

GOOD ADVICE TO THE NEGROES

BOOKER WASHINGTON PREACHES THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

The Opportunities of the Black Man Better Than Those of the Herd of Ignorant Immigrants—Too Many New York Negroes Idle, Says P. E. Jones.

Booker T. Washington talked yesterday to the Negro Business Men's League of New York at the A. M. E. Zion Church in West Eighty-ninth street. All the speakers were negroes. I. C. Collins, a lawyer, president of the league, said that Mr. Washington had conceived the idea of a negro business league about three years ago. It is now a national and a growing organization. Mr. Collins said that the league had brought out the fact that there are many successful negro stock brokers, doctors, merchants and men and women in all walks of life who up to this time had been obscure and working alone.

The Rev. P. E. Jones said that the negro had for years been singing "You can take the world, but give me Jesus," but the white man had got the world and plenty of Jesus. The negro must get to work and do things besides pray. Religious salvation wouldn't solve the negro question.

Dr. A. P. Roberts, formerly a member of the health board, said that Booker T. Washington could only point out the way. The individual must solve the question. The woman in the kitchen must do her part; so must the boy running the elevator and the negro waiting on tables.

If the members of my race don't take different action soon there will be a serious complication of the race question. There are more negro men and women idle in New York now than there were twenty-five years ago," said Dr. Roberts. "Not less than 10,000 are not working. Not because there isn't something for them to do. They show a disinclination to exert themselves. They won't work for the white folks and consider it a disgrace to work for those of their own color. You believe in Mr. Washington now. You praise him because he is loved and respected by the black and white alike."

Mr. Washington said that if the New York negro refused to work or considered it a disgrace to labor for a man of his own color he had acquired the bad habit since leaving the South. He rather liked the New York negro. If that individual was sick to-day he would be well to-morrow, if his present day was cloudy he was sure there was sunshine coming.

If the negro thinks that the North and the South are everlasting going to fight over him he is mistaken. These sections are getting together over the dollar, and when that culminates the negro better look out. Business draws no color line. The man who can produce what the other man wants gets the trade. If a negro poultry dealer serves fresh eggs in the city of New York the dealer will buy them and he won't ask whether they were laid by black hens or white hens."

Mr. Washington said that it would be a good thing for the average negro in this town to stroll down to the Battery and look over the immigrants as they land. You have opportunities many times greater than theirs. Look how the immigrant pinches and saves when he comes to this country. Look how he roeks hungry. First he peddles on the sidewalk. Then he buys himself a cart and he keeps on prospering until he owns a store. Work, save, work.

"Commerce makes people forget race and sectional difference disappears. Success makes one man respect another whether he wants to or not. It reminds me of the old negro who was attending strange meetings who thought he was too ignorant to understand new ideas, but kept trying and trying just the same. His cotton became better and better."

Here Mr. Washington stopped a minute and fairly shouted to his audience, laughing. "I said nothing, my good friends. I hear that before?" There was plenty of laughter.

"You started when I said cotton. Don't you know the thing we used to grow down South—down there in Mississippi—going so strange about, that is there? Well, this old man's cotton kept improving and finally he took the prize. Hey, there. Uncle's shined, the white folks notice. You die, but the prize now tell us what your name is." Well, the negro answered slowly, "y'rs ago when I was in debt and pore law they used to call me Jim Hill. Now that I own a hundred-acre farm, a nice house and have educated my children they call me Mr. James Hill." (Laughter.)

Washington makes the virtue of saving. You have many temptations in this big city. Why, before coming here this time I had a quarter in my pocket for a week. That was at the bottom of his pocket. I could not find five minutes without spending that much. You are in a spending atmosphere. Don't spend too much on wine. I remember seeing an old lady coming to a bank down South not long ago. So many patches tacked to his clothes by different kinds of thread I never saw before. When he reached to the bottom of his pocket I thought his hand was never going to get there, but I stood back a little when that ragged man counted the money he brought forth. "You have a lot of money," said Mr. Washington, "but you are not afraid to work with your hands and who are not ashamed to wear patches."

The negro is getting there—why, I even read of one robbing a bank down South the other day. They said after the war that we wouldn't be able to feed or clothe ourselves, that we wouldn't provide our own shelter. Well, believe me all that and I don't believe that anything is much too good in the world for some of us to get to."

Remember that negroes pay taxes on better homes in this country and their own property equivalent to the property of New England States. I have more or less the same educational problem, but we will do greater things with commerce."

Charles W. Anderson, Internal Revenue collector of the Port of New York, told the negroes that the negro born under the Stars and Stripes couldn't be a failure and that he should take Mr. Washington's advice and never stop working.

YOUR HEAD TWISTED, SHE SAYS.

Message a Havana Wife Leaves for Husband She Deserts.

When Frederick Prilop of Neuvy place, Havana, returned to his home from a walk yesterday he found that his wife had fled, taking the two children. She left this note on the empty dining room table for her husband:

"Fred, your head is twisted. I am going to take care of the children. JOSEPHINE. After making sure that his wife wasn't going Prilop takes the police to assist in finding her and the children. He said he and his wife had not had any trouble. He thinks she has gone to Pennsylvania. Where she has relatives."

THE FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

of 'The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 475 FIFTH AVENUE, near 41st Street.

Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts.

Acts as custodian of personal property and manager of real property.

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Money and Express Checks. Vault Boxes for Customers' use.

PUT BACK IN HIS OFFICE

COMPTROLLER GAUS CAN'T FIRE EARL GALLUP.

Though Gallup is a Democrat and Was Made a Classified Civil Servant Only Three Days Before Gaus Came Into Office—State Commission Says So.

ALBANY, June 6.—By a vote of 2 to 1 the State Civil Service Commission has decided that Earl Gallup, a Democrat of Albany, was removed from office for political reasons in violation of section 25 of the consolidated civil service law and should be reinstated. When Martin H. Glynn, a Democrat, became State Comptroller in 1907 he appointed Mr. Gallup to a clerkship in the inheritance tax department in the Comptroller's office and when Mr. Gallup became familiar with the work of that department Comptroller Glynn removed the Republican boss of the department and appointed Mr. Gallup in his place. The salary of the position is \$3,000.

On December 28 last the position held by Mr. Gallup, which always had been non-competitive, was placed in the competitive class, which, however, does not protect the incumbent from removal for cause. It certainly protects the incumbent from removal for political reasons.

When the present Republican Comptroller, Charles H. Gaus, assumed office he was confronted with the fact that Mr. Gallup's position three days previously had been placed in the competitive schedule of the civil service. Comptroller Gaus did not desire to retain Mr. Gallup in office because he was a friend of Mr. Glynn, who had become the vigorous political critic both of Mr. Gaus and William Barnes, Jr., in Albany where Mr. Glynn publishes a newspaper. Mr. Gallup refused to resign and on April 1 he was summarily removed. Comptroller Gaus's plans to remove Mr. Gallup were frustrated by the Albany Republican who had intervened with Mr. Barnes to have Mr. Gallup retained.

Mr. Glynn admitted that there were no grounds other than political for Mr. Gallup's removal and that it originated in the personal feeling between Mr. Glynn and Mr. Gaus. Although Mr. Kelsey thought Mr. Gallup's position was of a confidential nature and should not have been placed in the competitive class by Gov. Hughes and the State Civil Service Commission.

Comptroller Gaus will while the investigation was on and his testimony was not secured, but Mr. Barnes testified that Comptroller Gaus had entered upon his duties had determined that in view of Mr. Glynn's preference for Mr. Gallup he did not think such a man could be fair to the State administration and that he did not think Mr. Gallup would be a safe man to retain in his department in such a confidential position. In his decision the majority were Mr. Kelsey, William Barnes, Jr., (Rep.) and John E. Kraft (Dem.), say:

The evidence shows that Comptroller Gaus before he took office, without any regard for the question of Mr. Gallup's faithfulness or competency, determined to remove him from office because Mr. Gallup had been appointed and advanced by Mr. Glynn. The antagonism between Mr. Glynn and Mr. Gaus was essentially political antagonism.

Mr. Gallup's faithfulness, efficiency and entire loyalty to him, as shown by the discharge of his duties are conceded. He was dismissed because Mr. Glynn had appointed him and had trusted him as faithful, efficient and loyal. No objection to Mr. Gallup personally prompted the removal. Mr. Glynn's objection to Mr. Gallup was that Mr. Gallup was a satisfactory employee. But the policy of removing him had been determined in consultation with Mr. Barnes before the Comptroller took office because Mr. Glynn had been removed and as Mr. Barnes testified he had explained to Comptroller Gaus, "because it was believed that the place should be held by a man of the same political party as the Comptroller."

Charles E. Milliken, a Republican and the president of the commission, dismissed Mr. Gallup on the ground that the Comptroller was ill and unable to testify; that he acted in good faith in determining to promote an expert on the subject of the removal of Mr. Gallup; and that the evidence does not warrant the conclusion that Mr. Gallup was removed for political reasons. Mr. Milliken says that the removal of Mr. Gallup was for personal reasons, because Comptroller Gaus could not trust Mr. Gallup at the head of the important inheritance tax bureau.

ONE WAY TO PASS EXAMS.

Don't Take 'Em—Jerseyman Who Didn't Got '92 in Civil Service Test.

Morris O'Donnell of 470 Grove street, Jersey City, was surprised recently to learn that his name appeared at the head of a list of successful candidates in an examination before the State Civil Service Commission for appointment as attendant at the new free public bath in the Second ward. He was credited with an average of 92 per cent, which he considered a mighty good rating in view of the fact that he did not take the examination.

O'Donnell is a fellower of City Hall Custodian Frank Hague, who is kept busy opposing the Democratic leadership of John J. Sheehy in the Second ward. He has confessed that Hague suggested to him to take the examination, but he demurred, fearing the outcome, and did not take an application.

O'Donnell cannot account for his success as shown by the official record, except on the theory that somebody volunteered or was directed to impersonate him in the examination. Several men on the eligible list furnished by the Civil Service Commission to the Jersey City Board of Finance will probably apply through counsel to the courts to-day to have the result of the examination set aside. An investigation will be made for the purpose of finding out who were responsible for the deception practised on the Civil Service Commissioners Colby and Milliken.

Chief Examiner Gardner Colby of the commission said recently that one of the candidates at the bathhouse examination offered him \$500 without entering into a detailed explanation of the purpose of the bribe. The man walked out without trying the examination. His name was not made public.

Kills Himself in Bath.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 6.—Frank H. Coward, 50 years old, employed for many years as a travelling salesman for a New York leather house, committed suicide at his home on Sanford avenue this afternoon. He had been in a bath with a razor, getting into a bathtub which he had filled with hot water. He lived only a few hours. Mr. Coward had been in a sanitarium for nervous prostration and only returned home two weeks ago. He leaves a wife and one child.

BALLOONS REACH TENNESSEE

ALL THE HANDICAP RACERS COME BACK TO EARTH.

The Indiana's Pilot Makes a Dip, Takes Water and Goes on Southeast—Pilots Converse by Megaphone Part of the Time, but Separate Later.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—Reports from the aeronauts who left here yesterday afternoon in the national handicap races were tolerably definite during the day and a few personal messages were received showing that all of the racers in the handicap had come back to mother earth and that the balloon Indiana, manned by Pilot Fisher and aid Bumbaugh, had come down long enough to get some fresh water and had then risen again and moved off in a southeasterly direction.

It is said that the Indiana has been disqualified by this dip to earth, and the cause is other than that reported, as it is in violation of the rules of the Aero Club of America for a balloon to descend for any purpose.

At 10:05 to-night a message was received from Pilot Fisher of the Indiana which read: "Summer county, Tenn., at 5:10 P. M. Out of water. Are sending down two buckets. We have slow southwest breeze, which we may hang on to."

The message is signed "Eisher & Bumbaugh." It indicates that the Indiana did not land, but went down only near enough to earth to let down buckets for water.

The Ohio came down last night in Brown county, 35 miles from this city, because of lack of ballast.

The Chicago, the largest balloon that left the speedy way, alighted at Scottsville, Allen county, Ky., at 1:30 this afternoon.

The Indianapolis was within speaking distance when its second competitor descended and continued on its course to Westmoreland, Sumner county, Tenn., when Pilot Link brought the handicap winner to earth. Link says that he could have remained longer in the air, but knowing that the Ohio had come down after the start and seeing the Chicago descend near the Kentucky-Tennessee line there was no longer any incentive to remain in the air, as it would have been impossible for the Indianapolis to have made a record against the starters in the national races.

The course taken by all the balloons was almost directly south, and they did not vary from this till this afternoon while going over Kentucky and Tennessee. The wind veered to the east and the racers took a southeasterly course.

Two of the balloons passed over Glasgow, Ky., early this morning, being about an hour apart. One of them was very high and the other considerably lower. The latter carried the initials "N. Y." and is supposed to have been the New York, manned by Fisher and Gaus. Harrison, before leaving here, Forbes expressed a desire to reach a northeast current two or three miles up, but it is supposed that he was unable to do so.

When Deputy Comptroller Otto Kelsey informed Mr. Gallup that he would have to go to hold Mr. Gallup, he was very objection to him personally or to his work but that politics led to his removal. This commission investigated Mr. Gallup's complaint and Mr. Kelsey, William Barnes and two Albany Republicans who had intervened with Mr. Barnes to have Mr. Gallup retained testified.

Mr. Kelsey admitted that there were no grounds other than political for Mr. Gallup's removal and that it originated in the personal feeling between Mr. Glynn and Mr. Gaus. Although Mr. Kelsey thought Mr. Gallup's position was of a confidential nature and should not have been placed in the competitive class by Gov. Hughes and the State Civil Service Commission.

Comptroller Gaus will while the investigation was on and his testimony was not secured, but Mr. Barnes testified that Comptroller Gaus had entered upon his duties had determined that in view of Mr. Glynn's preference for Mr. Gallup he did not think such a man could be fair to the State administration and that he did not think Mr. Gallup would be a safe man to retain in his department in such a confidential position. In his decision the majority were Mr. Kelsey, William Barnes, Jr., (Rep.) and John E. Kraft (Dem.), say:

The evidence shows that Comptroller Gaus before he took office, without any regard for the question of Mr. Gallup's faithfulness or competency, determined to remove him from office because Mr. Gallup had been appointed and advanced by Mr. Glynn. The antagonism between Mr. Glynn and Mr. Gaus was essentially political antagonism.

Mr. Gallup's faithfulness, efficiency and entire loyalty to him, as shown by the discharge of his duties are conceded. He was dismissed because Mr. Glynn had appointed him and had trusted him as faithful, efficient and loyal. No objection to Mr. Gallup personally prompted the removal. Mr. Glynn's objection to Mr. Gallup was that Mr. Gallup was a satisfactory employee. But the policy of removing him had been determined in consultation with Mr. Barnes before the Comptroller took office because Mr. Glynn had been removed and as Mr. Barnes testified he had explained to Comptroller Gaus, "because it was believed that the place should be held by a man of the same political party as the Comptroller."

Charles E. Milliken, a Republican and the president of the commission, dismissed Mr. Gallup on the ground that the Comptroller was ill and unable to testify; that he acted in good faith in determining to promote an expert on the subject of the removal of Mr. Gallup; and that the evidence does not warrant the conclusion that Mr. Gallup was removed for political reasons. Mr. Milliken says that the removal of Mr. Gallup was for personal reasons, because Comptroller Gaus could not trust Mr. Gallup at the head of the important inheritance tax bureau.

The storm moved northward and was central yesterday near New Orleans and rain fell over New England in the morning, clearing later. It was fair in the middle Atlantic States, where the winds shifted to westerly and were blowing briskly off shore. Fair weather also covered the central and Southern States and showers fell in the upper Mississippi Valley and the extreme West.

It was warmer in all the central States, the Ohio and Tennessee valleys and the middle Atlantic districts and cooler in the lake regions, the Northwest and the central Rocky Mountain districts.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind, light west to northwest; average humidity, 68 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 4 P. M., 29.83; 3 P. M., 29.92.

The temperature at New York, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

Table with 4 columns: Time, Temp, Humidity, Wind. Rows for 9 A.M., 12 M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., Highest temperature, 75°, at 4 P.M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair in southern and cloudy in northern portion to-day; showers in northern portion to-day; showers in southern portion to-morrow; light variable winds.

For New England, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds; eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; light variable winds.

For western New York, increasing cloudiness and showers to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds, mostly easterly.

For western Pennsylvania, unsettled weather to-day and to-morrow, with showers in afternoon; light to moderate easterly winds.

THE FINNISH BURGLAR GIRL

SHE LAYS IT ALL ON A CROOK WHO TELLS FORTUNES

And Tells to the Lovelock a Peppery Drink at 85¢ a Bottle if He Can't Get More—Astina Drinks the Drink and Steals the Hated Rival's Finery.

"What's the charge against this girl?" said Judge Corrigan yesterday morning, eyeing a young woman who faced him on the bridge of the West Side court between two Central Office detectives. She was in a tan linen suit. Her yellow hair was ruffled and her face was streaked with tears that had dried on a layer of talcum.

"She's a burglar, your Honor," said Collins of Headquarters, and rattled off the evidence against her. Her name was Astina Sandron. She was a Finn and 20 years old. She had climbed the fire escape of an apartment house at 150 West 103d street, entered the flat occupied by Minnie Henry and stolen Minnie's best dress, a feather boa and a gold watch. That was on May 19. One of the men in the house had seen her mount the fire escape and sneak into Minnie Henry's flat through a back window, but he was so much interested in watching a woman until the girl was out and gone. He remembered her appearance accurately, though, and was able to give a description of Astina that enabled the detectives to pick her up yesterday morning.

"Well, what have you got to say for yourself, Astina?" said the Magistrate. "Are you guilty or not?"

"I'm guilty," said the girl, slowly, then began to cry. "The gentlemen have told the truth. I took Minnie's things."

"Here, here," put in the Magistrate, impatiently. "I can't be satisfied with this. I want this explained. Come now, tell me all about it."

The Finnish girl dried her eyes with the sleeve of her linen coat, caught her breath a few times and finally got her voice in working order. Ordinarily the court clerks, stenographers and policemen, together with the sensation seekers that always fill the front seats on a Sunday morning, pay little attention to the excuses of women thieves, stories out from the same pattern. Pretty soon after Astina began to talk everybody who could crowded around the bridge.

"Judge," she said, "it was the love position that made me steal Minnie's things. The fortune teller who made it for me told me that it would make me do something that I wouldn't be responsible for. God knows I never stole anything before."

"You see, Minnie and I lived together for two years up until a few months ago. We had a flat together and we were just like sisters. Then we both fell in love with the same man and he loved Minnie more than he did me. I could see it, the way it was going, but Minnie didn't know that I was stuck on him. I was too proud to give myself away. But I nearly went crazy, and I guess the love potion made me altogether crazy."

"I went around to see a fortune teller in Forty-second street near Broadway. He sat on a throne like a king with pictures of stars and moons painted on the walls around him and he was very distant and proud acting. I told him my story and asked him how much it would cost me to get a potion that would win Minnie's man away from her."

"I left there and managed to get together \$36. He said that would have to do if I couldn't get more, and he went into a little room where he made a liquor Minnie and I watched him standing over it, muttering charms and throwing his hands around and looking very savage."

"He came out and gave me a bottle full of red stuff that tasted sharp and peppery. He said I was to drink some every night and that I would have thoughts about the things of this life and the next. He said that no matter what I did when under the spell of the potion I couldn't be held responsible for my acts and that everything was sure to be all right."

"I drank a little that night and the next and the next. I had queer dreams about clothes and money and automobiles and the man that was in love with Minnie and I watched him standing over me, and I thought I would go to the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"I'm sorry, Astina," said Magistrate Corrigan, "you or anybody else could be silly enough to be misled by a wretched faker. I don't know whether you are telling the truth or not. That can be settled later. I hold you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"I'm sorry, Astina," said Magistrate Corrigan, "you or anybody else could be silly enough to be misled by a wretched faker. I don't know whether you are telling the truth or not. That can be settled later. I hold you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"I'm sorry, Astina," said Magistrate Corrigan, "you or anybody else could be silly enough to be misled by a wretched faker. I don't know whether you are telling the truth or not. That can be settled later. I hold you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"I'm sorry, Astina," said Magistrate Corrigan, "you or anybody else could be silly enough to be misled by a wretched faker. I don't know whether you are telling the truth or not. That can be settled later. I hold you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"I'm sorry, Astina," said Magistrate Corrigan, "you or anybody else could be silly enough to be misled by a wretched faker. I don't know whether you are telling the truth or not. That can be settled later. I hold you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"I'm sorry, Astina," said Magistrate Corrigan, "you or anybody else could be silly enough to be misled by a wretched faker. I don't know whether you are telling the truth or not. That can be settled later. I hold you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"I'm sorry, Astina," said Magistrate Corrigan, "you or anybody else could be silly enough to be misled by a wretched faker. I don't know whether you are telling the truth or not. That can be settled later. I hold you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"I'm sorry, Astina," said Magistrate Corrigan, "you or anybody else could be silly enough to be misled by a wretched faker. I don't know whether you are telling the truth or not. That can be settled later. I hold you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

"Then he just led me," said the girl, beginning to cry again. "I am responsible for my sins, and I told you for the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000."

SPRECKELS AND MISS CASE IN

SINGER SAYS SHE'S ENGAGED; BOY NOT SO EXPLICIT.

Wireless From Claus Spreckels, Sr., Takes the Young Barytone Straight From the Ship to the Temporary Paternal Headquarters in Town.

Claus Spreckels, Jr., who arrived yesterday by the new Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, intended according to despatches from Paris to marry immediately after landing Miss Mary Adele Case of Portland, Ore., a singer who has appeared professionally in Paris and who met Mr. Spreckels in that city. They were fellow passengers by the Cincinnati and were in each other's company nearly every hour of the day on the trip. Miss Case was accompanied by a friend, Miss Myrthel Mac A. Teer, soprano and violinist of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Spreckels, who is about 21, but looks younger, took care of himself.

A delegation of reporters went down the bay to have a long talk with Mr. Spreckels and Miss Case while the liner was coming up to her dock. At first Mr. Spreckels would not be interviewed but he finally consented under the urging of Miss Case.

Miss Case, arrayed in white, which accentuated her dark complexion, and looking several years older than Mr. Spreckels, received the reporters in the ladies' sitting room. She was as cool as the young man was flustered. She was asked if it was true that she and Mr. Spreckels had come here to get married. She smiled and answered, "I have nothing to say about it just now. Perhaps you had better ask Claus himself."

Miss Case then asked Miss Teer to hunt up Claus and bring him to her. Miss Teer went away and came back without Claus. Miss Case thereupon went after the young man herself and came back with him. He was asked if it was true that he was engaged to marry Miss Case.

After a moment's hesitation he answered, "No, it is not true. That story started in the Hamburg-American line's office in Paris. Miss Case was coming to America, and I, as any good friend would do for another, offered to help her about her tickets. I noticed that in booking Miss Case the agent of the line from whom I got the tickets booked her as Miss Case. Later a reporter came to the Hotel Majestic, where Miss Case was stopping, and asked to see Miss Case. That is why I know that the story must have started from the line's office in Paris."

Miss Case had been pining for some time to come on this ship and I also intended to return to New York by her. I went over with my mother in January. My mother went to London and I went to Paris to cultivate my voice, which I am told is a good barytone, and there in the course of my association with my teacher, Mr. Clark, met Miss Case."

Reports have been published that young Spreckels had been summoned home by his father. He said in answer to questions that he had been attracted to Miss Case because of their interest in music. He said a bit in regard to his return to his living with his voice, which his teacher, who was very sorry to see him leave Paris, had praised. While he was visiting Miss Case in Paris she was chaperoned by Miss Lister, the wife of the writer.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr. Spreckels's nervousness increased as the liner neared her pier. He had received a wireless message from his father, who arrived here the other day and is at the Wolcott, telling him among other things that an employee of the hotel would be at the pier with his father, who would come immediately to the hotel with the man. Just before he got into a cab with the hotel man he seemed to have changed his mind and took a different route.

Young Mr.