

Fair to-day, rain at night or to-morrow; light winds. Yesterday's temperature—Maximum, 64; minimum, 46.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1912.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

BOSTON CAPTURES OPENING CONTEST

Giants Go Down in Defeat, 4 to 3, in First Game of World's Baseball Series Before Immense Throng.

THE COMPLETE BOX SCORE.

Table with columns for BOSTON and NEW YORK players and their statistics (AB, R, H, O, A, E).

Notes on the game, including 'Batted for Tearens in seventh.' and 'Runs for Meyers in ninth.'

'Smoky' Wood Proves Himself Hero of Grilling Struggle at the Polo Grounds.

FANS ELEVEN MCGRAWITES Crandall and Fletcher Punch Out at Critical Moment when a Hit Would Have Won.

By DAMON RUNYON. New York, Oct. 8.—A strippling with a braided arm and a fighting heart carried the Boston Red Sox through victory over the New York Giants in the opening game of the world's series this afternoon.

'Smoky Joe' they call him, although when he made his appearance in the land of the living twenty-three years ago this month his fond parents thought the world would know him only as Howard Emerson Wood, and 'Smoky Joe' it was who emerged from that fierce fight up under Coogan's Bluffs with the lion's share of the glory.

Wood at Zenith of Fame. You have been told of Joe Wood's diamond deeds in columns of type; you have read and listened to speculation as to his prospects in the championship tilt for many weeks, and you know that fans esteem him great in his calling, but in the last half of the ninth inning this afternoon.

The quick shift in the Giant attack engineered by the master mind of baseball brought the big town pack snarling at the heels of the Kansas City boy. There he held a two-run lead as he faced the Giants in their final inning, but in a moment the advantage was reduced to a single point, with runners on third and second base and but one out.

The roar of forty thousand voices beat about the ears of the wonderful young pitcher as he faced Arthur Fletcher, the long-shinned shortstop of the Giants, crouching across the plate like a sprinter for the gun. Squatting on his haunches in the coaching box off third base, McGraw, the Giant chief, was snapping commands to Herzog, who nervously jockeyed back and forth along the base line, while Becker, running for Big Chief Meyers, pranced around second base.

Slip Meant Disaster. From the coaching box off first the voice of Christy Mathewson rolled in unceasing chatter that could be heard above the mad din of the human bowl in which the scene was set. A mere single meant defeat for Wood, and Boston, because of the feet Herzog and Becker, would surely score. The slightest slip of any sort meant disaster—even a long fly to the outfield would bring a tie score, and 'Smoky Joe' knew all this as he flunged the ball. He took his time. He made one or two things to second to make the air Becker keep close to the bag; he walked around in a small circle just behind the box, pecking up loose dirt and rubbing his hands.

And then when he was ready he pitched to Fletcher with all that blinding speed which gives him his name and his place among the great right-handers of baseball. He struck the Illinois boy out for the third time of the afternoon, making a total of ten men he had fanned with the dazzling 'smoke' man up was Otis Crandall, the wide shouldered Indiana farmer boy.

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Mighty Rally in Ninth by the Gotham Batters Nearly Turns Tide Against the Red Sox.

ONE THROW TELLS THE TALE Battle Narrows Down Until Passed Ball Would Have Snatched Victory from Stahl's Boys.

By WILLIAM FEET. New York, Oct. 8.—Battling against a ninth inning rally such as has never before been witnessed in the history of a world's series, Joe Wood, Boston's sensational hurler, demonstrated to the monster crowd in the Polo Grounds, this afternoon, that he is one of the greatest pitchers in the world. He won his game 4 to 3.

With second and third crowded, one out and Fletcher and Crandall on deck, the outlook was not very promising for 'Smoky Joe,' but the Red Sox flinger was game to the core, and whiffed the pair, ending what will go down into history as the greatest game of baseball ever staged in a series for the championship of the world.

The feat of fanning Fletcher and Crandall, along with some other feats, but when it is taken into consideration that Wood was pitching before a crowd of 40,000 howling fans, each eager to see him beaten; that McGraw, the ablest and most astute manager in the game, had remarks at him from the third base line, and Christy Mathewson was shouting at him for the first base box, his victory is all the more remarkable.

Lock with Giants. New York received all the breaks during the engagement, which made the struggle probably the most exciting ever staged in Gotham. Time and again a weak hit ground would be followed by a pop fly would fall just out of reach of the outfielders, giving the Giants a hit. 'Smoky Joe' was not in the best of form, but he managed to fan eleven Giants. Also, he was the real thing in the pitcher's.

Fletcher was easily disposed of in the ninth session, as he had fanned previously, but Otis Crandall was another proposition. Crandall is known in the National League as a dangerous hitter—a man to fear in any stage of the game—and that Wood succeeded in striking him out in the face of almost unheard of odds is a big feather in the cap of the Boston flinger.

The first ball pitched to Crandall rightly was called a ball by Umpire Klem. The next two were fouled and then Joe lost his grip and smoked over two wide ones. The count then stood 3 and 2. What would the next pitch be? That question was in the mind of almost every man within the ball park. Herzog on third and Becker on second, were on their toes ready for the dash home. But they had no chance to dash except for the clubhouse. There is no record of the speed of the next thing Wood hurled over the plate, but it is safe to assert that it vitiated the ordinance of every city in the Union. Mr. Crandall had a hunch that it was coming over the plate. His approach he could not see. Anyway, he swung, but the ball was reposing in the big mitt of Forest Cady and there was nothing to it for the Giants but to admit that the victory belonged to Wood.

McGraw Not Superstitious. McGraw proved that superstition is not in his make-up. Instead of starting Christy Mathewson, who had pitched two world's series openings and won them both, he gave the job to Cady, alias Jeff Tesreau. McGraw figured that if Jeff pitched one of his good old games the Red Sox will have trouble scoring. If he is bad, it is better to have him against Wood, who is almost bound to win, than to waste.

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FEATURES OF FIRST WORLD'S SERIES GAMES.

Score—Boston, 4; New York, 3. Base hits—Boston, 6; New York, 5. Hits—Of Wood, 5; of Tearens, 5; of Crandall, 1. Struck out—By Wood, 11; by Tearens, 4; by Crandall, 2. Attendance—40,000. Paid attendance—25,720.

Taft Campaign Has Already Cost \$265,000; McKinley Admits the President's Family Gave Half

MEMORY IS BAD, MANAGER TELLS COMMITTEE

List of Contributions Includes \$25,000 Apiece from Carnegie and Hammond.

Representative William McKinley, manager of President Taft's re-convention campaign, told the Clapp investigating committee yesterday that he had expended \$265,000 in behalf of his candidate during the primary campaign. This amount is exclusive of moneys raised in various localities by State committees for the election of Taft delegates to the convention.

The figures presented by President Taft's manager are, he said, not final. McKinley told the committee he could not remember all the contributions, and as far as he now knows there is no record which will give the exact amount. On cross-examination by Senator Fomerene, Democrat, he admitted that this figure probably would be increased by \$25,000 or \$30,000 if all contributions were accounted for.

For the Roosevelt candidacy approximately \$217,000 was expended, exclusive of funds raised and expended in the various States, such as the \$90,000 contribution given in Pennsylvania by William Flinn. The Roosevelt figure is represented by \$141,000 expended by Treasurer Hooker and \$86,000 used by Senator Dixon.

Illinois Raised \$25,000. Mr. McKinley said he had no knowledge of amounts raised in other States for Taft beyond about \$25,000 raised in Illinois.

More than half the amount stated by McKinley was given by the Taft family. Charles P. Henry W. and Herbert Taft between them contributed \$150,000. Most of this was given by Charles P. Taft, who will appear before the committee to-day.

Other witnesses yesterday were former Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, who told the committee that the telephone conversations reported to have been held between the then President Roosevelt and J. P. Morgan in reality was between the late J. P. Morgan, Twombly, of the New York Central, and the late Edward H. Harriman; former Senator Chandler of Delaware, who told he contributed \$7,000 to the State campaign in New York in 1904 and was then 'double-crossed' in an attempt to gain out of the Senate; and Ormsby McHarg, who managed Col. Roosevelt's campaign in the South.

To-day, besides Mr. Taft, the committee will hear Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Dan R. Hanna of Ohio, a La Follette supporter; Judge R. S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific; Matthew Hale, a Massachusetts Bull Moose, and former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia.

Has No Books. That he could account for \$265,000 received for the Taft pre-convention campaign and that those figures might be subject to additions aggregating \$30,000, was the interesting statement offered by Representative McKinley when Chairman Clapp asked him if he could tell the committee how much money had been expended in behalf of Mr. Taft. Mr. McKinley's extremely hazy recollection as to details virtually ended with the statement of large sums received. He

STUMBLING-BLOCK TO COMMITTEE.

will hear Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Dan R. Hanna of Ohio, a La Follette supporter; Judge R. S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific; Matthew Hale, a Massachusetts Bull Moose, and former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia.



REP. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, Manager of President Taft's pre-convention campaign.

told the committee he could give the figures only in a general sort of way. He has no books now with which to refresh his recollection, he has nothing beyond a vague recollection of his disbursements to State committees, and the only books kept by him were the pay roll of the large office force at the Taft headquarters and the expenditures for traveling expenses of speakers, stationary, buttons, office expenditures and such items.

Mr. McKinley said that most of the money paid out to State leaders in behalf of the Taft candidacy was paid by check. He supposed the banks on which the checks were drawn have the canceled checks.

'I have been endeavoring since notified by the committee,' he said, 'to recall the names of large contributors. I know

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WILSON FAVORS UNIFORM PRICES TO CURB TRUSTS

Would Compel Corporations to Sell Products at Same Price in All Sections.

TO ALLOW COMPETITION

Governor Gives His Views at Norton, Kans., After Stirring Ride in Locomotive.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 8.—In eight speeches extended from Norton, Kans., to Kansas City, Gov. Wilson for the first time to-day outlined the method by which he proposes, if elected, to regulate competition. The Governor suggests a law which will compel the trusts to sell their product at a uniform price throughout the country, so that anybody can come into competition with them in a local field without being crushed by under-selling. The candidate added that if the local merchant doesn't have to carry any water, he can best the great combinations in his own market.

As a means of diversion the candidate rode twenty miles, from Clinton to a watering station, the first stop, in the cab of a big mogul locomotive, No. 590, the pride of the Rock Island Railroad. The Governor was at lunch when J. A. Stewart introduced Frank C. Connolly, the traveling locomotive engineer of the Rock Island lines. Connolly told the Governor he would feel honored to have him ride in the locomotive.

Rides in Locomotive. 'I shall be very glad to do it,' said the candidate. 'It will not, however, be my first experience of the kind. I rode in a locomotive in New Jersey when I was a candidate for Governor.'

'When the train stopped at Clyde the candidate went forward and took a seat on the fireman's bench. Two of the newspaper correspondents were permitted to open the throttle and start the train. Then the engineer took it in hand and as he expressed it, 'opened her up wide.' The twenty miles were covered in a trifle over twenty minutes, including one stop at a railroad crossing and several slow downs going around curves. One straight stretch of two miles was covered in eighty seconds. The candidate enjoyed the experience immensely. Occasionally he turned and asked:

'What speed are we making now?' and when informed he was covering a mile a minute he gasped in astonishment.

Grimy with Coal Dust. The big steel monster swayed from side to side and the governor was obliged to hold fast to the side of the cab. There was also a good deal of pounding from the big driving wheels. When the ride was over the governor's face was black with coal dust and he had a red engineer as he hurried to the wash room to clean up.

'It was a delightful experience,' he said afterwards. The governor had big and enthusiastic meetings everywhere. The train arrived at Norton at 7 a. m., two hours late, because of a freight wreck which necessitated the employment of a special engine to haul the governor and his party to Norton. The special traveled 106 miles in 110 minutes. Though it was 7 a. m., there was a large crowd at the station. The governor apologized for getting the people up so early and he invited them about the tariff and the trusts.

To Regulate Prices. Here is Gov. Wilson's explanation of how he proposes to regulate competition. This particular speech was delivered at Clyde, Kans.:

'Do not be deceived by these things I see on all the billboards that prices have increased all over the world. It is not in proportion to the increase in the United States, and in these things where monopoly exists in this country the prices have increased more in other things and the Democratic party is not now fighting the tariff of the United States as a protective policy, but as a means of doing out special favors under the cover of which men can carry on a big enterprise at their own expense. They can do that just as long as competition is not regulated, for they got where they are by unregulated competition. I mean by unregulated, they have made that an unfair competition that they chose to do.

'You can prevent unfair competitive methods by law. For example, you know anybody who chooses to enter any part if you start an enterprise at their own expense in competition with any of these great combinations, the first thing they will do is starve you out on the only market you have got—namely, the home market—by undercutting you, because they can make good on their sales elsewhere, and can afford to lose when you cannot.

'Now you can perfectly well establish the principle of law that the prices may be established as they please, but they have got to sell at uniform prices throughout the country, and so that anybody who chooses to come into competition with them and can make things cheaper and just as well can undersell them in the local market and get his foothold in the market. It is not true that the trusts are not themselves big by artificial arrangement and by attempting to carry a whole enterprise.

'It is because they are attempting to carry a whole enterprise that they are allowed to carry so much water. If you don't have to carry any water you can beat them in the race, provided the competition is so regulated that they cannot squeeze you out of your local market. You know perfectly well if you were to invent a piece of agricultural machinery, and were to try to get the money to manufacture it you could not get enough money to manufacture it on the scale that would be necessary, unless you went into an arrangement with those who were already manufacturing agricultural implements, and therefore, American enterprise, American industry, American invention is being more and more restricted and restrained.'

Italian Flag Barred. Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 8.—An appeal of the Rev. Father Mariano, an Italian priest, that certain Italian societies be allowed to carry their national flag in a parade on Columbus day, was to-day refused by the city authorities. He was advised that only the Stars and Stripes would be allowed in the parade.

MASSACRE OF TURKS REPORTED FROM ROUMANIA

Dispatches Received at Vienna Toll of Horrible Scenes of Butchery.

CORPSES LINE THE STREETS

European Powers Expect Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia to Declare War To-day.

Vienna, Oct. 8.—According to dispatches from Otrantia, Romania, of the Nevo Wiener Tagblatt, a massacre occurred yesterday at Turmashka, in Bulgaria, near the Roumanian frontier.

Egged on by agitators from Rumania, Bulgarian troops attacked the Turkish inhabitants at the dead of night, pillaged houses, and executed an appalling slaughter, even women and children being sacrificed.

The Turkish quarter presents a spectacle to-day that is described as horrible. Piles of corpses line the streets, only a few Turks having succeeded in escaping to Otrantia, which is just across the Roumanian border. Eyewitnesses of the massacre state that the Bulgarian police participated in the slaughter and pillage.

London, Oct. 8.—Montenegro having declared war against Turkey, diplomatic circles are to-night awaiting like formal declarations from Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece.

Constantinople is under martial law and troops are being rushed to the front. Several regiments departed late to-day and more detachments will be moving all night, according to dispatches from the front.

A battle is in progress on the Montenegrin frontier, between the Turks and Montenegrins, supported by the Malissori tribesmen from Northern Albania. Although the powers have not ceased their efforts toward a peaceful settlement, they now regard the task as hopeless. Had Montenegro's proclamation been deferred until to-morrow the result might have been different, the simultaneous presentation of peace proposals at Constantinople, Sofia, Belgrade and Cetinje was to have taken place only a few days after the promulgation of the Montenegrin ultimatum.

Czar Must Act. Bulgaria's proclamation is expected to-night. Its promulgation will support his ally, would not only cost Czar Ferdinand his throne, but probably his life. All the Balkan states are swept by war enthusiasm, according to dispatches to-night from the capitals.

The Montenegrin change d'affaires at Constantinople and his entire staff have left the Turkish capital. Although the population of Montenegro is not more than 250,000, their army is probably more than that of any equal numbers in the world. It is believed they will not fight far beyond their own territory, but will endeavor to draw their adversaries back to the mountains of Montenegro, where the natives would be practically unconquerable.

Turkish Capital Full of Troops

Constantinople, Oct. 8.—Constantinople is a scene of unprecedented martial activity to-night. A council of war has been in session at the grand sultanate since afternoon, when the emperor's decision of war was announced and plans for the conduct of the many-sided conflict are being formulated.

At midnight the Bulgarian, Grecian, and Servian ministers had received no instructions from their governments, but they have made everything ready at their stations to make instant departure upon the receipt of the inevitable proclamations of war.

The city is under martial law, and troops are moving to the westward by special trains. Regiments are encamped in all the plazas awaiting orders to the front. The entire city is in the streets watching the preparations. All the government departments are working with feverish haste.

Wild Enthusiasm. Throughout the evening there was wild enthusiasm as dispatches came from the Montenegrin frontier telling of battles. These conflicts are waging along practically the entire border. A brisk skirmish has occurred at Djumabala, on the Bulgarian frontier. Greek bands are operating in the neighborhood of Diskata, and there is fighting along the Servian border line, as well. It was reported that the Montenegrin forces which this morning surprised the Turkish town of Borina had effected its capture after a stubborn battle.

Peace now is a forgotten possibility. Austria and Russia might be able to check the rising war tide by occupying Servia and Bulgaria, but that is a desperate contingency, one not to be considered. There is no desire for peace.

Formal Declaration. The formal declaration of war of Montenegro against Turkey was delivered to the sublime porte to-day by Parliament the Montenegrin change d'affaires, in the following form:

To His Highness, Said Pasha, Grand Vizier of His Ottoman Empire: 'I regret that Montenegro has ex-hausted, without avail, all amicable means of settling the numerous misunderstandings and conflicts which have constantly arisen with the Ottoman empire. 'With the authorization of King Nicholas, the honor to inform you that from to-day the government of Montenegro ceases all relations with the Ottoman empire, leaving it to the arms of the Montenegrins to obtain recognition of their rights and the rights which have been ignored for centuries of their brothers in the Ottoman empire. 'I am leaving Constantinople. The royal government will hand his passport to the Ottoman representative at Cetinje. 'FLAMENKATZ. 'Charge d'Affaires for Montenegro.'

MASONS WANT UNIVERSAL PEACE

Keynote of Addresses at Banquet of Supreme Councils of Scottish Rite.

Paying an eloquent tribute to President Taft and the American people, for the advances made by them to the other nations of the world to bring about universal peace, Sir John M. Gibson, governor general of the province of Ontario and sovereign grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in Canada, last night, at a banquet given at the New Willard in honor of the delegates to the second international conference of supreme councils of the Scottish Rite, predicted that the time was not far distant when nations like individuals would settle their differences in a court of arbitration instead of resorting to force.

'Seldom,' said Sir John, 'has the world been so stirred by the utterances of a single man, as it was at the eloquent pleading of President Taft for this country, the greatest and most noble of the first advances toward universal peace. 'I, for one, hope that the time has arrived, and every member of the Scottish Rite present here to-night lives in the hope that he will have the opportunity of settling his individual, and settling their differences in courts.

One Common Brotherhood. 'Sensible people believe that such a thing is possible as the bringing of the nations of the world together into one great family, in which peace and good will are its foundations. We are not assembled here alone for the purpose of uniting and strengthening the ties of friendship in our order, but through it to exert every possible effort to bring the men of all nations into one common brotherhood.

'I trust that when the next international conference meets, five years from now, that we will be able to present a solid front to carry out this important mission. I believe that by that time those who are not represented here to-night will have thought better of the sufficiency of their reasons for holding aloof, and will be ready to join with us. 'My one earnest desire is to be able to live to see the day when the present great standing armies of the world are turned into industrial armies, and that the huge dreadnoughts and battleships, which are the proud boast of the nations of to-day, will be converted into messengers of peace throughout the world.

Another notable plea for the Scottish Rite to do all in its power to bring about a world-wide peace was made by Barton Smith, thirty-third degree, sovereign grand commander of the Northern Jurisdiction of the rite in the United States. Sovereign Grand Commander Smith said that while there is no longer existed any North and South in this

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ENGLISH BISHOP RAPS SOCIALISM

Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot in Capital as Guest of Bishop Harding.

Believing that the spirit of unrest is rife among the English masses and that Socialism in its most anti-religious form is daily gaining many converts from the ranks of the wage-earners, Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, Lord Bishop of Winchester, said in an interview last night that the evil could be successfully combated only by a form of Christian Socialism which would result in a more equal distribution of the wealth accumulated by the hand of labor.

The Lord Bishop, accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Miss Talbot, arrived in this city last night from Baltimore, and are the guests of Bishop Harding until Friday. With Bishop Talbot also came Silas McBee, of New York City.

Lord Bishop Talbot said that the Church of England is taking a firm stand against the brand of Socialism as propounded by the disciples of Karl Marx and Bernard Shaw, and added that he had been reading the works of late, with a view of getting a more intimate acquaintance with the doctrines of which he was an exponent.

'I must confess,' said the Bishop, 'that it is difficult to penetrate beneath his cloak of cynicism and apparent sincerity. I can hardly believe at times that Shaw is serious in some of his comments on life.'

Turning from sociological problems in England to affairs in the United States, Bishop Talbot said that few Englishmen seem to comprehend American politics or the turn of political events in this country, and of very powerful build. With his red beard and mustache sprinkled with gray, and wearing knee breeches, leggings, a longtailed coat and flat crown hat—the conventional English ecclesiastic attire of his rank—he makes a striking figure.

Bishop Talbot's Washington stay will include an evening service to-morrow afternoon at Cathedral Close at 4 o'clock. Tomorrow evening Hon. Henry White, former Ambassador to France, will give a dinner in honor of the bishop, among the guests being Bishop Harding, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Talbot and Miss Douglas. Bishop Harding and Miss Douglas will also entertain in honor of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to-morrow evening at a reception to be given at the Bishop's house in Massachusetts Avenue to which the clergy of the Diocese of Washington, and their wives have been invited, as well as the members of the Cathedral Council. The Bishop and his party will sail from New York October 13 for England.

Lewis, Md., Race. Baltimore, Md., Race. Special trains 1:30 and 1:35 p. m. week-days, returning after close of races. Round trip 50 cents.

LOYAL IRISHMEN GREET REDMOND

Leader in Fight for Home Rule Predicts Parliament in Two Years.

'Ireland will have a Parliament within two years; the vast majority of the people of Great Britain are in favor of it; the Parliaments of Canada, of South Africa, of New Zealand, of Australia, and the people of the United States and the whole civilized world are in sympathy with the Irish home rule movement, and Ireland will have a Parliament, and the day of an Irish nation is dawning.'

This statement was made by William H. K. Redmond, member of the British Parliament and special envoy of the Irish party, at a reception and testimonial given in his honor at the Garden Theater last night. Redmond was cheered by an enthusiastic audience which crowded the theater to the doors. The celebration was under the auspices of the Michael Davitt and John E. Redmond branches of the United Irish League of America. Edward L. Cogan, chairman of the general committee, introduced Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford as the chairman of the evening.

Recent reports emanating from Ireland that the province of Ulster is opposed to home rule were scathingly denounced and branded as falsehoods and an insult to the great majority of people of Ulster who favor home rule.

Concerning Ulster. 'I have not been surprised to see in American newspapers the last few days sensational reports of the opposition of Ulster to the home rule movement,' said Mr. Redmond. 'Plays to the audience are always made by the losers when they find that they are beaten. The reports contain absolutely no truth. It is not true that Ulster is opposed to home rule. That province has sent a band of men, loyal and strong, who will sit in Parliament next week to fight for home rule until we are victorious. 'Seventeen members, all from Ulster, constitute practically the only opposition in the world to our plans. They are the ones who have spread these reports of civil war and uprising against the law; who have inspired the scenes in Belfast in order to give the impression that there is a strong opposition to home rule. 'In the House of Commons they are the only members opposed to home rule, and they are from Ireland. The vast majority of the British people are in favor. Wales and Scotland are with us to a man. Canada is favorably disposed; the United States are for us; there is not a corner in Europe that does not champion our cause. Half of the people are for us. Seventeen men represent our opposition.'

'Ireland cannot and will not submit to the whims of seventeen fanatical and bigoted men. They constitute a ridiculously small minority. They will be swept aside by the desire of the nation to regain her rights to govern herself.

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