MR. SPOONER REPLIES.

DEFENDS COURTS' POWERS

Bailey Amendment Would Be Legislative Usurpation, He Declares.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 26.—Senator Spooner devoted three hours to-day to the refutation of the legal argument made by Senator Bailey in support of his amendment to the Hepburn bill. Addressing himself to the only vital provision of the Bailey amendment, that which prohibits the inferior federal courts from granting a temporary injunction against an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Spooner declared that it was a legislative usurpation of a judicial function and pronounced the doctrine that Congress can curtail the judicial power of the United States courts not only "unsound, but dangerous."

Supporting his argument with one decision of the Supreme Court after another, Mr. Spooner clearly established, in the estimation of a large majority of the Senate, the soundness of his proposition that there was a clear and unmistakable distinction between jurisdiction and judicial power, and that the Bailey proposition was unconstitutional.

Mr. Spooner received the closest attention from a full Senate and crowded galleries. He did not finish his address, but announced that he would do so to-morrow.

The fate of the Bailey amendment was unequivocally decided when the Democratic Senators held their recent conference, which demonstrated the futility of attempting to unite the minority in support of the proposition of the Senator from Texas. But the Senator from Wisconsin regards the principle involved as so inimical to the welfare of the nation, and the arguments advanced in its support as so ingenious and sophistical that he determined to deal with the subject exhaustively, with the hope of averting for all time any danger of an attempt by Congress so to usurp the functions of the judiciary. He said the Bailey proposition involved the largest question which had come before Congress in many years.

WOULD DESTROY COURTS' POWER.

Having drawn a distinction between "jurisdiction" and "judicial power" by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Spooner urged that were Congress empowered to prescribe the methods to be employed by the courts in specific cases, as, for instance, to prohibit the granting of temporary injunctions in a certain class of cases, there could be no limit to the cases in which such methods might be prescribed. He also held that the enjoyment of the power to prohibit temporary injunctions in some cases inevitably implied the power to prescribe the granting of such temporary injunctions in others. Such limitations and prescriptions, he declared, might be multiplied until the entire judicial power of the courts, which the framers of the Constitution had so jealously guarded from interference by either the executive or legislative branches of the government, would be hopelessly lost, merged into and subordinated to the legislative branch.

Discussing the broad proposition that the courts must be left free to grant temporary injunctions where appearances indicated that irreparable injustice would follow a postponement of injunction until the final decree of the courts, Mr. Spooner said that in many instances the final granting of the injunction would become "a solemn farce," and the delay would render the entire litigation idle. He cited hypothetical cases, showing that often in every day experience the warning given the defendant by the institution of legal proceedings, unaccompanied by an injunction, would merely serve to complete the injustice which the legal proceedings sought to avert, as in the case of the trustee for an estate about to engage in a dangerous speculation with the trust funds. The heirs of such estate might save the funds by procuring an injunction which would operate immediately to stop the speculative investment, whereas suit without such injunction would either hurry the objectional investment or, perhaps serve as a warning to the trustee to convert such funds as still remained into cash and depart for parts unknown.

MR. BAILEY'S INTERRUPTIONS.

The first interruption by Mr. Bailey was of a jocular nature, but it brought from Senator Spooner a sharp retort regarding interference by the Executive or Congress in the exercise by courts of their judicial functions. Mr. Spooner had cited a case wherein a judge had retorted from the bench on criticisms made by an Attorney General of a decision of the court, and Mr. Bailey asked if the Wisconsin Senator had heard that Judge Humphries has from the bench made reply to certain recent criticisms of his decisions in certain cases. Mr. Spooner replied that the Texas Senator did not have "jurisdiction" to propound that inquiry, and Mr. Bailey replied that he had "judicial power" to ask it. Thereupon Senator Spooner congratulated Mr. Bailey on his ability to perceive the distinction, again outlined the functions of the various branches of government and asserted that it would be a sorry day for this Republic when the courts should be terrorized by the Congress or the Executive.

Again Mr. Bailey interrupted to say that Congress could abolish equity courts. "That," said Mr. Spooner, "is not the question. The Senator from Texas invariably goes back to the question of life or death of the courts. His amendment does not propose to abolish the equity courts. It assumes that they are alive, and it provides for procedure in equity, but proposes to limit the equity power in the courts as they exist. From that I dissent. We are not living in England, under an all powerful Parliament. The Senator from Texas (Mr. Bailey) exalts the power of Congress."

Mr. Spooner, in drawing the distinction between "jurisdiction" and "judicial power," said that the difference had been understood by the framers of the Constitution and by the text writers since Blackstone, and had been outlined by many court decisions.

"Judicial power is an indivisible thing, while jurisdiction may be distributed," he said, contending that in the Constitution the word "jurisdiction" had been used so as to make it apply to the beginning of suits, while the words "judicial power" had been used as applicable to the power of the court over a case once instituted. He therefore contended that judicial power lodged in the United States courts in cases in which those courts had jurisdiction.

"It is," he said, "the power to hear, determine and carry into effect the judgment of the court. Jurisdiction is one thing; the mode of exercising it quite another," he concluded, after citing many decisions and treatises on legal questions.

Before Mr. Spooner began his address the Senate passed the bill making an appropriation of $300,000 for the employment of extra labor at the Mare Island (California) Navy Yard.

NO STREET PARADES.

Troops Filling Paris to Prevent Labor Outbreaks on May 1.

Paris, April 26.—The ministerial council to-day decided to forbid processions and street demonstrations on May 1.

Paris, April 26.—The Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, to-day made a reassuring reply to hundreds of letters which anxious citizens had addressed to the police. He said that all precautions had been taken to maintain order in the streets on May 1 and prevent attempts against life or property.

Besides the full police force, which will be on duty, reinforcements consisting of 28,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery will arrive here to-night, to-morrow and Saturday. These troops will be disposed throughout the city with precise orders. Special surveillance will be maintained over the water and gas conduits.

In addition to the troops mentioned, eight squadrons of cavalry, relieved from duty in the mining regions, have been brought to Paris, and dragoons and hussars are coming from many other points.

In strike circles the men are much calmer. There has been no renewal of the disorders, and the return of the northern ironworkers to the factories indicates a partial break up of the movement in the mining regions.

MORE TROOPS TO EGYPT.

England Increases Garrison in View of Turkey's Action.

Cairo, Egypt, April 26.—A battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and three companies of the Royal Inniskilling Fusileers, now forming part of the British contingent of the international forces in the island of Crete, have been ordered here to reinforce the British garrison in Egypt. The 1st Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusileers is expected here shortly from Belfast, Ireland.

London, April 26.—Foreign Secretary Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that the British garrison in Egypt was being strengthened at the suggestion of Lord Cromer, the British agent there, who considered the step to be desirable in view of the unrest created by the action of the Turkish government in connection with the Tabah boundary incident.

Lord Cromer's annual report on Egypt and the Soudan was issued in a Blue Book to-day. He suggests the advisability of an alteration in the present capitulations, which he declares are wholly incompatible with the present conditions in Egypt. Continuing, the British agent suggests the formation of a separate council, composed of subjects or protected subjects of the powers signatory of the treaties under which the judicial reforms of 1876 were accomplished, all legislation to be approved by a majority of this council, and to be promulgated by the Egyptian government with the consent of the British government and to be binding on all foreigners resident in Egypt.

Lord Cromer's idea is to do away with the present necessity for obtaining the unanimous consent of nearly all the European powers and the United States before any change of law can be effected. He explains that under the new proposal the powers, with the exception of Great Britain, will cease to exercise any legislative functions, and adds that so long as fifteen separate powers possess the right to veto new legislative proposals, any attempt to introduce reforms necessary to the country is practically hopeless.

Lord Cromer specifically advises against the British government claiming any special privileges for British subjects. He says their interests are identical with those of all the other Europeans and Americans resident in Egypt and do not require special protection in the suggested council.

Comparing the cost of the oil used and the repairs of American and British locomotives on the Egyptian railways between 1901 and 1905, the report says that the average cost of the British locomotives for a 137,000-mile run was, oil, $670; repairs, $3,765, and for the American oil, $640, and repairs $4,150.

TURKISH TROOPS ATTACK GREEKS.

Salonica, European Turkey, April 26.—A band of sixty Greeks, several of whom were dressed in the uniforms of officers of the Greek army, was attacked last night by Turkish troops, near Karaferia, on the road leading from Salonica to Monastir. The fight lasted until to-day, when the Greeks retreated, leaving thirteen men killed on the field. Three Turks were killed and five were wounded.

CHEMISTRY CONGRESS OPENS IN ROME.

Rome, April 26.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena to-day opened the International Congress of Chemistry. There were eighteen hundred members present. The American delegates are H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture; Professor Edward Hart, Lafayette College; W. D. Horn, Yonkers; C. A. Browne, Louisiana University; C. B. Dudley, Altoona, Penn., and J. U. Lloyd, Cincinnati.

CATHOLICS OPPOSE EDUCATION BILL.

London, April 26.—The Roman Catholic bishops of the Archdiocese of Westminster to-day published a declaration against the Education bill as fundamentally unjust in giving the local authorities control of religious teaching and making possible the confiscation or diversion of endowments. The bill will be resisted at every stage.

WOODSON SAYS BRYAN.

Secretary of Democratic National Committee Calls on Ryan.

Urey Woodson, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, called on local Democrats yesterday, and afterward said that it looked like Bryan for President in 1908. Mr. Woodson lives in Owensboro, Ky., and as secretary of the National Committee is supposed to keep in touch with party sentiment. Yesterday he called on Thomas F. Ryan, DeLancey Nicoll and others in the financial district. When asked about the prospects, he said:

William J. Bryan probably will be nominated by the Democratic National Convention in 1908. The only thing that can stop it is an emphatic "No" from Mr. Bryan himself. He has been growing stronger steadily in the last two years, and his utterances and writings warrant the assumption that he has greatly broadened in his views. What he said in 1896 about predatory organized wealth and trusts is now recognized as the truth. I always have been a great Bryan man, and I am more so than ever. I do not say that Wall Street has warmed up to Mr. Bryan as yet. In his Democratic Club speech Mr. Nicoll paid Mr. Bryan a just compliment, and I notice that his judgment is concurred in by many conservative Democrats around the country.

"What about Hearst?"

"In Kentucky he is overshadowed by Bryan," said Mr. Woodson.

SCHOLAR'S HABITS

Coffee Most Pernicious.

A manly young fellow, working his way through school, and whom the world will hear of some day, came near blighting all his prospects by coffee drinking.

"I drank coffee all my life," he says, "and looking back I can see that it was responsible for much of the nervousness from which I suffered as a child. Four years ago while at a preparatory school I began to use it more freely than ever before.

"I imagined it strengthened me, but as the school year went on I felt that I was 'playing out.' First, I was troubled about studying in the evening, then I got so I could not sleep well and rose in the morning unrefreshed. My nerves grew shaky, hands trembled, eyes pained me, and sometimes at the blackboard everything would seem to turn black—I couldn't see what I was doing and would have to take my seat. Then my brain seemed to grow sluggish—could not think clearly and consecutively.

"Thus things went on for a year—sometimes a little better, then worse again. I laid it to various causes, but didn't hit on the right one till I went to a physician. He said that my nervous system and digestion were in bad shape, owing to improper diet, and the use of coffee. I said I couldn't get along without coffee, but he insisted that I should give it up and use Postum Food Coffee instead.

"I at once changed my diet, and for a time lived principally on Postum, Grape-Nuts and fresh fruit. The improvement began quickly to manifest itself. My sleep came back, my brain grew clear and active, my nerves were steadied and my digestion is better than ever before. The color has come back to my cheeks and I gained nearly 30 pounds weight in three months. My mind is active and I enjoy studying. I owe it all to Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

HERESY TRIAL NEAR END

RECTOR'S BELIEF TOLD.

Sudden Close of Prosecution's Case—Clergyman's Testimony Ruled Out

Batavia, N. Y., April 26.—The trial of the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of Rochester, before an ecclesiastical court of five rectors of Protestant Episcopal churches, is nearing its end. Dr. Crapsey stands charged with heresy and a violation of his ordination vows, the evidence against him being a book of sermons printed over his name and the Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church. The prosecution abruptly ended its case to-day.

The defence endeavored to present the testimony of a number of well known clergymen as to whether or not Dr. Crapsey's sayings constituted heresy, but the court ruled the testimony out, on the ground that no man could qualify as an expert in doctrine and on the further ground that the witnesses were called to express opinions on subjects which were before the court for decision. The lawyers for the prosecution and defence will sum up to-morrow.

The widespread interest which is attracted to the trial was attested to-day by the greatly increased attendance. The courthouse was crowded. A number of well known Episcopal clergymen came to Batavia from points as far distant as Boston, New York, Chicago and Cincinanti. There were also a number of women present, including Dr. Crapsey's daughter.

The most interesting incident of the day was an exchange between Judge Stiness, for the prosecution, and Edward M. Shepard, for the defence. This followed the placing on the stand of the Rev. Joseph Alexander Leighton, chaplain and professor of philosophy in Hobart College, the first witness called by the defence. After Mr. Leighton had read the full text of the presentment against Dr. Crapsey Mr. Perkins said to him:

"In your opinion, is there anything contained in the specifications which is contrary to the doctrines of Christ, as the Lord had commanded and as this Church had received the same?"

O'BRIAN AND PERKINS TILT.

"I object," emphatically announced Mr. O'Brian, of the prosecution. "I do not understand that the witness is impersonating the doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has no more right to characterize and interpret the doctrine of this Church than a man never heard of, because the Church is an organization, with its constitution and bylaws. The Church speaks as a Church. This is a question of law and not of fact. Such testimony as this is manifest absurdity."

"It is charged," replied Mr. Perkins, "that Dr. Crapsey has violated his vows as a clergyman in that he has advanced statements contrary to the doctrines of Christ. What is this Church if the argument of the prosecution is correct? Who is the Church but the laity and the clergy? 'We are the Church.' Suppose somebody, as my friend says, held to some doctrine contrary to his interpretation and the whole Church was this man. He would have the whole Church heretic, except the standing committee.

"This is an important question," Mr. Perkins continued; "it goes to the essence of the whole matter. We want to show what people think, not necessarily what is right and wrong."

At this point Judge Stiness, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, spoke for the first time.

"My associate," he said, "has requested me to define this case to the court. I do. This court has to determine two things: First, whether Dr. Crapsey made the statements cited in the presentment. There is no proof necessary, because this is admitted by the defence; second, whether those statements amount to a violation of the doctrines of Christ. It is not a question whether that doctrine is true. The great question is, Are these things said by Dr. Crapsey in accordance with the doctrines of the Church?"

"I assure my friend," said Mr. Perkins in reply, "that he has not lost the art of the advocate. The matter of the Creed has been brought into this discussion. The respondent says his Creed with as firm a belief as the counsel for the prosecution. Everybody believes the Creed. But we exercise the right to give creeds what interpretation, according to the Scriptures, we choose. It is not the literal meaning we believe; it is our own interpretation.

THE CREED FAITH'S FOUNDATION.

"For instance, take the statement as to the resurrection of the body. That can mean literally but one thing. Every Sunday we declare that to be our faith, only because we give it a consistent interpretation. We do not deny the statements quoted; we deny the innuendo. We say our Creed as sincerely and, we hope, as pleasing to God, as any other man."

"Toleration of error," rejoined Judge Stiness, "does not establish it as the accepted truth."

Mr. O'Brien, realizing the crisis in the case, spoke at length, eloquently reviewing the points in question.

"As Mr. Perkins has said," he concluded, "this is the great question in the case. I beg the court to consider it earnestly."

Judge Stiness, during his argument, mentioned the doctrine of the Holy Catholic Church as contained in the Creed. He said that it could be taken to mean the entire Church of Christ or just the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Shepard picked the Rhode Island jurist up on this point and presented the argument of defence.

"I think," Mr. Shepard said, "that Judge Stiness hit his controversy at the centre or heart when he spoke of the Holy Catholic Church. We assert in the creed that we believe in the Holy Catholic Church. Judge Stiness says that there are two interpretations of this, either one of which a man may hold. He did not deny that each was different from what is literally meant by the Church of the Pope of Rome. Here is one item to which he concedes there are two interpretations. How, I ask, is one part of the creed more sacred than another? Is the doctrine of the virgin birth more sacred than that of the Holy Catholic Church; can there be two interpretations to one part of the creed and only one to all the rest?

"The real question is this," Mr. Shepard continued, "a clergyman, having taken his ordination vows, devotes himself to the study of Holy Scripture, and is driven to the conclusion that the creed has such a meaning. Is it his right and duty to preach that, or is it not? That is the whole question. Gentlemen of the court, we believe in the creed. We place our case and our argument as much on the creed as the prosecution does."

The final arguments for the prosecution to-morrow will be made by John Lord O'Brian, Franklin D. Locke, a lawyer of Buffalo, and the Rev. Francis J. Hall, of the Western Theological Seminary, Chicago. The following will sum up for the defence: Congressman Perkins, Edward M. Shepard and the Rev. Elwood Worcester, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Boston.

CRAPSEY DENIES VIRGIN BIRTH.

Dr. Crapsey's position on the matter of the immaculate conception, enunciated by his counsel today, is as follows: He says that he denies the virgin birth, but he does not deny the immaculate conception. The birth of Jesus, he says, was immaculate. Jesus, however, he believes, was the son of Joseph. He was naturally born, although His birth was immaculate and He himself was immaculate. Dr. Crapsey explains that he takes exception to the doctrine that Jesus Christ was the son of the Holy Ghost.

Congressman Perkins said this afternoon that in case the finding of the court was against Dr. Crapsey the defence would appeal to the Court of Review, which is an ecclesiastical court in constant operation for the appeal of any and all Church cases. Its members are drawn from clergymen from five dioceses, as well as from laymen. It is composed of the Right Rev. Dr. Scarborough, Bishop of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York; the Rev. Dr. Baker, of Newark; the Rev. Dr. Alsopp, of Brooklyn; Marcus T. Hun, an attorney, of Albany; Justice Andrews, of the State Supreme Court, Syracuse, and Frank Adams, of Newark.

SAYS U. S. LOST $50,000,000.

Figures Currency, if Deposited, Would Have Earned That.

Washington, April 26.—Chairman Fowler of the House Committee on Banking and Currency made a report to-day on the bill favorably acted on by his committee several days ago, providing for the deposit of government money in national banks without security and on which the banks are to pay 2 per cent interest.

The report contends that the present system of locking up government money in sub-treasuries is hurtful to commerce and a losing plan to the government from the point of view of economy. In twenty-seven years, it says, if the proposed plan had been in operation the government would have received from the banks $50,000,000 in interest and would not have lost a dollar through failures.

Tables are given to show that the withdrawal from trade by the government of $1,000,000 displaces credits ranging from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000, according to the locality from which the money is withdrawn.

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PUBLIC SERVICE POOR.

SO SAYS MR. BONAPARTE.

Better Salaries Needed, Asserts Secretary at Atlantic City.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, April 26.—The biggest day in the meeting of the National Municipal League, which has been holding its sessions at the Hotel Chalfonte, culminated to-night with the address of Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, whose topic was "Why We Have Unsatisfactory Public Servants, and How We Can Get Good Ones." He said in part

Why do really first class men, as a rule, shun public employment in its higher grades? First, because public officers of great responsibility are generally and grossly underpaid. A very little thought should serve to show that the trusts and the multimillionaires get what they pay for, and we get what we pay for likewise; the only difference is that they are sufficiently sensible to know they must pay for what they want in order to get it, and we are sufficiently silly to think we can get what we want without paying its fair value.

The American people cannot be justly called "stingy." For manual or merely routine public work we pay as liberally as any nation in the world; at all events, I know of none more generous. Why are we unable or unwilling to act on the same principles of common sense when we deal with those of our servants who are also our rulers? I believe this anomaly to be the resultant of two popular prejudices.

Of these the first is the diluted and partially sterilized form of a virulent and deadly social and political poison, namely, the doctrine that all men of right ought to be, and should, therefore, be made and kept, precisely equal. In its original and salutary form, as it found echo in our Declaration of Independence, the cry for "equality" was coupled with the one for "liberty," but it was quickly seen that to make men more free would make them less nearly equal, that the fairer their start the more quickly and surely some would come to the front and others fall behind.

The second popular prejudice is the fruit of a theory of government. According to this school of thought, only one question need be asked about a candidate for public office or an aspirant for political power, namely, Is he the man best fitted to govern in the public interest? In this view it is quite irrelevant whether he will rule as the people may wish to be ruled; the material inquiry is whether he will rule well, the underlying assumption of the theory being that the strong, brave and wise have a "divine right" to govern the weak, timid or foolish, without any regard to the relative numbers of the two classes.

MINERS' NEW DEMANDS

Continued from first page.

hours shall have their wages advanced 7½ per cent.

Fifth—That all other persons employed in the collieries, washeries, strippings and breakers, including contract men, shall have their wages, allowances and rates of payment—minus the sliding scale—advanced 5 per cent.

PROPOSITION NO. 2.

That an advance equal to 10 cents a ton upon the total production of anthracite coal be added to the wages and earnings of all persons employed in the collieries, washeries, strippings and breakers, such advance to be added to the wages and rates fixed in the award of the anthracite coal strike commission; the apportionment to be on a percentage basis, in such manner as may be determined mutually between our respective committees.

In formulating these two propositions we have eliminated every feature of our former proposals to which you have objected except that of wages, and in the matter of wages we have kept in mind your oft repeated statement that to grant our original demands would result in advancing the cost to the consumer of domestic coal $1.20 a ton. While we have not been able, even by the most careful analysis, to ascertain by what process of reasoning you have reached your conclusions as to the alleged necessity of an advance in cost amounting to $1.20 a ton, we beg to assure you that we have no desire, neither would we consent to become parties to any compact that would increase the cost of domestic fuel $1.20 a ton.

As indicated in the two propositions submitted herein, we propose a resumption of work upon a basis that would increase the labor cost of all coal produced by an amount not in excess of 10 cents a ton, and as between 60 and 70 per cent of all coal produced is sold as prepared sizes the increase in the labor cost of domestic fuel would not exceed 16 cents a ton.

In passing judgment upon these proposals, we request that you give consideration to the conditions now existing in the anthracite fields. Years ago it was not uncommon for boys of twelve, ten and even eight years of age to be employed in the breakers and to tend doors in the mines. As a result of legislative enactment no boy may now be employed in the breaker who is less than fourteen, or in the mine who is less than sixteen years of age. It follows as a matter of common justice that the wage paid to a ten-year-old boy would be totally inadequate and unfair when paid to a boy of fourteen or sixteen years of age. And it will not be seriously contended that any man who receives less than $2 a day can support and educate his family in a manner at all conformable to American standards, especially in the mining industry, where men are not given the opportunity to work more than 225 days in any one year. And yet there are many thousands of boys who receive from 50 to 90 cents a day, and thousands upon thousands of men with families to support who receive between $1.17 and $1.75 a day.

In considering the advance proposed for contract workers, we request that you keep in mind the great hazard incident to their employment and the skill and experience required by this class of labor. In the year 1905 644 fatal accidents and more than 1,200 non-fatal accidents occurred in the anthracite mines. Of the larger proportion of these accidents, contract miners and their laborers were victims; and 1905 was not an exceptional year. For decades these terrible conditions have existed. Indeed, the whole region is filled with widows and orphans, with men maimed or sightless; the hospitals and charitable institutions are overtaxed with the victims of mine accidents. The support and maintenance of these unfortunates is borne in a large measure by those who depend upon the mining industry for their livelihood.

Our committee will await at Wilkes-Barre your reply to the propositions herein submitted. Or, if agreeable to you, we shall be pleased to meet your committee at any time and place you may suggest.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The call for the convention to be held at Scranton next Thursday is as follows:

You are hereby notified that a special convention of Districts 1, 7 and 9 will be held at Scranton, Penn., commencing at 10 a. m. Thursday, May 3, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the Shamokin convention and to determine the policy that shall be pursued by our organization.

Immediately upon receipt of this notice the officers of local unions will call special meetings at which delegates should be elected.

The basis of representation shall be one vote for each one hundred members or less and an additional vote for every additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof; but no delegate shall cast more than five votes.

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RUSSIAN LOAN CLOSES IN LONDON.

London, April 26.—The British portion, $65,505,000, of the Russian loan has been covered and the subscription list closed this morning. Many applications were received from Germany and elsewhere on the Continent.

MRS. L. G. TEWKSBURY COMMITTED.

London, April 26.—At the Bow Street Police Court to-day Mrs. Violet Aubrey Tewksbury, who was recently extradited from Paris to London, where she was charged with assisting her husband, Lewis Green Tewksbury, to pass worthless checks, was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

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