worth and Theodore, Jr., left the party at the station and went to Cambridgee.

Mrs. Longworth remained at Mrs. Mumford's through the day and came to the city later to spend the evening and night with friends before going to Groton to-morrow with the President and Mr. Longworth.

KERMIT WITH HIS MOTHER.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel arrived at Groton at 12:33 and were driven to the home of Prof. M. A. Gardner, whose guests they will be during their stay there. Despite the zero weather they made the drive of two miles and a half in an open sleigh. Kermit Roosevelt joined them at luncheon at the Gardner home and spent the afternoon with his mother.

For old time's sake Guy Marchie, who was a Captain in the Rough Rider organization under Col. Roosevelt, wanted to have him stand sponsor for his first child, Donald, who was named for his grandfather, the late Dr. B. Winchester Donald, a rector of Trinity Church. He told the President about his cherished wish a year ago and the President replied that he would serve in that capacity whenever his duties permitted him to come to Boston again. Mr. Marchie wanted Gen. Leonard Wood of the Rough Riders to act as joint sponsor and the latter compromised by sending Capt. Frank McCoy from the Philippines to represent him.

Mr. and Mrs. Murchie have two children. Donald is 15 months old and Guy, Jr., was born a fortnight ago. Both were christened to-day by Bishop Lawrence in the drawing room, on the first landing of the Murchie residence, in the presence of a picturesque group. Robert Treat Paine, a warden of Trinity Church, and John W. Simpson of New York were the godfathers and Mrs. Stanley MacCormick of New York the godmother for Guy, Jr. Mrs. Wirt Dexter stood up with the President as godmother for Donald.

PRESIDENT ADMIRES BABIES.

The ceremony lasted about twenty minutes and followed the Episcopal ritual for private baptism of children.

The service was followed with deep interest by the President, who turned admiring glances upon the two little ones. His great fondness for children made him eager to enter into the affair, which will undoubtedly stand as one of the pleasantest functions of his visit to Boston.

At the close of the ceremony President Roosevelt picked up and cuddled each child in turn and gave it a warm kiss.

"Both bouncing boys, and you might well feel proud of them," remarked President Roosevelt, "and here's hoping that they will both become great men."

President Roosevelt reached the Sphinx Club in Cambridge shortly before 1 o'clock and was greeted by his son and by J. D. White, president of the senior class at Harvard. The President remained there for luncheon and did not leave until after 2 o'clock. He then went direct to the union, where the address was scheduled for half past 2.

The rumor that passed around college this morning that the President's speech would be on athletics and not on the reforms which he is urging in Congress did a great deal to increase the interest in the speech. The students are interested in the work of Congress, and particularly in that of the President, but it is needless to say that the prospect of a talk on a matter so close as athletics to the undergraduate heart excited greater expectations.

HARVARD UNION JAMMED.

The 1,500 special tickets which had been given out to members of the union for this occasion were all taken this morning before the hour fixed for the closing of the doors of the building. After 11 o'clock no one was admitted to the hall except by special ticket. All the chairs had been removed from the great living room, and nearly all of the 1,500 ticket holders must have been in the room when the speech began. The hall is calculated to seat only 600, but with the furniture out it was possible to crowd in more than twice as many.

The following gentlemen were seated on the platform, which had been built at the west end of the hall: Major H. L. Higginson, '55, president of the union; L. B. R. Briggs, '75, dean of the faculty and representing the university in the absence of President Eliot: Robert Bacon, '80, Assistant Secretary of State; A. H. Woods, '92, graduate secretary of the Intercollegiate Civic League; S. I. Bacon, '07, president of the Harvard Political Club; Prof. I. N. Hollis, chairman of the board of trustees of the Union, and J. D. White, '07, president of the senior class and vice-president of the union. The President was introduced by Mr. White.

Immediately after the address the President went to the top floor of the building, where he met the members of the editorial board of the *Harvard Advocate*. When he was in college the President was on this paper. The visit was brief, but it afforded opportunity for E. B. Sheldon, class of 1908 and president of the present board of editors, to give President Roosevelt a bronze medal. The medal bears on one side the words "Harvard Advocate," the date of the founding of the *Advocate*, 1886, and the name "Theodore Roosevelt." On the other side is a representation of the *Advocate*, a winged Pegasus.

CALLS ON MRS. ELIOT.

The first thing the President did after leaving the Union was to call at President Eliot's home. The latter is in Canada, but Mrs. Eliot was at home and the President paid his respects to her.

After that the President went to the Hasty Pudding Club House in Holyoke street, where he stayed for a short time and met most of the members of the club.

Later the President dropped in at his son's room in Dunster Hall and there had presented to him a few friends of young Roosevelt whom he had met previously. Among these were Shaun Kelly, roommate of Theodore, Jr.; Blagden, coxswain of last year's crew; R. L. Bacon, captain of the crew and son of the Assistant Secretary of State, and G. G. Bacon, '08.

The tea at Bishop Lawrence's residence was a quiet affair and at 6:36 the President was on his way to the Porcellian Club, of which he was himself a member when an undergraduate.

Besides Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., '09, four sophomores and ten juniors were taken into the club. Among them were Shaun Kelly, young Roosevelt's roommate; F. M. Blagden, coxswain of last year's crew, and the following of the class of '08: E. H. Pickman, O. L. Appleton, T. B. Woods, B. Moore and W. D. Robbins.

The President will meet Gov. Guild at breakfast at Dr. Bigelow's Sunday morning. Others who have been invited to be present are Collector George H. Lyman, Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States Circuit Court and Major Austin Wadsworth. After breakfast the President will leave for Ayer on a special train, and from there will be driven to Groton to join his wife and children.

He will leave Groton in time to enable him to take the Federal Express from the South Station at 8 o'clock Sunday night. He is due to reach Washington at 9:45 o'clock Monday morning.

A Water Wagon Strike Succeeds.

A long strike of the mineral water bottlers and drivers which was started twenty-two weeks ago for a 10 per cent. advance in wages and recognition of the union was declared off yesterday, the demands of the strikers being granted in all but two shops. According to the strikers they gained their demands and the employers also agreed to advance the initiation fee of $5 for admission to the union for each non-union man they have employed.

Ask New Privilege for Guardsmen.

The Eighth Regiment Veterans' Association has invited other veteran organizations of the National Guard to confer with it as to the advisability of petitioning the Legislature to amend the State laws pertaining to the dismissal of civil service employees who are veterans. The law now gives an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine or a member of a volunteer fire department the right to demand a hearing, and the veteran guardsmen hope to be included in the list.

Enterprise Hose of Asbury Park Burned Out.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—Fire this morning destroyed the Enterprise Hose Company firehouse and Vangiluwe's grocery adjoining. The fire started at 2:30 A. M., and was caused by the explosion of a gas meter. New apparatus just bought by the fire company was burned. The horses were saved. Both buildings were owned by James A. Bradley.

ROOSEVELT VS. ELIOT ON SPORT

TELLS HARVARD MEN HE DOESN'T MIND IF PLAY IS ROUGH.

Reform Abuses, but Don't Abolish Any Game, Is the President's Idea—Manly Men Don't Mind a Little Pain—States Rights and the Duties of the Educated.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—In President Roosevelt's address to Harvard Union to-day the most interesting feature, to Harvard men, was his advocacy of athletics.

Just at this time the Harvard undergraduates and many alumni are all at sea over the question whether the Harvard teams will be allowed to continue to participate in intercollegiate athletic contests, and when the students heard Theodore Roosevelt express his approval of baseball, football and other games they were mightily pleased.

A short time ago President Eliot of Harvard made this declaration:

"There are two clean and honorable sports—rowing and lawn tennis. They are all in the open. That is a great deal to say about sports nowadays, but to discontinue football, basketball and hockey at Harvard would do no harm. Basketball is very objectionable. It is too rough and there are too many chances for cheating.

"To baseball there are many objections. Still I would not advocate its discontinuance, because it is so popular.

"It is clearly the duty of the colleges which have permitted these monstrous evils to grow up and become intense to purge themselves of these immoralities and to do what they can to help the secondary schools to purge themselves also."

President Roosevelt, in his speech to-day, took a stand diametrically opposite to the opinions of President Eliot when he said:

"I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough.

"Rowing, baseball, lacrosse, track and field games, hockey, football are all of them good.

"I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollycoddles instead of vigorous men.

"Our chief concern should be to widen the base, the foundation in athletic sports; to encourage in every way a healthy rivalry which shall give to the largest possible number of students the chance to take part in vigorous outdoor games.

"It is to my mind simple nonsense, a mere confession of weakness, to desire to abolish a game because tendencies show themselves or practices grow up which prove that the game ought to be reformed."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Roosevelt's address in full was as follows:

In speaking here at the Harvard Union I wish to say first a special word as one Harvard man to his fellow Harvard men. I feel that we can none of us ever be sufficiently grateful to Col. Higginson for having founded this Harvard Union, because each loyal Harvard man should do all he can to foster in Harvard that spirit of real democracy which will make Harvard men feel the vital sense of solidarity so that they can all join to work together in the things that are of most concern to the college.

It is idle to expect, nor indeed would it be desirable, that there should be in Harvard a uniform level of taste and association. Some men will excel in one thing and some in another; some in things of the body, some in things of the mind; and where thousands are gathered together each will naturally find some group of specially congenial friends with whom he will form ties of peculiar social intimacy. These groups—athletic, artistic, scientific, social—must inevitably exist. My plea is not for their abolition. My plea is that they shall be got into the right focus in the eyes of college men; that the relative importance of the different groups shall be understood when compared with the infinitely greater life of the college as a whole.

Let each man have his special associates, his special interests, his special studies and pursuits, but let him remember that he cannot get the full benefit of life in college if he does nothing but specialize; and that, what is even more important, he cannot do his full duty by the college unless his first and greatest interest is in the college itself, in his associates taken as a mass, and not in any small group.

SPORTS ARE DEMOCRATIC.

One reason why I so thoroughly believe in the athletic spirit at Harvard is because the athletic spirit is essentially democratic. Our chief interest should not lie in the great champions in sport. On the contrary our concern should be most of all to widen the base, the foundation in athletic sports: to encourage in every way a healthy rivalry which shall give to the largest possible number of students the chance to take part in vigorous outdoor games.

It is of far more importance that a man shall play something himself, even if he plays it badly, than that he shall go with hundreds of companions to see some one else play well; and it is not healthy for either students or athletes if the terms are mutually exclusive. But even having this aim especially in view, it seems to me we can best attain it by giving proper encouragement to the champions in the sports, and this can only be done by encouraging intercollegiate sport.

As I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollycoddles instead of vigorous men, I may add that I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough. Rowing, baseball, lacrosse, track and field games, hockey, football are all of them good. Moreover it is to my mind simple nonsense, a mere confession of weakness, to desire to abolish a game because tendencies show themselves or practices grow up which prove that the game ought to be reformed. Take football, for instance. The preparatory schools are able to keep football clean and to develop the right spirit in the players without the slightest necessity ever arising to so much as consider the question of abolishing it. There is no excuse whatever for colleges failing to show the same capacity, and there is no real need for considering the question of the abolition of the game.

ABOLISH NO MANLY SPORT.

If necessary let the college authorities interfere to stop any excess or perversion, making their interference as little officious as possible and yet as rigorous as is necessary to achieve the end. But there is no justification for stopping a thoroughly manly sport because it is sometimes abused, when the experience of every good preparatory school shows that the abuse is in no shape necessarily attendant upon the game.

We cannot afford to turn out of college men who shrink from physical effort or from a little physical pain. In any republic courage is a prime necessity for the average citizen, if he is to be a good citizen; and he needs physical courage no less than moral courage, the courage that dares as well as the courage that endures, the courage that will fight valiantly alike against the foes of the soul and the foes of the body.

Athletics are good, especially in their rougher forms, because they tend to develop such courage. They are good also because they encourage a true democratic spirit; for in the athletic field the man must be judged not with reference to outside and accidental attributes but to that combination of bodily vigor and moral quality which go to make up prowess.

I trust I need not add that in defending athletics I would not for one moment be understood as excusing that perversion of athletics which would make it the end of life instead of merely a means in life. It is first class healthful play and is useful as such. But play is not business, and it is very poor business indeed for a college man to learn nothing but sport. There are exceptional cases which I do not need to consider, but disregarding these I cannot with sufficient emphasis say that when you get through college you will do badly unless you turn your attention to the serious work of life with a devotion which will render it impossible for you to pay much heed to sport in the way in which it is perfectly proper for you to pay heed while in college.

PLAY NOT SERIOUS BUSINESS OF LIFE.

Play while you play and work while you work; and though play is a mighty good thing remember that you had better never play at all than to get into a condition of mind where you regard play as the serious business of life or where you permit it to hamper and interfere with your doing your full duty in the real work of the world.

A word also to the students: Athletics are good; study is even better; and best of all is the development of the type of character for the lack of which, in an individual as in a nation, no amount of brilliancy of mind or of strength of body will atone. Harvard must do more than produce students; yet after all she will fall immeasurably short of her duty and her opportunity unless she produces a great number of true students, of true scholars.

Moreover, let the students remember that in the long run in the field of study judgment must be rendered upon the quantity of first class work produced in the way of productive scholarship and that no amount of second class work can atone for failure in the college to produce this first class work. A course of study is of little worth if it tends to deaden individual initiative and cramp scholars so that they only work in the ruts worn deep by many predecessors.

American scholarship will be judged not by the quantity of routine work produced by routine workers, but by the small amount of first class output of those who, in whatever branch, stand in the first rank. No industry in compilation and in combination will ever take the place of this first hand original work, this productive and creative work, whether in science, in art, in literature.

The greatest special function of a college as distinguished from its general function of producing good citizenship should be so to shape conditions as to put a premium upon the development of productive scholarship, of the creative mind, in any form of intellectual work. The men whose chief concern lies with the work of the student in study should bear this fact ever before them.

WORK OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

So much for what I have to say to you purely as Harvard men. Now a word which applies to you merely as it applies to all college men, to all men in this country who have received the benefits of a college education; and what I have to say on this topic can properly be said under the auspices of your political club.

You here when you graduate will take up many different kinds of work; but there is one work in which all of you should take part simply as good American citizens, and that is the work of self-government. Remember, in the first place, that to take part in the work of government does not in the least mean of necessity to hold office. It means to take an intelligent, disinterested and practical part in the everyday duties of the average citizen, of the citizen who is not a faddist or a doctrinaire, but who abhors corruption and dislikes inefficiency; who wishes to see decent government prevail at home, with genuine equality of opportunity for all men so far as it can be brought about, and who wishes, as far as foreign matters are concerned, to see this nation treat all other nations, great and small, with respect, and if need be with generosity, and at the same time show herself able to protect herself by her own might from any wrong at the hands of any outside Power.

Each man here should feel that he has no excuse, as a citizen in a democratic republic like ours, if he fails to do his part in the government. It is not only his right so to do, but his duty; his duty both to the nation and to himself. Each should feel that, if he fails in this, he is not only failing in his duty but is showing himself in a contemptible light.

A man may neglect his political duties because he is too lazy, too selfish, too short sighted or too timid; but whatever the reason may be, it is certainly an unworthy reason, and it shows either a weakness or worse than a weakness in the man's character.

DANGER OF OVERREFINEMENT.

Above all, you college men, remember that if your education, the pleasant lives you lead, make you too fastidious, too sensitive to take part in the rough hurlyburly of the actual work of the world, if you become so overcultivated, so overrefined that you cannot do the hard work of practical politics, then you had better never have been educated at all.

The weakling and the coward are out of place in a strong and free community. In a republic like ours the governing class is composed of the strong men who take the trouble to do the work of government; and if you are too timid or too fastidious or too careless to do your part in this work, then you forfeit your right to be considered one of the governing and you become one of the governed instead—one of the driven cattle of the political arena.

I want you to feel that it is not merely your right to take part in politics, not merely your duty to the State, but that it is demanded by your own self-respect, unless you are content to acknowledge that you are unfit to govern yourself and have to submit to the rule of somebody else as a master—and this is what it means if you do not do your own part in government.

Like most other things of value, education is good only in so far as it is used aright, and if it is misused or if it causes the owner to be so puffed up with pride as to make him misestimate the relative values of things it becomes a harm and not a benefit. There are few things less desirable than the arid cultivation, the learning and refinement which lead merely to that intellectual conceit which makes a man in a democratic community like ours hold himself aloof from his fellows and pride himself upon the weakness which he mistakes for supercilious strength.

SMALL USE FOR EXCLUSIVES.

Small is the use of those educated men who in after life meet no one but themselves and gather in parlors to discuss wrong conditions which they do not understand and to advocate remedies which have the prime defect of being unworkable. The judgment on practical affairs, political and social, of educated men who keep aloof from the conditions of practical life, is apt to be valueless to those other men who do really wage effective war against the forces of baseness and of evil.

From the political standpoint education is a harm and not a benefit to the men whom it serves as an excuse for refusing to mingle with their fellows and for standing aloof from the broad sweep of our national life in a curiously impotent spirit of fancied superiority. The political wrongheadedness of such men is quite as great as that of wholly uneducated men, and no people could be less trustworthy as critics and advisers.

The educated man who seeks to console himself for his own lack of the robust qualities necessary to bring success in American politics by moaning over the degeneracy of the times instead of trying to better them, by railing at the men who do the actual work of political life instead of trying himself to do the work, is a poor creature, and, so far as his feeble powers avail, is a damage and not a help to the country.

You may come far short of this disagreeable standard and still be a rather useless member of society. Your education, your cultivation, will not help you if you make the mistake of thinking that it is a substitute for instead of an addition to those qualities which in the struggle of life bring success to the ordinary man without your advantages.

EDUCATION'S OBLIGATIONS.

Your college training confers no privilege upon you save as tested by the use you make of it. It puts upon you the obligation to show yourselves better able to do certain things than your fellows who have not had your advantages. If it has served merely to make you believe that you are to be excused from effort in after life, that you are to be excused from contact with the actual world of men and events, then it will prove a curse and not a blessing. If, on the other hand, you treat your education as a weapon in your hands, a weapon to fit you to do better in the hard struggle of effort, and not as excusing you in any way from taking part in practical fashion in that struggle, then it will be a benefit to you.

Let each of you college men remember in after life that in the fundamentals he is very much like his fellows who have not been to college, and that if he is to achieve results, instead of confining himself exclusively to disparagement of other men who have achieved them, he must manage to come to some kind of working agreement with these fellows of his. There are times of course when it may be the highest duty of a citizen to stand alone or practically alone. But if this is a man's normal attitude—if normally he is unable to work in combination with a considerable body of his fellows—it is safe to set him down as unfit for useful service in a democracy.

In popular government results worth having can only be achieved by men who combine worthy ideals with practical good sense; who are resolute to accomplish good purposes, but who can accommodate themselves to the give and take necessary where work has to be done, as almost all important work must necessarily be done, by combination.

RESULTS THE GREAT OBJECT.

Moreover, remember that normally the prime object of political life should be to achieve results and not merely to issue manifestoes—save of course where the issuance of such manifestoes help to achieve the results.

It is a very bad thing to be morally callous, for moral callousness is disease. But inflammation of the conscience may be just as unhealthy so far as the public is concerned; and if a man's conscience is always telling him to do something foolish he will do well to mistrust its workings. The religious man who is most useful is not he whose sole care is to save his own soul, but the man whose religion bids him strive to advance decency and clean living and to make the world a better place for his fellows to live in; and all this is just as true of the ordinary citizen in the performance of the ordinary duties of political life.

During the last few years much good has been done to the people of the Philippines; but this has been done not by those who merely indulged in the personal luxury of advocating for the islands a doctrinaire liberty which would have meant their immediate and irretrievable ruin, but by those who have faced facts as they actually were, remembering the proverb that teaches us that in the long run even the most uncomfortable truth is a safer companion than the pleasantest falsehood.

It is these men, the men who with shortcomings and stumblings yet did the duty of the moment, though that duty was hard and often disagreeable, and not the men who confined themselves to idle talk of no matter how high sounding a nature, who have done real good to the islands. These are the men who have brought justice as between man and man: who are building roads: who have introduced schools; who, gradually, with patience and firmness, are really fitting the islanders for self-government.

FEDERAL VS. STATE CONTROL.

So it is with the great questions which group themselves round the control of corporations in the interest of the public. There has been a curious revival of the doctrine of State rights in connection with these questions, by the people who know that the States cannot with justice to both sides practically control the corporations, and who therefore advocate such control because they do not venture to express their real wish, which is that there shall be no control at all.

Honest and fair dealing railway corporations will gain and not lose by adequate Federal control. But those who invoke the doctrine of State rights to protect State corporate creations in predatory activities extended through other States are as short sighted as those who once invoked the same doctrine to protect the special slaveholding interest.

The States have shown that they have not the ability to curb the power of syndicated wealth, and therefore, in the interest of the people, it must be done by national action. Our present warfare is against special privilege. The men—many of them, I am sorry to say, college men—who are prompt to speak against every practical means which can be devised for achieving the object we have in view—the proper and adequate supervision by the Federal Government of the great corporations doing an interstate business—are nevertheless themselves powerless to so much as outline any plan of constructive statesmanship which shall give relief.

I have watched for six years these men, both those in public and those in private life, and though they are prompt to criticise every affirmative step taken, I have yet to see one of them lift a finger to remedy the wrongs that exist. So it is in every field of public activity. State rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they mean the people's wrongs; not, for instance, when they are invoked to prevent the abolition of child labor, or to break the force of the laws which prohibit the importation of contract labor to this country; in short, not when they stand for wrong or oppression of any kind or for national weakness or impotence at home or abroad.

It is to the men who work in practical fashion with their fellows and not to those who, whether because they are impractical or incapable cannot thus work, that we owe what success we have had in dealing with every problem which we have either solved or started on the path of solution during the last decade.

PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS.

The last ten years have been years of great achievement for this nation. During that period we have dealt and are dealing with many different matters of great moment. We have acquired the right to build, and are now building, the Panama Canal. We have given wise government to the Philippines. We have dealt with exceedingly complex, difficult and important questions in Cuba and Santo Domingo. We have built up the navy, our surest safeguard of peace and of national honor. We are making great progress in dealing with the questions of irrigation and forestry, of preserving to the public the rightful use of the public lands and of the mineral wealth underlying them; and with that group of vital questions which concern the proper supervision of the immense corporations doing an interstate business, the proper control of the great highways of interstate commerce, the proper regulation of industries which if left unregulated threaten disaster to the body politic.

We have done many other things, such as securing the settlement of the Alaska boundary. We have made progress in securing better relations between capital and labor, justice as between them and as regards the general public; and adequate protection for wage workers. We have done much in enforcing the law alike against great and small; against crimes of greed and cunning no less than against crimes of violence and brutality. We have wrought mightily for the peace of righteousness, both among the nations and in social and industrial life here at home. Much has been done, and we are girding up our loins to do more.

AS TO THE BARREN CRITICS.

In all these matters there have been some men in public life and some men in private life whose action has been at every point one of barren criticism or fruitless obstruction.

These men have had no part or lot in the great record of achievement and success; the record of good work worthily done. Some of these men have been college graduates; but all of them have been poor servants of the people, useless where they were not harmful.

All the credit for the good thus accomplished in the public life of this decade belongs to those who have done affirmative work in such matters as those I have enumerated above, and not to those who with more or less futility have sought to hamper and obstruct the work that has thus been done.

In short, you college men, be doers rather than critics of the deeds that others do. Stand stoutly for your ideals; but keep in mind that they can only be realized, even partially, by practical methods of achievement. Remember always that this republic of ours is a very real democracy, and that you can only win success by showing that you have the right stuff in you.

The college man, the man of intellect and training, should take the lead in every fight for civic and social righteousness. He can take that lead only if in a spirit of thoroughgoing democracy he takes his place among his fellows, not standing aloof from them, but mixing with them, so that he may know, may feel, may sympathize with their hopes, their ambitions, their principles—and even their prejudices—as an American among Americans, as a man among men.

STORIES OF BLACK HAND PLOTS.

Men Admitted to Membership Testify to Plans to Do Murder.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 23.—Stories of Black Hand plots to murder enemies of that society were told in court to-day at the habeas corpus hearing granted to fourteen of the twenty-five men arrested last week.

The stories were told by Joseph and Charles Pizzo, who after resisting for months the endeavors of the society to compel them to pay tribute succumbed when they found that attempts were being made to kill them.

For some months they paid this tribute and grew to be such good friends of members of the society that they were finally invited to a meeting. It was held at the house of Joe Grow, one of the prisoners, where thirty-five men of Grow's gang were gathered. At the meeting arrangements were made to kill some who resisted the society. The Rizzos heard the details of one plot. It was against a friend of theirs, and they later warned him. He fled from the region in fear.

Later they attended another meeting in the woods, where Samuel Lochino proclaimed himself the chief of sixty-seven men and Vincent Lusago said he was at the head of thirty-seven. At this meeting plots were made to kill several men who defied the society and refused to pay tribute. The evidence showed that the society was well organized, that in various settlements the members received orders from a chief and that they stopped at nothing to further their ends.

Bail was fixed in each case at an average of $2,500. Only one man got baill. The others were taken back to jail.

MRS. BASSETT WINS AND LOSES.

Court Refuses to Dismiss Suit but Admits Bassett's Washington Decree.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Fannie Rice Bassett won another victory this morning in her divorce suit against Charles C. Bassett of Washington, when Judge Redick overruled a motion of the defence to dismiss the case because of failure to prove her complaint. At the same time they called attention to the fact that more than ten months elapsed after the separation before the last child was born.

The defence claimed there was no record in medical practice where the period of gestation reached 305 days, as in the Bassett case. Judge Redick overruled the request and asked for evidence on the matter.

But Mrs. Bassett lost heavily when the Washington decree was offered and, after a bitter fight, was admitted as evidence, with reservations that it was admitted subject to examination by the Court and not to be understood as ending the case.

Upon agreement attorneys began argument on the validity of the Washington decree, the Court announcing that if the Washington decree was held valid the Omaha case would be stopped, as the Washington decree would have dissolved the Bassett marriage.

MURPHY'S HOUSE SAVED.

Runaway Coal Car Coming Down a Heavy Grade Missed It by an Inch.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 23.—A runaway car from the New Haven railroad just missed Charles Murphy's house last night. A few weeks ago, while Mr. Murphy and his family were asleep, a loaded car struck the house and partly demolished it. He and his wife and daughter were thrown out of their beds and injured. Repairs were effected and the family continued to live in the building, which is at the end of a spur coming down a heavy grade from the main line of the railroad. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Margaret Murphy, 16 years of age, daughter of Mr. Murphy, heard a rumbling.

"Look out, Pa, here comes another car," screamed the girl as she leaped out of bed. "Run for your life; it's coming fast."

Mr. Murphy was scrambling out of his warm bed when he heard the bumping of the car wheels over the railroad ties and then a roar as the load of coal was dumped out of the car upon the big scales close to the Murphy home. In vain Mr. Murphy and his daughter waited for the house to be twisted about, but the car missed the house by an inch and it is still standing.

Correct Dress for Men

The present space devoted to our clothing department is being doubled—the 26th St. annex will soon be connected. While already displaying some of the new Spring garments, our best efforts are now being directed to reducing Winter stock to a minimum. To effect this—half prices prevail on odds and ends, while most of the stylish overcoats, suits and trousers are on sale at reductions of 25% to 40% from former prices.

SALESMEN WANTED—Permanent positions for men of experience and thorough ability.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway Cor. 26th St.

The PIANOLA and the PIANOLA PIANO

Contain Both

"The Themodist"

and

"The Metrostyle"

HUNDREDS of thousands of dollars have been expended by the Aeolian Company in purely experimental work since the Pianola was first invented. No other house in the musical industry maintains such an extensive corps of musical and mechanical experts as are here assembled.

With this liberal expenditure and elaborate organization, it is only natural that all the most important basic patents should be controlled by the makers of the Pianola. The two greatest advance steps in Piano-player construction during the past decade are the Metrostyle and, more recently, the Themodist. *Both of these are exclusive with the Aeolian Company's instruments*—the Pianola and Pianola Piano.

The METROSTYLE shows you how to play *artistically*. It shows you exactly when and where to introduce the most delicate tempo nuances, taking the Pianola absolutely out of the class of instruments that play in a mechanical way. It enables you to play *under the personal guidance* of the foremost masters of the piano-forte—virtually to play a Chopin Nocturne with Paderewski looking over your shoulder and telling you just how he would put expression into it.

The THEMODIST is a new device that *accents the melody* and subdues the accompaniment. No matter whether the air may run over the entire key-board, no matter whether it is surrounded by runs and trills, the Themodist brings out the melody notes clearly and distinctly, just as it is done by the human fingers. This has been the one recognized need in all Piano-players, but it has been left to the Pianola alone to present the first solution of the problem.

If you have not heard the Pianola in its latest improved form—with the Themodist and with the Metrostyle—then you are not competent to express an opinion on it, any more than you would be able to judge of automobiles from having inspected only one of the earliest models. The Themodist is being demonstrated daily at Aeolian Hall.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St., New York

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Of Lime and Soda

A Brain, Nerve and Blood Food and Tissue Builder

CURES indigestion, QUIETS overworked nerves, MAKES pure, rich, red blood, invigorates and regenerates the whole system, imparting vital strength and energy. (Positively contains nothing injurious.)

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS to sufferers from Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Anemia, Neurasthenia, Nervous Diseases, Debility of old age, Bronchitis, Consumption and all Throat and Lung diseases.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE. May we send you our FREE PAMPHLET?

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 582 Beekman Building, N. Y.

THE PIONEER Manufacturers of Hypophosphites in America. (Est. 1858.)

Mrs. Young's Suit Against the Equitable Discontinued.

Former Supreme Court Justice D-Cady Herrick to-day secured an order from Justice Fitts discontinuing the action brought by Mrs. Mary S. Young of Saratoga to compel the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to make restitution of funds alleged to have been squandered under their administration. Judge Herrick said the action was discontinued because the relief sought would be cared for in an action brought against the directors by the Attorney-General.

Bank Clerk Breaks Adding Machine Record.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 23.—Will R. Crowley, a clerk in the American Exchange Bank of Dallas, last night at the bankers' convention in Fort Worth established a new world's record on the adding machine. He listed 250 checks of various amounts, aggregating $96,436.62, without making an error in four minutes and 16 seconds, a quarter of a minute quicker than the former record.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

The standard by which all National Pure Food Laws are framed. Purity is its trade mark

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, New York.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

SELTERS

MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY

CARL H. SCHULTZ,

430-444 1st AVE. [illegible] NEW YORK.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

DIED.

BEGGS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 23, Carter C. Beggs.
Interment at Pittsburg.

BENNETT.—At West Orange, N. J., Feb. 23, 1907, John Bennett, aged 67 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 2 Main st., West Orange, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

BOWNE.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907, at the residence of her parents, 688 Park av., Effie, daughter of Walter and Ida S. Bowne.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROCKNER.—On Friday, Feb. 22, at her residence, on Staten Island, Jane Oakley Evans, wife of Washington Brockner and daughter of the late Lemuel G. and Harriet Oakley Evans.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William B. Symmes, 152 West 88th st., New York city, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

CLARK.—Suddenly, at her home, 56 West 71st st., Feb. 23, 1907, Mary Elizabeth Clark, widow of Le Roy Clark.
Funeral Monday at 2 o'clock.

MARRIED.

SHEPARD—KAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907, at the Arlington Street Church, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. William H. Lyon of the First Parish Church, Brookline, Mass., Miss Winifred Prentiss Kay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Murray Kay of Brookline, Mass., to Mr. Rutherford Mead Shepard of The Gables, Fanwood, N. J.

DIED.

COOPER.—Saturday, Feb. 23, of pneumonia, Edward C. Cooper, 36 years of age.
Services at his late residence, 312 West 89th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Chicago papers please copy.

DAVIDSON.—On Feb. 23, 1907, Robina, beloved wife of John Davidson.
Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 115 Kearny av., Kearny, N. J., on Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Arlington Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

KENWORTHY.—At her home, 103 Clark st., Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 22, Katherine, widow of William Kenworthy, aged 67 years.
Private funeral services for the family and immediate relatives will be held at her late residence Monday, Feb. 25, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

LYON.—Israel Whitney, suddenly, of pneumonia, on Feb. 22, 1907, at his home in Englewood, N. J., in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral private. San Francisco papers please copy.

PADDOCK.—Suddenly, Gertrude Haviland, wife of Andrew B. Paddock.
Funeral private. Interment in Chappaqua, N. Y.

PRATT.—On Feb. 22, of pneumonia, Azubah Pratt, in the 88th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 854 Prospect pl., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Connecticut papers please copy.

RENNIE.—At her home, Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 23, Harriet M., wife of William D. Rennie and daughter of the late John C. and Elizabeth Hetburn O'Connor.
Funeral services at her late home, 46 Essex st., at 4 P. M., Sunday, Feb. 24.

SMITH.—Nathalie B., daughter of John W. and Anita Smith.
Funeral from All Saints' Church, corner 129th st. and Madison av., on Tuesday at 10 A. M.

SORBY.—On Friday, Feb. 22, 1907, after a lingering illness, Margaret Sorby.
Funeral from her late residence, 464 West 43d st., on Monday, Feb. 25, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Holy Cross Church, West 42d st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be said for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

UNDERHILL.—Jeronemus S. Underhill, on Friday, Feb. 22, at 8 P. M., at his residence, 417 Bedford av., near South 9th st., Brooklyn, aged 86 years 4 months 22 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELLS.—Of pneumonia, on Saturday, Feb. 23, at her residence, 462 West 151st st., New York city, Charlotte, wife of Arthur Wells, in the 63d year of her age.
Service and interment on Tuesday, the 26th inst., in Bethlehem, Pa.

UNDERTAKERS.

Be not deceived. We are the only STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO.
8th Av. and 19th St. Tel. 124 Chelsea.
Rev. Stephen Merritt, Pres. P. W. Radcliffe, Mgr.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th av. and 43d st. Sunday 11:15, Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Religious Revolution." All welcome.