

invest another. Such being the case, I almost question whether it is worth while answering, but as it is you who asks why, the answer you shall have.

Since the present Congress assembled two months ago I have sent to the Senate the names of all the officials I have appointed for the entire term. Since Congress adjourned on the 15th of March—that is, for eleven months. Excluding army and navy officers, scientific experts, health officers and those of the revenue cutter service, I have made during this period about thirteen hundred and fifty-two appointments, subject to confirmation by the Senate, eleven hundred and sixty-four being postmasters. Of these, appointments in the diplomatic and consular services and in the Indian service have been made without regard to politics; in the former and consular service more Democrats than Republicans have been appointed, as we are trying to even up the quotas of the Southern States.

"In nominating judges I have treated politics as a wholly secondary consideration, and instead of relying solely upon the recommendations of either Senators or Congressmen have always conducted independent inquiries myself personally, through members of the bench or the bar whom I happen to know or through Attorney-General Bonaparte Secretary Taft, who was himself a Judge; Secretary Root, because of his great experience at the bar, or Senator Knox, who was formerly my Attorney-General.

"In a number of other offices, chiefly assistant secretaries or heads of bureaus here at Washington, but also Governors of Territories or men holding peculiar positions, such, for instance, as that of Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico, and also in a few other cases, notably the marshals in certain of the Western States, including various offices also here and there throughout the Union, I have either felt that the position was of such a character that the initiative in the choice could only with propriety come from me or from one of the Cabinet officers, or else I have happened personally to know of a man of such peculiar qualifications that I desired to appoint him on my own initiative.

"There remain the great bulk of the offices, including almost all of the post offices, the collectorships of customs, the appraiserships, the land officers and the like, numbering some 1,500 or thereabout. It is of course out of the question for me personally to examine or have knowledge of such a multitude of appointments; and therefore as regards them I normally accept the suggestions of Senators and Congressmen, the elected representatives of the people in the localities concerned, reserving to myself the right to insist upon the man's coming up to the required standard of character and capacity and also reserving the right to nominate whomever I choose if for any reason I am satisfied that I am not receiving from Senator or Congressman good advice, or if I happen personally to know some peculiarly fit man.

"Where the man has done well in office, I prefer to reappoint him, and do so when I get the reports of the collectors from his locality, but if they are not satisfactory reappointment cannot be made. Ordinarily as a matter of convenience the appointment can best be settled by consultation beforehand, the advice of the Senator or Congressman, who is elected and has peculiar means of knowing the wishes of his constituents, being taken. But where a Senator treats this act as a matter of consultation or mutual agreement, not as a matter of convenience and expediency, but as a matter of right on his part to nominate whomever he chooses, the custom is necessarily discontinued.

"In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, which have contained neither Senators nor Congressmen of my own party, I have been obliged to seek my advice from various sources. In these States I have appointed large numbers of Democrats in certain States, the Democrats appointed outnumbering the Republicans. For advice in appointing the Republicans I have relied wherever possible not upon officeholders at all, but upon men of standing and position who would not take office and on whose integrity I could depend. As instances merely I will refer to Col. Cecil A. Lyon of Texas, commanding one of the Texas National Guard regiments and a man of independent means engaged in active business, and to Mr. Pearl Wright of Louisiana and to Mr. Coombs of Florida, also men of independent means and of large business affairs, all of them being among the most respected men in their respective States.

"These men, and most of the others upon whom I rely, could not be persuaded to take any office in my gift, and I could no more coerce or control their political action than I could, for instance, that of presidents of chambers of commerce or Colonels of National Guard regiments in similar States in the North. In all of these States I have done my best, when I came to appointing Republicans, to put the best men in office, those whom the people of the locality accepted as such and regarded as public citizens; and I have every reason to believe that the average of my appointments is very high.

"At present various efforts are being made to get up bolting delegations from the Southern States, and the meetings at which these so-called delegates are chosen are usually announced as non-official delegates' conventions. As a rule this means only, so far as it means anything, that they are held at all hours upon men of standing and position who would not take office and on whose integrity I could depend. As instances merely I will refer to Col. Cecil A. Lyon of Texas, commanding one of the Texas National Guard regiments and a man of independent means engaged in active business, and to Mr. Pearl Wright of Louisiana and to Mr. Coombs of Florida, also men of independent means and of large business affairs, all of them being among the most respected men in their respective States.

"You quote a newspaper as saying: 'We are now getting daily lessons in civil service reform from the White House which ought to attract national attention. The appointment of Taft workers to post offices in Ohio, and of the totally unfit George W. Wannaker as appraiser of this port, is now followed by the President's refusal to reappoint a good Hughes man as Collector of Customs at Plattburg.'

"This article is a good example of the accusations made by those of our opponents whose partisanship renders them especially untrustworthy. Mr. Wannaker's appointment was recommended by the three Congressmen from New York county and the two Senators, the appointment being made precisely as the hundreds of similar appointments of postmasters, appraisers, internal revenue collectors and the like, which are confirmed by the Senate, are made and in conformity with the custom which has obtained throughout my term of service and throughout the terms of service of Mr. McKinley, Mr. Cleveland and my predecessors. In this particular case, as it happens, Mr. Wannaker is peculiarly fit for the position, being already an assistant appraiser who has rendered good service in that place, and his appointment is the promotion of a proper man. He was appointed assistant appraiser by President McKinley twelve years ago, has served as

acting appraiser several times and has a very good record.

"The refusal to reappointment a good Hughes man as collector of customs at Plattburg refers to the case of Walter Witherbee, and the accusation in this case is particularly comic, because Mr. Witherbee was an open and avowed Taft man, the classmate of Secretary Taft's brother at Yale, and both Secretary Taft and his brother requested his reappointment—the only New York officeholder for whom they made such a request. The Congressman from his district and the Senators have not agreed about his successor and he is still in office. These facts were either known to the editors of the paper in question or could have been found out by the slightest inquiry.

"There remain the allegations as to the appointment of 'Taft workers' to post offices in Ohio. In Ohio I have made fifty-eight post office appointments; twenty-seven of these were reappointments; thirty-one were new appointments, the last including the cases where the incumbent had died, had been removed for cause or had resigned. Generally the appointment was made exactly as in other States, upon the recommendation of the Congressman from the district. In various cases, however, as at Maumee, Strasburg, Bluffton, Greenfield and Napoleon, the nominations were made upon the recommendation of both Senators Foraker and Dick or of one or the other.

"In four cases the nominations were rejected by the Senate. In two of these, Dennison and Ulrichville, the nominations of the new men were made on the recommendation of the then Congressman, Mr. Smyser. In each case the previous incumbent had not been giving very satisfactory service, in one instance having failed to give sufficient attention to the office, as reported by the inspector, and in the other case the postmaster being also the publisher and editor of a newspaper and various irregularities having been noticed, some resulting in violation of law in the interest of the postmaster's paper.

"The course followed was precisely similar to that followed in the cases of the various other post offices in Ohio in the districts represented by Congressmen Keifer, Kennedy, Cole and others, and precisely similar to the course followed as regards the recommendations of this same Congressman Smyser in other offices. At Spencerville investigation by the inspector showed that it was inadvisable to reappoint the incumbent, and that Mr. Wetherill, who had been originally recommended for the position by Senator Dick, would be appointed. Senator Dick afterward withdrew his recommendation, and the inspector reported that Mr. Wetherill had by that time already been appointed and that to withhold his commission would be a great injury to him and would defeat the ends of justice. The nomination was accordingly sent in.

"At Wapakoneta the incumbent did his work well, but the post office inspector reported that the feeling was almost unanimous among his fellow townsmen that there should be a change, and a Mr. Moser was appointed in his stead. The postmaster was not popular with the people, while the man suggested for the nomination was unquestionably the choice of the patrons of the office, being regarded by them as a most progressive and public spirited young business man, possessed of more than ordinary ability, 'extremely popular with the people of his native city, irrespective of party affiliations.'

"I call your attention to the fact that the Senate withdrew its opposition to one of these four men and confirmed him, so that the charge relates to only three out of the whole number, 1,184 post offices, that of these three two were nominated in the usual fashion on the recommendation of the outgoing Congressman, and that the third nomination was made on the report of the inspector and would have been made without the slightest regard to whether there was a Presidential canvass on hand or not.

"The statements in the editorial in question are therefore untrue in every particular. As for your quotation from another newspaper running as follows: 'Federal officeholders may be commanded to use their influence and their authority in behalf of a candidate. Such a command has been issued and confirmed by the President. Somebody has instructed postmasters that they must obtain from their superiors either their resignations or their pledge of support for Taft delegates at the convention. Everybody's eyes in Massachusetts are fixed on the fact that recently been made, but happily they have been stopped, partly because the postmasters on whom the attempts were made had the courage to resist, and partly from other causes.'

"There is really nothing to say except that it does not contain the slightest particle of truth and that the misstatement is so gross that it is difficult to believe it other than a deliberate invention. There is not the slightest foundation for it, and no successful effort can be made to show that there is the slightest foundation for it. As regards the Massachusetts post offices, all except the few mentioned in the article were reappointments; that is, the incumbent was reappointed, with the consent of the Senators or Congressmen, at the expiration of the regular term. Of these five cases new men were put in three times because of death and twice because of the resignation of the incumbent. In each case, whether of appointment or reappointment, I followed the ordinary customs, accepting the suggestion either of the Congressman or of the Senator or both, as in each case the men suggested were eminently fit. Not a particle of difference has been made in this respect between those Congressmen who were for one Presidential candidate and those Congressmen who were for another; and so far as I know, in every case the appointment has fully satisfied the local people. In other words the appointments have been made not to control but to recognize the sentiment of the locality.

"If such assertions as those of these papers are made in good faith, on knowledge of facts and with any other purpose than to produce a political effect by false pretence, or by reckless statement without knowledge, let those making them produce these specific cases to which they refer. If in any such case the accusation is found true it will have occurred without my knowledge and I shall deal with it in the precise spirit of my instructions to the Civil Service Commission hereinafter referred to.

"So far as I know the only other accusations that have been made as to the use of patronage have been in connection with the pension agent in New Hampshire and a collector of internal revenue in Ohio. In the case of the pension officer the Senators and Congressmen could not agree on a nominee, two recommending one man and two another. I decided to send in a man recommended to me by outsiders whom I believed to be better than either. The Senate rejected him.

"His name would have been sent in if there had been no Presidential canvass at all at this time. As regards collectors of internal revenue, some are appointed upon the recommendations of Senators and some on the recommendations of Congressmen. In Ohio the collector of internal revenue whom I nominated in the First district

was recommended by the Congressman of the district. In the Tenth district I followed the recommendation of the two Senators. In other words, I followed the same course in Ohio as in other States as regards all these nominations, the only difference being that Ohio is the single State where the bulk of the Federal employees have been inclined to be against the Presidential candidate from the State. In New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, so far as I know, the enormous majority of appointees are in each case for the Presidential candidate from the State.

"This has not been true in Ohio, and my interference with patronage matters in Ohio has been limited to insisting, as I should insist anywhere else, that opposition to the purposes, policies and friends of the Administration shall not be considered as a necessary prerequisite to holding the commission of the President.

"In my letter to the Civil Service Commission of June 12, 1902, which now holds good, and will be enforced, officers are warned not to use their places to control political movements, nor to coerce their subordinates, nor to neglect their public duties for political work, nor to cause any public scandal by their political activity; but outside of the classified service they are not otherwise limited in political activity. No officer will be permitted to violate any law or injunction, whether or not it matters to what candidate he may be working; and I may add that the only officers as to whom any question of violation of this injunction has hitherto arisen have been men who are not working for Mr. Taft.

"The above is a full statement of the facts. Not an appointment has been made that would not have been made if there had been no Presidential contest impending, and in no case has there been a deviation from the course that I would have pursued had none of those who actually are candidates for the nomination been removed or threatened with removal, or coerced in any way to secure his support for any Presidential candidate. In fact, the only coercion that I have attempted to exercise was to forbid the officeholders from pushing my own nomination, this being done in the following letter sent to the members of the Civil Service Commission on November 10, 1902:

"I have been informed that certain officeholders in your department are proposing to go to the national convention as delegates in favor of nominating me for the Presidency, or are proposing to procure my endorsement for such nomination by the convention. This must be stopped. I wish you to inform such officers, as you may find it advisable or necessary to inform, in order to carry out the spirit of this instruction, that my advocacy of my nomination or acceptance of an election as delegate for that purpose, will be regarded as a serious violation of official propriety and will be dealt with accordingly.

"Yours truly,  
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."  
Hon. Dudley Post, E. Richmond, Ind.

FORAKER DECLINES TO COMMENT.  
Senator Foraker declined this evening to comment on that part of the President's statement which deals with the appointments in Ohio. He said that he preferred to read the entire letter carefully before determining whether he would make a response. It was said by close friends of Senator Foraker that if he answered the President it would be in a speech on the floor of the Senate at an early day.

Senator Burmah of New Hampshire laughed when that portion of the President's letter referring to the appointment of a pension agent at Concord was shown him and declined to make any statement other than that the history of the New Hampshire case was well known and he had nothing to add to that history.

The President's explanation of the allegations that Federal officers are very actively engaged in furthering the purposes of Mr. Roosevelt to name his own successor and that appointments to Federal offices have been made with that end in view is not likely to put an end to the discussion of these allegations, as the President conceded in his letter to Mr. Foulke. The part taken by Federal officers in the "Florence" Republican convention, and the fact that their conduct will be repeated by Federal officers in other Republican conventions and the fact of Frank H. Hitchcock from the Post Office Department to the temporary service of Mr. Taft's campaign management have created an impression too deep among public men here. Republicans and Democrats alike, to make it possible to sidetrack the agitation of the subject through the publication of a general denial by Mr. Roosevelt.

Some surprise is being expressed in Washington over the President's explanation of his reasons for selecting those Ohio postmasters whose nominations were rejected by the Senate. The understanding here has been that some of the men nominated were endorsed originally by the Ohio Senators, but their appointment was refused at first on the ground that the incumbents of the offices for which they were recommended had given satisfactory service and that it was not until these men had become active in the interests of Mr. Taft's candidacy that they were named to the Senate.

The understanding of the New Hampshire pension agent's case was that the two Senators and the two Representatives from New Hampshire had been unable to agree upon a man for the office and had named two men, each endorsed by one Senator and one Representative. To that point there is no divergence in the legislative and Executive accounts of the transaction. But the understanding in the Senate was that the two New Hampshire delegates to the President that either man recommended would be acceptable to the entire delegation. No mention of any such statement to him if it was made is contained in the President's letter. His explanation was that the State delegation failed to agree on a man for the pension agency and he sought advice from others. It was Winston Churchill who named the man nominated by the President.

The President was kind to Vice-President Fairbanks in his letter to Mr. Foulke according to the story told here. Mr. Foulke recommended to the President that he remove Joseph B. Keating from the office of United States Attorney for the District of Indiana on the ground of offensive partisanship. Mr. Keating is the "prime minister of the Fairbanks movement," so Mr. Foulke is said to have told the President. But Mr. Roosevelt declined to interfere with Mr. Keating's political work, and if in his original letter to Mr. Foulke he referred to Mr. Keating's political ambition he failed certainly to incorporate that portion of it in the letter made public to-day.

### MANY CONTESTS AT CHICAGO

#### CONTROL OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE THE FIRST MOVE.

Majority Against Roosevelt and Taft Said to Be at Present—Convention Does Not Always Accept the Committee's Recommendations—Not a Time Predicted.

There are to be 902 delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago. Republicans fresh from Washington last night said that the indications were that the seats of nearly 300 delegates would be contested.

A Republican national committeeman has a post that has been growing in the horizon for several months. The present national committee, of which Harry S. New, of Indiana is chairman, makes up the temporary roll of the convention. The national committee is to meet in Chicago a week before the date of the convention, June 16, to hear the contests. The faction which controls the national committee will be very powerful in determining which body of contestants is to be put upon the temporary roll.

The very general understanding that Mr. New is a Taft man, although the thirteen Congress districts of his State of Indiana have declared solidly for Vice-President Fairbanks and have instructed for Fairbanks. Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. New, however, have not hitched in recent years, and for that matter the tie between Senator Beveridge and Mr. Fairbanks is not of the strongest kind. Harry New, Mr. Beveridge's colleague, is sturdy in his fidelity to the Vice-President. While the Beveridge men say that Fairbanks will get support from Indiana on the floor, they intimate that it will be of the perfunctory "we expect to lose anyhow" kind. It is known that Mr. Fairbanks is to have a bunch of delegates support from other quarters.

The men from Washington said last night that the majority against Roosevelt on the national committee is now 6 in a total membership of 54 and that this majority is expected to increase. Between now and convention time the struggle will be to control the national committee, not only to lose it, and as a result secure Federal officeholders were seated as delegates and President Harrison as a result of the election. The national committee will be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. The Republican who captured control of the national committee from Quay, Platt, Foraker, and Wolcott, is now in a position to carry out the spirit of this instruction, that my advocacy of my nomination or acceptance of an election as delegate for that purpose, will be regarded as a serious violation of official propriety and will be dealt with accordingly.

"Yours truly,  
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### URGES SUPPORT OF HUGHES.

#### Canon Discusses the Governor's War on Gambling.

In his sermon at the morning service yesterday in Christ Episcopal Church, in Bedford avenue near Clymer street, Williamsburg, on the theme "Thou Shalt Not Steal," the pastor, the Rev. Canon William Sheafe Chase, spoke strongly in favor of Gov. Hughes and in his utterances he dealt with the subject of gambling in general.

"There are two profound reasons for supporting Gov. Hughes," said Canon Chase. "The first is that the amendment of the Constitution adopted by a vote of 109 to 4 in 1895 by the constitutional convention and authorized by a large popular vote of the citizens through the State, not only forbids the sale of lottery tickets, but ordered that the Legislature should pass appropriate laws to prevent disobedience to this constitutional provision. Racketeering gambling is more dangerous to the community than poolroom gambling because it does not merely furnish an opportunity to gamble but educates the young in the art of gambling, and when there he finds only a few, who are present for the sole purpose of winning money."

The other reason why we should demand that our representatives in Albany shall support Gov. Hughes is in order to prevent the sale of lottery tickets and racketeering. This is why the Merchant's Association of New York has sent out 20,000 letters to their members and friends urging them to do what they can to suppress racketeering gambling. Poolroom gambling is built upon race and dependent upon them. If we want to destroy poolrooms we must destroy racketeering first and then we can take to think that the poolroom people want to destroy racketeering gambling. They may have a quarrel with the men who control the racketeering, but they really do not want to kill the goose that lays the golden egg for the racketeering.

### HEADS THE HUGHES LEAGUE.

#### Gen. Woodford Chosen President of the National Body.

It was announced last night that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford had been chosen president of the Hughes League of the United States and that at a notification meeting to be held at the Manhattan Hotel February 17 vice-presidents and an advisory committee would be chosen.

The Hughes National League from a constructive standpoint is made up very much after the manner of the Independence National League, that is, there is a parent body and there are State bodies. For instance, the New York Hughes State League, of which ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett is president, is an auxiliary of the Hughes National League. Similar leagues are to be organized in other States, notably in New England.

### TARIFF THE ISSUE, SAYS BRYAN.

#### Democratic Leader Talks at Churches and Sees Public Men in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in this city yesterday and made several addresses at churches to-day. Tomorrow he will be the guest of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in a meeting of all the leading men here, and so far as possible getting into close touch with things Canadian.

Concerning relations between Canada and the United States Mr. Bryan said to-day: "If at any time Canada of her own free will should desire a more intimate relationship with the United States such relationship would no doubt prove satisfactory to the people of our country. But I am sure that at present no change in the status of either nation is thought of except that which might conduce to a closer trade relationship between the two countries."

This led Mr. Bryan to predict in the approaching Presidential election tariff reform would be one of the most important issues. On this issue the line was clearly drawn between the Republicans and Democrats. While many of the rank and file of the Republican party believed that the tariff should be reduced, the leaders were strongly against such a move. On the other hand, the Democrats were united that there should be a general modification in the tariff without delay.

With regard to Japanese emigration to this country, Mr. Bryan said he had no apprehension whatever. Japan, he said, was an intelligent and civilized country, and her leaders knew that the presence of any great number of Japanese immigrants on this side of the Pacific would result in constant clashing and diplomatic collision. While it would not be a friendly action for either country to insist upon constant conditions, he felt certain that both would take steps which would avoid friction and preserve the friendly feeling between the people of the American continent and the Japanese.

### LITTLE WARMTH FOR TAFT.

#### Lack of Enthusiasm at St. Louis Raises Comment—Kansas City Plans a Big Time.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Secretary Taft arrived here at 6:15 to-night, his train being an hour and three-quarters late, owing to a wreck in Ohio. He left at 11:30 for Kansas City. During his stay here he talked politics with Republicans, dined with E. A. Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior; heard the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls preach in the Second Presbyterian Church and held an informal reception at the Planters Hotel. Republican City Chairman Joseph D. Howe, who went to meet Secretary Taft, not having been invited to the reception here, was not with the War Secretary when he arrived. About twenty-five Republicans met Mr. Taft at Union Station and seven of them were invited to the reception. Lack of enthusiasm was commented upon. Even those who greeted him here are classed as anti-Taft men. Senator National Convention Chairman John Akins was absent from both gatherings. He had not been invited.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—The banquet in honor of Secretary Taft to-morrow night promises to be a gigantic affair. More than a thousand persons will dine with him in the arena of the convention hall and probably a still greater number will sit on the balconies and galleries to hear the music and speeches.

The principal toasts will be "The Republic Upheld by Judge Selden P. F. of St. Louis and 'We Have Put Our Hand to the Plough,' by Attorney-General Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri. Mr. Taft will be the last speaker.

### FAIRBANKS MEN FEAR A SPLIT.

#### Indiana Republicans May Be Divided on Tariff Revision and Roosevelt Policies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—Republican leaders who were most insistent that the State convention be held the first week in April so as to get the gubernatorial nomination out of the way think that possibly a mistake has been made and that the platform to be adopted may injure the chances of Vice-President Fairbanks.

There are indications that a fight will be made by tariff revisionists in the convention, and that advocates of tariff reduction will be strong. Whether such a platform is adopted or rejected by the party, it is argued that a division will be manifest in the ranks and that this itself would tend to weaken the party. The friends of President Roosevelt are going to insist on generous endorsement of his Administration, while the Fairbanks leaders believe that the party should be divided on such a matter. It is in very mild language. They say that Taft stands as the representative of the Roosevelt Administration and to endorse it in unqualified terms would be to endorse it under such circumstances. Fairbanks might as well not be a candidate.

The recent district conventions were silent on the question of the President's platform, but the cue of the leaders to make the conventions distinctly Fairbanks meetings. Many of the leaders do not believe the State convention can be so divided, but they fear that such a matter what the convention may do in regard to platform utterances on national questions, the prestige of the Vice-President may suffer.

### TAFT OPENS WISCONSIN FIGHT.

#### Federal Machine Fitted Against La Follette's State Organization.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Beginning to-morrow the battle between the Taft Federal machine and the La Follette State machine will begin in earnest and each side is confident of capturing a majority of the delegates to the State convention.

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55.00	36.67	65.00	43.33
60.00	40.00	70.00	46.67
65.00	43.33	75.00	50.00
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### MOVE FOR A NEW LABOR PARTY

#### C. F. U. UPSET BY U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION

#### And Considers Resolution Having as Its Ultimate Object a Modern Constitution Which Will Let in the Boycott—One Delegate Talks About Fossilized Judges.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to make a resolution submitted by its executive committee asking the American Federation of Labor to call a convention for an early date to inaugurate a national independent political movement a special order of business on March 1. The resolution resulted from the decision of the United States Supreme Court awarding the Loewe & Sons of Danbury, Conn., three times the damages demanded in their suit against the United Hatters of America for boycotting their products.

In the discussion the United States Supreme Court was referred to by one of the delegates as a fossilized set of men and the American Constitution was described as an antiquated document suited to the conditions of 125 years ago, but requiring revision to be applicable to the present time.

The preamble to the resolution declared that the country and the workingmen faced a crisis which should be met sincerely and determinedly. The resolution said: Resolved, By this Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity in convention assembled this ninth day of February, 1903, to urge upon the American Federation of Labor the issuing of a call for a conference of representatives of all trade unions at a central location in the city of the United States for the purpose of discussing these attacks upon the trade unions and devising ways and means for the immediate organization of an independent political movement throughout the country.

Resolved, That while the interests combined against the trade unions are entrenched in positions where they can use the legislative and executive powers to the detriment of the trade union movement, i. e., boycotting the trade unions, the trade unions, bereft of the economical power of the boycott, are meeting their enemies on their own ground and are unable to resist their attacks and by and through an absolutely independent political movement organized for and for the trade unions.

As soon as the resolutions were read, Morris Brown of Cigarmakers Union 144, a Socialist, said that under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor the affiliated unions could not go into politics. Secretary Bohm interrupted to say that it was not proposed to call the convention as a national political party, but as a convention of labor but as a convention of the unions.

"Unless we do something very quickly," said Bohm, "this decision in the case of the Loewe & Sons will be a death blow to the trade union movement. The evident intention of the employers is to overawe the unions and make their power useless."

Several of the delegates said that as the United States Supreme Court had decided that the labor unions came under the Sherman act it would be useless to go any further under the act should be repealed. The unions could elect their own President and introduce a bill in Congress to eliminate the Sherman act from the constitution. The Socialist delegates declared that it was useless to form a new party when there was a Socialist party in existence representing the workingmen. They said that Roosevelt was praised indirectly by Herman Robinson, the financial secretary. He said: "I am not representing President Roosevelt, but I believe that the credit where credit is due. President Roosevelt in an interview recommended that the portion of the Sherman law bringing trades unions under the act should be repealed. I think that every fairminded man would cooperate with him in that action."

Brown launched into another speech on Socialism. He said that the Socialists represented the only honest party Timothy Healey of the Electric Firemen's Union interrupted. He said: "I do not object to a broad assertion," said Healey. "Does Delegate Brown mean to say that there are no honest Democrats or Republicans?"

Brown hastened to say that he believed that there were sincere Democrats and Republicans and Healey demanded to know if in case the labor unions wanted to form a national labor party he would be willing for the Socialist party to change its name and merge with the new party under a new name. Brown demurred at first and then said he would if the party represented the principles of the people.

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The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to make a resolution submitted by its executive committee asking the American Federation of Labor to call a convention for an early date to inaugurate a national independent political movement a special order of business on March 1. The resolution resulted from the decision of the United States Supreme Court awarding the Loewe & Sons of Danbury, Conn., three times the damages demanded in their suit against the United Hatters of America for boycotting their products.

In the discussion the United States Supreme Court was referred to by one of the delegates as a fossilized set of men and the American Constitution was described as an antiquated document suited to the conditions of 125 years ago, but requiring revision to be applicable to the present time.

The preamble to the resolution declared that the country and the workingmen faced a crisis which should be met sincerely and determinedly. The resolution said: Resolved, By this Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity in convention assembled this ninth day of February, 1903, to urge upon the American Federation of Labor the issuing of a call for a conference of representatives of all trade unions at a central location in the city of the United States for the purpose of discussing these attacks upon the trade unions and devising ways and means for the immediate organization of an independent political movement throughout the country.

Resolved, That while the interests combined against the trade unions are entrenched in positions where they can use the legislative and executive powers to the detriment of the trade union movement, i. e., boycotting the trade unions, the trade unions, bereft of the economical power of the boycott, are meeting their enemies on their own ground and are unable to resist their attacks and by and through an absolutely independent political movement organized for and for the trade unions.

As soon as the resolutions were read, Morris Brown of Cigarmakers Union 144, a Socialist, said that under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor the affiliated unions could not go into politics. Secretary Bohm interrupted to say that it was not proposed to call the convention as a national political party, but as a convention of labor but as a convention of the unions.

"Unless we do something very quickly," said Bohm, "this decision in the case of the Loewe & Sons will be a death blow to the trade union movement. The evident intention of the employers is to overawe the unions and make their power useless."

Several of the delegates said that as the United States Supreme Court had decided that the labor unions came under the Sherman act it would be useless to go any further under the act should be repealed. The unions could elect their own President and introduce a bill in Congress to eliminate the Sherman act from the constitution. The Socialist delegates declared that it was useless to form a new party when there was a Socialist party in existence representing the workingmen. They said that Roosevelt was praised indirectly by Herman Robinson, the financial secretary. He said: "I am not representing President Roosevelt, but I believe that the credit where credit is due. President Roosevelt in an interview recommended that the portion of the Sherman law bringing trades unions under the act should be repealed. I think that every fairminded man would cooperate with him in that action."

Brown launched into another speech on Socialism. He said that the Socialists represented the only honest party Timothy Healey of the Electric Firemen's Union interrupted. He said: "I do not object to a broad assertion," said Healey. "Does Delegate Brown mean to say that there are no honest Democrats or Republicans?"

Brown hastened to say that he believed that there were sincere Democrats and Republicans and Healey demanded to know if in case the labor unions wanted to form a national labor party he would be willing for the Socialist party to change its name and merge with the new party under a new name. Brown demurred at first and then said he would if the party represented the principles of the people.

### POSTUM.

Professional men—men who get less exercise than they need, use up brain and nerve cells very rapidly. Coffee is a hurt to such persons, and many realize its harmfulness. Try leaving off coffee 10 days and drink only the wholesome beverage with