong to District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, was ordered to enforce a demand for a minimum wage rate of $3 a day. At the time the demand was made the machinists confidently believed that it would be granted at once without hesitation—at least so they said—and the refusal of the demand was a surprise to them.

About that time the New-York Metal Trades Association was organized as a branch of the National Metal Trades Association, and has affiliated with it the principal shipbuilding firms in and around New-York, as well as a number of other firms in the metal trades. The association decided to stand by its members in resisting the demand.

The strikers have succeeded in gaining the demands in a number of shops throughout the city, but so far as can be learned none of the proprietors of the shipyards have yielded or are expected to yield. They have obtained a number of men in place of the strikers, but admit that they have not anything like the number of workers they need as far as the machinists are concerned.

The matter was brought up at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday by James Wilson, one of the delegates of the International Association of Machinists. He declared that the strike was as strong as ever, but as the employers were evidently determined to hold out, it was necessary that the machinists have the co-operation of all the other unions represented in the shipyards. He asked the Central Federated Union to direct that the delegates of these unions be called on to act with the delegates of the machinists in trying to force the employers to come to terms. Failing in this, according to the present programme, a general sympathetic strike in all the shipyards will be declared. The request of Wilson was granted, and then George H. Warner, Delegate Wilson's co-delegate, took the floor. Warner made a hot speech, in which he declared that the strikers did not want any money; all they wanted was support of the unions in fighting the matter out.

"We have plenty of money—more, in fact, than we need," he said. (Laughter.) "The Metal Trades Association has been trying to prevent our picketing the yards, but it can't do it. Our pickets have been running around in steam launches, following the launches of the employers which are carrying away non-union men to work. We have succeeded in getting many of them back, and if the other trades stick to us we will win. The employers have been moving heaven and earth to get men. We want the other trades to refuse to work with the non-union men."

The refusal to work with non-union men means a strike. It was agreed that the delegates of the machinists and the other trades in the shipyards will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 67 St. Mark's Place, on Wednesday and arrange to call on the Metal Trades Association at once and ask that the demands of the machinists for the minimum wage scale of $3 a day be granted. To judge from the attitude of the Metal Trades Association, the delegates say they do not expect a favorable reply, but will do everything possible to avert the strike. Delegate Wilson, when seen, said that he had received assurances from several of the unions that they were ready to call their men out in sympathy when asked to do so. He hoped that a strike might be averted, but so far the employers had been obdurate in resisting all efforts made by the union to gain the demands peaceably. According to the strikers, the employers are paying premiums to non-union men, by giving them more than the minimum rate of wages demanded by the machinists. Despite this, they say that few machinists are at work. Some of the machinists now on strike were involved in the general strike in the shipbuilding yards a year ago.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND C. F. U.

Letter of Gompers Says Hostile Delegates Should Not Be Retained in Council.

The question as to whether or not the Knights of Labor should be represented in the Central Federated Union under the charter granted to it by the American Federation of Labor again came up before the Central Federated Union yesterday. On Sunday week the secretary had been directed to write to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to ask what the precise conditions were under which the charter was obtained. The secretary apparently had not written to Mr. Gompers, because he found a letter on file from the latter on the same subject dated January 24, 1901, which he read at yesterday's meeting. The part of the letter to which the secretary called particular attention was as follows:

Section 1, Article XII, of the constitution provides that no local or central body should admit to or retain in its council delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body hostile to any affiliated organization. The declarations, policy and actions of an organization must determine as to whether it is antagonistic or owes its allegiance to an organization which is antagonistic to the trades union movement. A mere name counts for nothing.

Herman Robinson, financial secretary, who is a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, said that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor should be lived up to. Some of the delegates appeared to think this meant that the Knights of Labor unions should be expelled. There was a good deal of crossfire on the subject. Some of the federation unions as well as the Knights of Labor unions held that the Gompers letter allowed the knights to remain as long as their locals showed no hostile feeling to the American Federation of Labor. It was finally decided to refer the entire case to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston in September.

MAKES WRIGHT UMPIRE.

Judge Gray Appoints Him to Settle Disputes of Conciliation Board.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 16.—T. D. Nicholls, secretary of the Anthracite Conciliation Board, to-day received a telegram from Judge Gray, saying that he had appointed Carroll D. Wright, who was a member of the Anthracite Strike Commission, umpire of the Conciliation Board. Mr. Wright will probably join the board at Pottsville on Thursday.

The Conciliation Board several days ago requested Judge Gray to appoint an umpire, as provided in the award of the Strike Commission. The board, composed of three representatives of the miners and three representatives of the operators, found it impossible to settle many important questions.

District President Nicholls denies that the question of the employers' right to discharge a miner for any reason other than membership in a labor union is the prime question on which the board deadlocked and which required the appointment of an umpire. The demand of the rockmen's union that its members share in the award of the commission is the main point of dispute, Mr. Nicholls says.

Other points on which the Conciliation Board is deadlocked are the alleged maintenance of a black list by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; the alleged breaking of an agreement entered into by Coxe Brothers, of the Hazleton district, when their employes returned to work after the lockout which followed the award of the strike commission, and the case of an engineer who worked twelve hours before the award and works ten hours now, but wants the same wage as he earned before.

ASKS WHY CASSIDY WAS BLACKLISTED.

A letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union from S. Jervis, secretary of President Cassidy of the Borough of Queens, in reference to a statement in a local paper that Mr. Cassidy's name was posted on the blacklist of the Central Federated Union. He said that Mr. Cassidy was away from home, and asked that the Central Federated Union define the trouble between Mr. Cassidy and the union. The secretary of the Central Federated Union was directed to inform Mr. Jervis why Mr. Cassidy had beed blacklisted.

MAY SETTLE THE B. & A. STRIKE.

Reported That the Blacksmiths Have Been Offered an Increase in Wages.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 16.—A conference relative to the strike of the machinists of the Boston and Albany division of the New-York Central Railroad was held in this city to-night looking toward an immediate settlement. The conference was held in the American House between a committee of the Blacksmiths' Union from Allston and representatives from the same union in this city.

It was announced that the request of the blacksmiths for an increase of 12½ per cent with a nine hour day and time and a half for overtime had been offered the union. The blacksmiths, in turn, will attempt to effect a settlement between the road and the machinists, who make the same request in regard to wages.

SERIOUS BLOW TO PARKS.

Failure in Newark May Menace His Power.

SITUATION MUCH CLEARED.

The failure of "Sam" Parks to force a strike of ironworkers in Newark on Saturday is considered by many to be a serious blow to his power as walking delegate.

According to the programme of Parks, to-day or to-morrow he is to order strikes throughout the country against the structural iron firms of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, Milliken Brothers and the Cooper-Wiegand Company in the different cities where they have contracts. Members of unions affiliated with the board of representatives who were seen yesterday said that they did not take much stock in this threat. A delegate of one of the unions said:

"The contracts of the firms in these cities outside of New-York do not affect the situation very much. They undertake these contracts merely to oblige their clients, and strikes in these cities against them would affect the situation very little. Parks has about reached his limit. He failed to call out the iron workers in Newark, and as to his bluff of ordering more strikes in this city, any one who knows the situation here knows that he has no men to order out, as the shutdown still continues.

The general impression yesterday of members of the board of representatives of the building trades of New-York and its vicinity, which is composed of the unions that have signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association, was that the formal recognition of their board last week by the Employers' Association would do much to clarify the situation in the present building trouble. On account of the fact that the shutdown in the building trades was really a fight directed against the old board of building trades, this recognition of the new board is regarded as important. They look on it as a concession to their organization by the Employers' Association, especially as the board of governors of the association decided to issue cards to the members of the board of representatives in order that they might be identified as agents of their respective unions in entering buildings the contracts for which are held by members of the Employers' Association.

The walking delegates cannot under the arbitration agreement order sympathetic strikes, and they cannot be arbitrators. They say they do not want to be arbitrators and never did. As to sympathetic strikes, Michael Stanton, of the Electrical Workers' Union, a member of the Board of Representatives, said yesterday:

"I believe it was all the better that walking delegates should not have the power to order sympathetic strikes. Too many sympathetic strikes have been ordered in the past for very frivolous reasons, and the walking delegates very seldom have acted as arbitrators, and do not want particularly to be such."

As to the effect of the recognition of the new Board of Representatives by the Employers' Association, he said:

"I am glad that the employers have gone officially on record in this matter. It places the matter beyond all question. I may say that the organization I represent would not have signed the arbitration agreement if it had not been understood that the walking delegates were to be regarded as the agents of the unions in all grievances or disputes.

THINKS TROUBLE WILL SOON END.

Delegate Stanton was of the belief that the present trouble in the building trades would soon end. It could not last much longer, as most of the unions in the skilled trades had now signed the arbitration agreement. The unions which have signed the arbitration agreement and are represented in the Board of Representatives are the following: Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Society, District Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Brotherhood of Painters, Electrical Workers' Union, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union, Tile Layers' Helpers' Union, Mosaic Workers' Association, Amalgamated Wood Workers, Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New-York, New-York Wood Carvers and Modellers' Union, United Portable, Hoisting and Safety Engineers' Union; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, two locals; Cement Masons' Union, Marble Industry, four unions; United Upholsterers of New-York, Modellers' League of America, Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union.

The Portable Hoisting and Safety Engineers' Union, which is in the foregoing list, first signed the arbitration agreement, and then rescinded its action. Its members are still at work, however, and the agreement is still in the hands of the employers' association. Many of its members are against recalling the arbitration agreement and in favor of continuing at work.

The delegate of the Brewery Workers' Association at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union denied statements which had appeared that the brewery workers were being driven out of work through the effects of the trouble in the building trades. He said that in some cases men were working four days instead of six, but they were not making any objection, and all the men were at work.

BIRTH IN INSANE ASYLUM.

Woman Patient a Mother—Investigation Started by Officials.

Thre Freeholders' Committee on County Hospitals has begun an investigation into a surprising condition of affairs that has come to light in the County Insane Asylum in South Orange-ave., Newark. Mrs. Laura E. Gemeinder, twenty-six years old, was admitted to the asylum about two years ago, soon after the death of her only child. For more than a year she has not been outside of the institution, and when her husband or any one else called on her a nurse was always in attendance. Yet Mrs. Gemeinder gave birth to a child a few days ago. Her husband, who is a prosperous jeweller, is nearly crazed over the affair. He at once retained counsel to demand a most thorough investigation. His wife's mental condition is such that she cannot throw any light on the matter.

Superintendent Dill of the asylum, when seen by a reporter, declared that he had nothing to conceal, and that he did not wish to shield any one, but he said he was not in a position to speak of the case because it was in the hands of the committee and the county counsel. In answer to the reporter's questions Dr. Dill said:

"As soon as I noticed the woman's condition and assured myself that she was about to become a mother, I informed the director of the board, and he ordered an investigation at once."

"Has any employe or any man attached to the hospital staff been suspended or dismissed while the case is being investigated?" inquired the reporter.

"No," answered Dr. Dill.

"Is any employe or attaché of the hospital under suspicion?"

"No one."

In reply to other questions, the superintendent said Mrs. Gemeinder was in a room by herself. The door of her room was locked every night. The ward was guarded all night by a woman attendant, who alone has the key and opens the doors of all the rooms. No physician or male attendant or other male employe of the institution, and no male patient, was supposed to go into a female ward at night unless called upon to do so by the night watch. In such a case there was supposed to be at least one female nurse present all the time of the visit.

Dr. Dill made a remark about plumbers having been called in to attend to a leak in one of the pipes in one of the wards, but he did not go into the matter further. He presumably mentioned that for the purpose of letting the reporter know that there were times when men not connected with the institution were present in the wards. It did not appear from what he said, however, that workmen or other outsiders were left alone with a patient or patients.

NORTHFIELD SERVICES.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Funds Needed for Consumptives' Farm—Dr. Morgan's Sermon.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 16.—The twenty-first annual Christian Workers' conference closed this evening after nearly three weeks' session. The last meeting was addressed by a number of speakers who sought to review what the conference had accomplished. Mr. Moody called it a Methodist love-feast, in which members of different denominations could take part.

The principal addresses in the evening were made by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of Auburn Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Monroe, of Orange, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Aylsworth, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson, both of Jersey City.

The service in the morning was addressed by the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson. He took as his text John xiv, 1 and 27. He said that in this passage would be found the answers to four great life problems, those of creation and eternity, of sin and salvation, with regard to death and the hereafter, with regard to the problems of invisible and eternal things. In the afternoon the Rev. H. W. Pope gave an address on how to obtain revivals, and at the Round Top services in the evening, Miss Berry, of Rome, Ga., described her work among the poor whites.

The post conference grows more popular every year, and this year, in view of the excellent programme that has been arranged, the attendance will probably exceed that of previous years. The complete programme for the principal speakers has just been issued, and is as follows:

August 17 to August 20.—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan will speak on the general subject, "The Grace of God." His dates and specific titles are as follows: Monday, August 17, "Bringing Salvation"; Tuesday, August 18, "Teaching the Saved"; Wednesday, August 19, "Denying Ungodliness"; Thursday, August 20, "Creating Hope."

August 18 to September 1.—The Rev. Samuel Chadwick, pastor of Oxford Place chapel, Leeds, will be in Northfield from August 18 to September 1, and will speak on "Certain Studies in the Apocalypse."

September 2 to September 12.—The Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, rector of St. Paul's, Portman Square, London, will give a series of talks on the New Testament. His subjects are in part: Four studies, "How to Master John's Gospel." Four studies, "How to Master the Acts of the Apostles."

September 1 to September 21.—Dr. James Orr, professor of systematic theology in the Free Church College, Glasgow, will deliver several addresses on "The Bible in the Light of Recent Discoveries in Babylon, Assyria and Egypt." This promises to be one of the most helpful and interesting series of lectures given in Northfield for some time.

Dr. Morgan yesterday morning closed the series of addresses which he has been giving mornings on Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi. Mr. Chadwick, as usual, addressed the morning service, Dr. Weston spoke at 4 o'clock, and in the evening Dr. Pierson gave an address.

COLORADO HEALTH FARM.

The Round Top meeting was given in the interests of the health farm of the Denver Young Men's Christian Association. This enterprise had the hearty sympathy of D. L. Moody, and William R. Moody, in inheriting his father's place as head of the Northfield work, has also assumed his father's interests in other branches of Christian activity.

The first speaker was W. N. Danner, general secretary of the Denver Young Men's Christian Association, who has been foremost in establishing the farm. Before he began his address he asked all those who had friends or relatives who had gone to Colorado for their health to hold up their hands. The showing was surprising; at least three hundred persons must have indicated what he desired to learn. Mr. Danner, in describing his work, said:

The condition that makes this farm necessary is challenging the whole world. Doctors, scientists, everybody is interested in the problem of fighting tuberculosis. Every three and a half minutes some one in this country dies of consumption. There are ten million people in this country to-day who are afflicted with this disease.

Mr. Danner then told a characteristic story about D. L. Moody. Back in 1898, Mr. Moody went to Denver. At the station were a committee of Christian Workers to greet him. While they were shaking hands with Mrs. Moody and Mr. Jacobs, the singer, Mr. Moody slipped away, and when they looked for him he was helping a consumptive lad off the train.

Mr. Danner said that when the plan was explained to Mr. Moody, he said: "It is just the thing. Danner, you come East, and we will get the people interested." He came East, and a number became interested. "The Christian Herald" gave considerable space in explaining the work. The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in the initial number of the Sheldon edition of "The Topeka Capital," explained the purpose of the farm. "The Outlook" editorially quoting from this paper, came to the hands of Dr. E. P. George, of Hanover, Germany, who gave the first $5,000. Following this, friends gave another $5,000, and the sixty-acre tract was purchased. Then Mr. and Mrs. David Brothers, of Denver, gave their fruit farm as a gift, with a small annuity. The formal opening was on May 21, although the farm has been on a working basis since April 1. The aim is to provide in Colorado's rare climate of bright sunshine and pure air a cheerful environment, sanitary home, nutritious food and pleasant occupation for men who need to build up physically, to give an opportunity for young men of meagre financial ability to get the benefit of this favorable climate.

Mr. Danner told a number of pathetic stories which had come under his observation as secretary of the Christian Association. In describing the farm he said it consists of ninety-four acres, a fruit farm of thirty-four acres, with 2,000 fruit trees of bearing age, and the sixty-acre ranch two miles further to the southwest. The guests at the farm live in cottage tents, only one resident occupying each tent. These cottages are provided because they have proved most desirable for men seeking health. They are well floored, have three-foot wainscoting, with canvas sides and roof, and windows, doors and screens. The furnishings are complete. It is the purpose to make the colony a real home.

When Mr. Danner had finished questions were asked by the audience. In answer to one, he said that all physicians advise nowadays all possible fresh air for consumptives, and that is the reason for the tents.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FUND.

Dean Parsons, of Colorado College, said that Mr. Danner's plan had the heartiest approval of the people of Colorado. He said the condition of those who came to Colorado was frequently pitiable. They had been given a ticket to the State and expected to look out for themselves when they got there. The Colorado people, however, loved to look out for them and were willing to do their share, but he thought the entire country should help these people, for they come from every part of the Union.

W. R. Moody said that last autumn he was obliged to go to Denver on business. His heart was touched by the stories he heard, and what he saw of those who were suffering but had not the means to care for themselves. He said he was particular to ask men of affairs what they thought of the health farm, and their united testimony was favorable to it. They thought it was on a practical and safe basis. In closing, Mr. Moody made an earnest plea that individuals, churches and young people's societies should assist in this work, and thus help carry the burden, which is national. "I know," he said, "something of the cruelty of consumption, something of its burden, for it has come into my own home."

At the close of the addresses subscriptions were received to help the work. The International Fruit Company, Denver, Col., is the depository of the health farm fund, and to this company contributions may be sent direct.

DR. MORGAN'S SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan in his sermon on "Fellowship with God," taking the text, "Our fellowship is with the Father," I John i, 3, said, in part:

That is the ultimate Christian truth, and it is startling if you think, first, of those to whom the words are written, and if you think of Him concerning whom it is said that these people are brought into fellowship with Him. Our fellowship, the fellowship of sinners, the fellowship of those who have been mastered by evil, the fellowship of those who themselves have been in actual rebellion against the government of God, the fellowship of those who found, without any discussion as to the method, who found in their lives, perhaps, that which was contradicting all their dreams and aspirations and bringing them perpetually into bondage to that which was low and sensual and devilish; and yet our fellowship, such as we, is with the Father.

"Our fellowship is with the Father," and here that great distinctive name for God is used, which is the final and most perfect name which has come to us from the revelation of the Old and New Testaments, for I submit to you in passing that every other thought of God expressed in title or in name is contained within this final word, "Father."

Now, "Our fellowship is with the Father," and the emphasis is to be placed upon the word that indicates the relationship. I repeat, it is a most startling announcement—fellowship. Now, what is fellowship? We have very often considered this word together. You have often considered it. I make no doubt. The word translated "fellowship" is one of the profoundest words, I think, in the whole New Testament, and an indication of the profundity of its meaning is to be found in the fact that through the pages of the New Testament it is translated by many different words.

WHAT IS FELLOWSHIP?

And yet this statement does not lead us into the heart of this translation. It leads us into the suburbs of truth; let us get into the very heart of it, and, tracing the word back to its origin, to its root meaning, you must find an indication of what that is in the book of the Acts of the Apostles, where we are told concerning the early Christians that they had all things in common. The word there translated "common" is the root from which this other word comes, and we may reverently say, therefore, that fellowship consists in having all things common between two or more persons; all things in common.

Reverently let us face it, for we are here to-day for our comfort more than anything else. We in Jesus Christ have all things in common with God. "Our fellowship is with the Father." All He has and is are mine in Christ; all I am and have are His in Christ. And that is the actual truth as taught in this Epistle of John. It is the epistle of life, and the fellowship to which he refers is a fellowship based upon the fact of life. It is not the fellowship of sentiment; it is not the fellowship of co-operation toward a certain end; it is both these things, but these things, because something profoundly deeper: It is the fellowship of life.

And yet all this is preliminary—important, fundamental, not to be omitted; but this afternoon I want to speak of what this fellowship means. Suffer me, then, to take those words, as indicating the thought in the word "fellowship"; the word "communion," so that we will understand our text as declaring "Our communion is with the Father."

THE TRUE FRIEND.

Now, I need not stay very long to remind you that the word "friend" is one of the most sacred and beautiful words in our language, and, I am afraid, a word very, very sadly abused. There are a great many words that I would like to see redeemed from abuse and sanctified to their proper use, and among those words there is none I would rather see redeemed than the word "friend."

There is a great difference between an acquaintance and a friend. I do not undervalue acquaintances; I thank God for all my acquaintances, but I haven't many friends in the world, nor have you. A friend is so precious a thing that no human being ever has very many of them on life's pilgrimage and pathway. Go back to the old Book, if you want the profoundest definition of friendship. "A friend loveth," that is the essence; "at all times," that is the measure. "A friend loveth at all times," the whole truth is stated. Let us now break it up in order that we may understand what our friendship with God means.

So far as I have ever read, there are three quotations that seem more perfectly to express to me what human friendship is than any other I know in the realm of literature. I am not saying that they are the most perfect, because I am not acquainted with all literature; but the three quotations that have helped me best to understand friendship, let me give them you just one by one quietly. One I found years ago in reading a book by Mrs. Craik, called "Life for a Life," and there casually, as it seems to me, in the midst of the book comes this paragraph:

"Oh, the comfort, the inexpressible comfort, of feeling safe with a person, having neither to weigh thoughts nor measure words, but pour them all right out just as they are, chaff and grain together, knowing that a faithful hand will take and sift them, keep what is worth keeping, and then with the breath of kindness blow the rest away!"

It seems to me that that is a perfect picture of friendship. How many people are there with whom you feel perfectly safe? How many with whom you feel, sitting alone, you can pour out everything that is in your heart, the mean thing as well as the noble thing, the doubt as well as the confidence? There are very, very few; but that is friendship. Now let us climb. "Our fellowship is with the Father." We have been brought into such relationship with God that if we do but know Him and understand its truth, He in union with us, we together fulfil that very idea of friendship. I can feel perfectly safe when I have entered into my inner chamber and have shut the door against all other than my Father. I can say to Him everything that is in my heart.

There is only one thing God never wants to hear from you, and that is a word that is of the nature of hypocrisy. He never wants to hear you say that your will is resigned to His when your heart is hot and restless and you think He is dealing hardly by you. He wants you when you think so to tell Him so. My first point is that in fellowship with God as friendship we may dare to say everything to Him.

I remember once saying to my own people in London what I think some of them have never forgotten, and yet it is quite true: "If some of you heard the things I say to God, you would be very probable to deal with me in a disciplinary committee or report me to some other committee to deal with me for heresy"; and I venture to say that to you to-day. Why, I wouldn't tell some of you people here what I can say to God about my doubts, not for the world. Every religious newspaper in the country would have it, and I would be labelled heretic. But I dare say it to Him, as long as it is the honest doubt of my heart. Perfect honesty is the outcome of perfect fellowship.

JESUS AND PETER.

But let me take a second quotation, and this is one from whom one would not very often be inclined to quote in this connection, and yet here it stands, and it is a gem on this matter of friendship. It was Goethe who wrote these words. Speaking of a friendship, he said:

"For the first time I carried on a conversation; for the first time was the inmost sense of my words returned to me, more rich, more full, more comprehensive, from another's mouth. What I had been groping for was rendered clear to me; what I had been thinking I was taught to see."

Now, do you catch the value of that? Do you catch the significance of it? When you talk to your friend, you not only feel safe, and say everything, but you say your deepest thing and your best thing, and the thing you know as you say it you have imperfectly said, you know that the words have not revealed the great thought burning in your life and struggling to find utterance, but you say it to your friend, and the proof of friendship at its deepest is that your friend repeats it to you better than you said it, proving he has understood the thing unuttered, proving he has appreciated the thing unspoken and yet attempted to be spoken.

An illustration: Said Peter to Jesus, "Where are you going, Lord?" "Where I go thou canst not come. You shall come presently," said Jesus, "but you cannot come yet; you cannot follow me now." Now listen to Peter. Here is Peter's best thing being said to Christ. Don't you criticise him; it was a noble thing he said to Christ. He said: "Why can't I follow thee now? I will die for thee." You say that was pride. Nothing of the kind. It was passionate love. He meant it. "I will die for thee"; there is his best thing. Now, what will Jesus say to him? If you get rid of your artificial division of chapters and verses you will see what He says; but if you do not get rid of them you won't see what He says. John's Gospel has a thirteenth and a fourteenth chapter, but if you will strike out Chapter xiv and read right on, you will find Chapter xiii at its closing and Chapter xiv; the two really form the story of one conversation of Jesus with His disciples, and you will find that as He talks to them three men interrupt Him. Peter is the first, and then Thomas, and then Philip. Jesus is talking straight on. The fourteenth chapter of John does not begin a new discourse, but it is a part of the other.

Peter said, "Why can't I follow thee now? Why, I will die with thee," and Jesus looked at him and said, "Wilt thou die with me? Verily, I say unto thee, before the cock shall crow twice thou shalt deny me thrice. Let not your heart be troubled; you believe in God, believe also in me; and where I go, you shall come. I am going to prepare a place for you, and if I prepare a place, I will have you there, Peter, in spite of all the deviltry that is in you." That is exactly what Christ meant. "Oh," but you say, "the pronoun in the thirteenth is singular and the pronoun in the fourteenth is plural." He said, "Thou shalt deny me," singular; "But I have prayed for you," plural; "Let not your heart be troubled," plural. Well, don't you remember another case? "Simon, Satan hath desired to have you," plural, all of you; "But I have prayed for thee," singular; and you won't put Peter out of the plural there, will you? and you must not put him out of the plural in this case either. He says, "Peter, you are going to deny me, but don't let your heart be troubled, any of you. Do not be troubled; I am stronger than everything that lies in you of evil. Peter, you think you can die for me. You are right, Peter; you will some day. Your aspiration is right, but between your aspiration and its realization lies the evil in you that is cowardly and mean and contemptible. But, Peter, do not let your heart be troubled; I am stronger than the mean thing in you; I will take hold of it and break it. I will fulfil your aspiration; you shall follow me; you shall die for me." That is friendship.

Dear young believer, tell your Father the deepest thing in your heart; tell Him that you are ready to die for Him. Do not tell other people that; tell Him; and so surely as you do it in the secret, quiet place, He will take to you, and He will say back to you the thing you have said to Him better than you said it to Him. It may not always be quite pleasant.

PERFECT COMMUNION.

Just once again will you allow a quotation. We will come down the ladder again to get our footing. Dryden, in that poem, "All for Love." Take these few words:

. . . "We were so mixed
As meeting streams, both to ourselves were lost.
We were one mass; we could not give or take
But from the same; for he was I, I he."

That is the very ultimate perfection of friendship, and that is the very inner heart of the meaning of this word "fellowship." I give to God. What is it I give to God? I give to God God Himself as He has given Himself to me. Hear me reverently. God gives to me every day. What is it God gives to me? God gives to me my new self in Christ. As two streams have mingled, so the life of the soul in Christ and the infinite life of God have mingled, and all my frailty finds its forcefulness in His might, and all His might finds its means of expressing itself along the strange line of my frailty.

SHOOT AT MOBS TO KILL.

Advice of Dr. MacArthur to Sheriffs Confronted by Lynchers.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, last night denounced lynching and anarchy, saying in part:

Justice Brewer struck a true note when he said that lynchers were murderers. He formulated the best thought of the best American people when he made that statement. Anarchy slew our beloved President, and the same satanic spirit in riotous strikers and in satanic lynchers still stalks through the land.

A mob is a wild beast. A mob has no brains to think, no breast to feel and no reason to judge between right and wrong. When democracy becomes mobocracy the days of the republic will be numbered. Mob law is one of the greatest dangers in a republican form of government. It is anarchy, pure and simple. It is vastly more dangerous in a republic than in a monarchy. It resolves society into savagery. It brutalizes and demoralizes all who participate in it. It puts brute force in the place of law and vengeance in the place of justice. It is treason to the republic and a dishonor to humanity.

Ours is the only country on the globe that roasts at the stake men uncondemned and untried. There isn't a spot to-day in Darkest Africa, or in any other pagan land, where such atrocities are committed. Nowhere under the far flung British flag, floating over an empire that girdles the globe, are lynchings known or possible. How shall we prevent the recurrence of these horrible lynchings? Speedy trial and just condemnation by the courts will have an influence in that direction. But if a court denied a prisoner, however heinous his crime, his rights before that law, then the court becomes the mob. Courts must not be goaded by popular sentiment into executioners of vengeance, instead of inflicters of justice.

We must insist that sheriffs and other officers of the law shall be fearless in the defence of their prisoners, even though they be guilty of the most awful crimes. In order to do so they may have to shoot to kill. No man who knows my spirit will charge me with cruelty in feeling or action. But I solemnly declare, as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, as a preacher of the gospel of peace, as a patriotic American citizen, that the majesty of the law must be maintained, even if rioters must be shot. Public officials are guilty of wrong to a mob when they shoot into the air.

As a rule leaders of mobs are ruffians and hoodlums; and a few dead rioters will have a wholesome deterrent effect upon the so-called respectable citizens who sometimes sympathize with mobs. Most of all, the sentiment of obedience to just laws must be emphasized by the pulpit and the press. America stands to-day humiliated before the civilized world because of the horrible lynchings perpetrated under her flag.

I believe there have gone out words from the Chautauqua Assembly which will revolutionize the thinking people of this country, and will soon wipe out the disgraces which have made America blush in the sight of the civilized world.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon

The August Furniture Sale Is at Its Zenith

The past two weeks have brought the largest selling we ever knew in August; but the superb stocks provided this year deserved it, and more.

This morning our floors are refilled with fine lots that have just arrived. *It is a superb collection!*

It is furniture that will delight the eyes as much as the splendid economies will gratify the sense of thrift.

Chiefest interest today will probably center around

A Fine Collection of 200 Pieces of Rattan Furniture at Half Price

The furniture that is the chief charm and comfort of library, sitting-room, or sewing-room, as well as the summer cottage.

Under-price offerings of Rattan Furniture are quite exceptional, and really fine goods *at half price* are most extraordinary. But we secured the sample line and surplus pieces from one of the best concerns making rattan goods; and the prices were cut right in two, to make this one of the most stirring features of this August Sale.

There is not a housekeeper within shopping distance of WANAMAKER's today who will not want to look over this fine collection, and pick out at least a piece or two when prices are so little as now.

At $3.50, from $7—Reed Ottoman; red enamel.
At $4, from $8—Reed Side Chair; white enamel.
At $4.50, from $9—Reed Arm Chair; natural shellac.
At $4.75, from $9.50—Reed Arm Chair; green enamel.
At $5, from $10—Reed Morris Chair; natural shellac.
At $5, from $10—Reed Arm Chair; natural shellac.
At $5.50, from $11—Reed Arm Rocker; natural shellac.
At $5.50, from $11—Reed Arm Rocker; green stain.
At $6, from $12—Reed Arm Chair; oak stain.
At $6, from $12—Reed Arm Rocker; natural shellac.
At $6, from $12—Reed Arm Chair; green stain.
At $6.50, from $13—Reed Arm Chair; natural shellac.
At $6.50, from $13—Reed Arm Chair; green stain.
At $6.50, from $13—Reed Rocker; white enamel.
At $6.75, from $13.50—Reed Arm Chair; oak stain.
At $6.75, from $13.50—Reed Arm Chair; shellac finish.
At $7, from $14—Reed Arm Chair; green enamel.
At $7, from $14—Reed Arm Chair; red enamel.
At $7, from $14—Reed Magazine Chair; green enamel.
At $7.50, from $15—Reed Arm Chair; shellac finish.
At $7.50, from $15—Reed Arm Chair; green stain.
At $7.50, from $15—Reed Arm Chair; mahogany stain.
At $8, from $16—Reed Arm Chair; white enamel.
At $8, from $16—Reed Settee; green stain.
At $9.50, from $19—Reed Settee; mahogany stain, upholstered seat.
At $11.50, from $23—Reed Settee; green stain.
At $11, from $22—Reed Settee; green stain.
At $11.50, from $23—Reed Couch; mahogany stain.
At $11.50, from $23—Reed Settee; red enamel.
At $12.50, from $25—Reed Settee; red enamel.
At $9.75, from $19.50—Reed Swing or Hanging Bench; shellac finish.
At $12.75, from $25.50—Reed Couch Chair; green stain; cushioned seat.
At $13, from $26—Reed Swing or Hanging Bench; green stain; cushioned seat.
At $14.75, from $29.50—Reed Swing or Hanging Bench; natural finish; cushioned seat.

Two Reasons for Ordering Your New Fall Suit Today

First, it is always a good rule to order a suit to be made to order plenty of time ahead, and have it ready when you want it.

Second, you can get five to twenty dollars' worth more for your money by taking advantage of today's offering.

We have a lot of medium-weight cheviots that were a bit heavy for spring, that will make splendid Fall suits. They were marked $25 to $40. Today we will take your order for a sack suit from any of them for

Twenty Dollars

and make up the suit in the well-known WANAMAKER way.

We also have about sixty Trouser patterns of neat striped worsteds, worth $6.50 to $10, that we will make up at $5.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Odorless Refrigerators Under-Price

The Odorless Refrigerators are one of the best lines of refrigerators made. The principle of air circulation on which they are designed is probably the best known. Their mechanical construction is above criticism. They are perfect refrigerators in every respect.

But we are making a season's clean-up, and these price-reductions will interest every housekeeper in need of a new refrigerator:

$75 Refrigerators, now $50.
$64 Refrigerators, now $42.75.
$54 Refrigerators, now $36.
$40.75 Refrigerators, now $27.
$34.75 Refrigerators, now $23.
$32 Refrigerators, now $21.25.
$30.25 Refrigerators, now $20.
$28 Refrigerators, now $18.75.
$23.75 Refrigerators, now $15.75.
$19.25 Refrigerators, now $12.75.

Basement.

All Our Summer Dresses and Skirts—Half Price

We're determined to make a quick and decisive clean-up of summer stocks. We can't expect you to hurry here to buy even such charming dresses as these, without making it well worth your while to come TODAY.

That's why this radical concession is made, and our whole summer stock included.

There is splendid variety among the finest and most pleasing Dresses shown this season; and the Separate Skirts are exactly what every woman wants at this time.

All our domestic and foreign Summer Dresses, without exception, of lawns, organdies, batistes and the like; were $15 to $150,

Now $7.50 to $75

All Summer Suits, formerly priced at $25 to $40;

Now $12

All Shirt-waist Dresses, formerly priced at $13.50 to $20;

Now $6

Wash Skirts at 75c. worth $1.50
at $2.50. worth $5
at $3.50. worth $7

Second floor, Broadway.

Metallic Table Lamps

Every housekeeper admires these refined and artistic Metallic Lamps. We have been showing a very choice collection, and now wish to clean out the present stock for newcomers.

Hence to-day's smart reductions:

At $2, from $3 and $4—Metallic Table Lamps with green and red enameled bodies and gilt trimmings; all have separate oil founts with No. 2 center draught burners.

Metallic Reception Lamps, in classic designs, that were specially designed for us. They are in the most popular finishes, such as ruby-and-black, antique brass-and-Empire red, antique copper-and-Empire green, Barbodine relief, Flemish bronze, Olympian bronze.

At $3, from $4.50. At $8, from $12.50.
At $3.50, from $6. At $10, from $15, $16.50
At $5, from $7.50, $9.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ALMOST GOT OCCUPANT FOR COFFIN

Undertaker Accused of Driving Recklessly with Hearse and Empty Box.

Max Jacoby, an undertaker, of No. 92 Sheriff-st., was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Policeman Bissert of the Delancey-st. station, who charged him with reckless driving. Jacoby was driving through Norfolk-st. with his hearse, in which was an empty coffin, early yesterday, and at Broome-st. he narrowly escaped running over several pedestrians.

Jacoby insisted that he was not driving at any faster pace than was dignified for a hearse. "Why, your honor," said he, "my horses are special coach horses; they wouldn't run if you built a fire under them."

"It looks to me, with that empty coffin you had ready, as if you were drumming up trade," said Magistrate Cornell, "but I will discharge you with a reprimand if you will promise not to use such strenuous methods in your business." Jacoby said he wouldn't.