EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ADMIT IT FOR FIRST TIME.

All Depends on Whether President Has Power to Impose Customs Duties.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Officials of the Administration for the first time since announcement of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases, admit there is a possibility of an extra session of Congress in July. If Attorney-General Knox, after a careful review of the decisions, concludes that the President will not have power under the Spooner amendment to the Army appropriation bill to impose duties on goods going into the Philippines from the United States or coming into the United States from the Philippines, the President will seriously consider the advisability of issuing an immediate call for an extra session of Congress. This statement is made on the authority of a member of the Cabinet.

Attorney-General Knox and Secretary of War Root have spent considerable time discussing the legal points involved. Mr. Knox is working hard on his opinion in order to have it ready for the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. This meeting is expected to be of very great importance.

A call for an extra session would play havoc with the Summer plans of Senators and Representatives. They have scattered to the four corners of the earth. Several, including Senator Bacon, of Georgia, are about to start for the Philippines. Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the insular committee of the House, and Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, a member of that committee, expect to go later in the Summer. Several, including Senator Beveridge, are in Europe. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, Speaker of the last House, is on his way to Europe, and many more are arranging to go. If Congress should be called back immediately the House of Representatives might have difficulty in finding a place in which to meet. The hall is completely torn up and an army of workmen is engaged on the alterations made necessary by the increase in the membership of the House provided for by the reapportionment law enacted last Winter. If the work should be pushed night and day it would require several weeks to get the hall in condition.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, said in an interview:

"I don't believe there will be an extra session of Congress. In my judgment, an extra session is not necessary. I don't know the President's views on this subject, as I have not seen him. The responsibility is his, however, and if he decides an extra session is necessary he will, of course, call one.

"The Philippines, in my judgment, are not on all-fours with Porto Rico, and it will not be necessary to refund any of the duties collected from the time we took possession of the archipelago until the establishment of a civil government."

DECISION IS FORTUNATE.

Secretary Long Says Contrary View Would Be Disastrous.

DENVER, June 3.—Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, passed through Denver en route to Washington after a visit of about two weeks with his family, now stopping at Colorado Springs. While here he gave out for the first time a statement of his views on the Supreme Court decision in the Porto Rican cases. It follows:

"The decision in the Downes case sustains the Government and is in accordance with the views of the Republicans in Congress. I understand that it recognises fully and clearly the power of Congress to legislate in its discretion with regard to the revenue relations of our insular possessions. Any other construction of the Constitution than this would have made the regulation of our relations with the new territories a maze of inextricable confusion and inefficiency, and an example of 'how not to do it,' and would have resulted in the stay of our commercial progress. It is not easy to detail the embarrassments in which the administration of insular affairs would have been involved. Their status is so essentially different from that of the states of the Union that the same legislation for both is simply impracticable. This is so clear that it goes without saying, and this decision is fortunate.

"Now, because of this very thing, there will be those who will say that the court has been governed by the necessities of the case and the interests of the Administration. On the contrary, I believe no other decision was justifiable as pure matter of constitutional law and of precedent. It is the decision outlined by John Quincy Adams, by John Marshall, by Daniel Webster, by the most eminent authorities and by previous decisions of the court itself. In the old pro-slavery days the effort was made to carry slavery into the territories under the theory that the Constitution went there with it, but that doctrine never found favor in popular opinion, which is now confirmed by the present decision of the Supreme Court.

"The country will breathe freer, and the Administration, confirmed in its views and strengthened in its work, will carry it on in the interest of all concerned with renewed assurance of universal good results." If does

UNITED STATES BUYS IT.

Maximite, the New and Most Powerful Explosive Known.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Press says: Maximite, the new explosive invented by Hudson Maxim, has been adopted by this country, after a series of successful tests at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. The secret of the explosive has been sold to the Government by the inventor, and the explosive, it is believed, will revolutionize warfare. It is said to be more deadly in its character than lyddite, yet so safely can it be handled that the danger attending its use is less than that incurred in transporting ordinary black powder. The tests indicate that the explosive will pierce a 12-inch harveyized nickel steel armor-plate, and having passed through it will explode on the other side with sufficient power to destroy everything with which it comes in contact. Never before has a plate of this strength and thickness been pierced.

The tests have been made by the Ordnance Board, and have been conducted with great secrecy. The opinion is expressed by experts that maximite may revolutionize the building of battle-ships and fortifications. The insensitiveness of this explosive is so great that a red-hot iron may be thrust into a mass of it without causing an explosion. The explosion of the compound after passing through the plate is accomplished by means of a fuse. Shells filled with lyddite, the high explosive adopted by the British Government, filled in the same way as was maximite, into the same shells and fired at a plate an inch and a half in thickness, all exploded, on impact, while the maximite shells passed through the steels plates a foot in thickness. These tests of maximite are regarded as having demonstrated that there is no warship of any navy capable of withstanding its destructive force. Mr. Maxim conducted these experiments in person, there being no one present except the ordnance officers and experts representing the Government.

In an interview Mr. Maxim said:

"Should the United States now become involved in war with any other power, we shall be able to throw high explosive projectiles through the thickest armor of our enemies to explode inside their warships, while they in turn would be able only to penetrate our armor with solid shot, or at least carrying no bursting charge whatever."

It is the inventor's opinion that the moral of these new developments is that the ponderous battle-ship must go, and be replaced by the small, swift torpedo-boat, or torpedo gunboat and cruiser.

EXPECT FREE TRADE.

Unrestricted Commerce With America Porto Rico's Hope.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Ponce from San Juan was W. H. Hunt, secretary of Porto Rico, who will proceed to Washington. Judge Hunt said that conflicting reports of the decisions in the Porto Rican cases made it uncertain when he left the island as to what was the true import. Under the decisions, however, he believed, it will not be many months before there will be free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. He said that when the new revenue law goes into operation July 1 the government of the island, with duties collected on foreign importations and with excise taxes, will have enough revenue to maintain itself.

Conditions in Porto Rico are improving and hopeful. The people, he said, are adapting themselves to the changed government and are looking forward to gradual improvement.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS.

Government Will Send Three to Porto Rico for Permanent Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury Department, and Commissioner-General Powderly have decided to send three immigrant inspectors to Porto Rico for permanent duty. It is feared that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases may stimulate Chinese immigration to Porto Rico, with the idea that once there they cannot be denied admission to the United States. The Collectors of Customs hitherto have acted as inspectors, and will continue to do so, but the need for additional help in keeping out the Chinese is apparent to the officials. From now on the exclusion laws will be more rigidly enforced.

England Has Made No Proposal.

NEW YORK, June 2.—No proposal has been made to the State Department by the British Government for the reassembling of the Joint High Commission for settling questions in dispute between the United States and Canada, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has frequently alluded recently to the prospect of an early meeting of the commission. Canadians are deeply interested in the question of establishment of reciprocal relations with the United States, and this country is willing that the commission should reassemble, as has been made plain by its attitude to Great Britain, but nothing is known here of the prospects of immediate action.

Cubans Will Hold Secret Session.

HAVANA, June 3.—At an informal gathering of the delegates of the Cuban Constitutional Convention today, it was decided to hold a secret session Wednesday to discuss the official document which General Wood expects to receive from Washington by tomorrow's mail, the contents of which he has promised to communicate to the convention.

Secretary of Treasury Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury today purchased $224,000 of 4 per cent short-term bonds at $113.7844.

Mustered Out of Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V., was mustered out of service at the Presidio today.

Chance for Americans.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

R. A. Pearson, assistant chief of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from a three months' trip of inspection in Cuba and Porto Rico, believes that American dairymen can as well supply the markets of those islands as can foreigners. He calls special attention to the demand for cheese in those countries, saying that at present most of the supply comes from Holland, Denmark, Italy and Switzerland, and he believes that Americans can deliver just as good quality of dairy products as can foreign countries, and that it will not be many years before American dairymen have established a good trade in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Needless Wave of Pessimism.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily Chronicle prints a long interview with John T. Terry and A. Foster Higgins, of the New York delegation, the gist of whose conversation was that there is ample business to keep both the United States and Great Britain occupied so long as they wish to be, and that there is no idea in the United States of anything but friendly trade rivalry. Commenting editorially upon these declarations, the Daily Chronicle says:

"A needless wave of pessimism and depression is flowing in England about trade which obstinately refuses to be depressed. British trade is growing quite as fast as American or German."

Meat Higher in New York.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The butchers of this city have announced an increase in the price of meats. The increase went into effect this morning. The wholesalers have increased the price of carcasses to 8¾ and 9 cents a pound, an increase of about 1 per cent over ruling prices. Retail prices will be advanced as follows: Sirloin steaks, advanced from 16 to 18 and 20 cents a pound; porterhouse from 20 and 23 to 22 and 25; round steak from 16 to 18 cents a pound, and roasts from 11½ and 17½ to 12 and 18 cents a pound. Veal prices remain the same, but lamb scarce and higher.

Pauncefote Leaves for England.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Lord Pauncefote will leave here tonight and sail for a stay of some months in England. Although on a vacation, it will afford an opportunity for conferences with Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne concerning pending questions, chief of which are those in connection with the Isthmian Canal. Lord Lansdowne has made known that he will not take up the subject for consideration until Lord Pauncefote arrives in London.

President of Hopkins University.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—At a meeting today of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, Ira Remsen, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of chemistry in Johns Hopkins University since 1876, was elected president of the university, succeeding Dr. S. C. Gilman, who resigned. Professor Remsen will assume the duties of his new office September 1. It is understood he will continue to direct the work of the chemical laboratory.

Models Invited for Grant Statue.

WASHINGTON, June 3. — The Grant statue or memorial committee has issued a pamphlet inviting the competition of architects for models which must be submitted between March 1 and April 1, 1902. The statue or memorial will cost $24,000.

Bernhardt-Coquelin Season.

LONDON, June 3.—The Bernhardt-Coquelin season, under the management of Maurice Grau, opened auspiciously tonight at Her Majesty's Theater, which was crowded. Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin were most enthusiastically received.

Capital Stock Will Be Increased.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Stockholders of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company held a special meeting here today and voted to increase the capital stock from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

FEDERATION OF MINERS

SOME RATHER POINTED RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

One Is That Use of Bayonet Would Be Better Than Submission to Further Oppression.

DENVER, June 3.—The Western Federation of Miners nearly completed the work of the present session today, and is expected to adjourn tomorrow. The day was largely devoted to the discussion and adoption of resolutions. The resolutions adopted last week by the Western Labor Union in favor of a new labor party were adopted unanimously. The resolutions committee made its report which was adopted. The preamble of the resolutions contains the following paragraph: "We advise the toiler to be on the alert at all times, in defense of his rights, educate himself to protect those rights by a peaceful use of the ballot, so long as the feasibility of such means will justify the end in view. When not, let us be prepared to meet the enemy with the weapons of his choice, and rather spill every drop of life-giving fluid at the point of the bayonet than submit to further oppression on the part of our aggressors."

The resolutions say:

"We are opposed to the expansion of our National boundaries for the acquisition of territory populated by other than the Caucasian race.

"We are opposed to arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs, and we especially object to Government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal Judges in contempt of all laws of the state and rights of its citizens become at once legislators, judges and executors.

"We view with alarm the evident desire to increase the standing army. Aside from the enormous expense, a large military establishment imposes upon the producers of the Nation, who are the actual taxpayers—we know from historical facts and our own experience that it is the chosen weapon of tyrants already—a foe to individual rights of the common people, and incompatible with free institutions. Therefore we express the hope that the members of organized labor everywhere will refrain from voluntary enlistment in any department of the federal or state military service.

"That a graduated tax be levied on income and inheritance and property tax should be levied on land values alone."

The National banking system is denounced and a postal savings bank demanded in its place, with the direct issue of all money by the Government. The resolutions say:

"We believe a representative form of government a failure and regard direct legislation and the imperative mandate as the first step necessary to enforce legislative reform, and therefore demand the initiative and referendum in the making of all laws, national, state and municipal.

"We believe the members of our organization should be as a unit in all matters that affect their interests. Therefore we would suggest that all political and economic questions be discussed freely at all meetings of local unions, and that an agressive policy of organization along these lines be pursued, realizing from past experience that it is not so much the principles you advocate as the men you elect to enact into laws, execute and interpret the same. Knowing this, we would insist on the local unions selecting men from their own ranks whenever possible to fill these positions."

The reservation of all public land to actual settlers is demanded, as is also the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, so enlarged as to include all Asiatic races.

It was decided to engage an editor for the official paper of the federation, instead of requiring the work of the president, as at present.

The Western Labor Union spent the day in discussing proposed changes in the constitution. They are all of a minor nature.

SENSATION IN SYNOD.

Report That There Is a Woeful Lack of Godliness Among Denomination.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 3.—Professor E. J. Wolfe, of Gettysburg, Pa., created a sensation in the Evangelical Lutheran General Synod today by his report on the condition of the church, saying there was a woeful lack of spirituality and godliness in the denomination, and that the fire of piety burned low. He said:

"Our church has suffered seriously from defective government, and as long as loud voices are heard for individualism and unbridled liberty, and the general good must be subordinated to the rights of private judgment, our progress must halt and our institutions languish. The love of many for the church has grown cold. There is no disguising the prevalent laxity and barrenness, the low state of piety among us. The scramble for dollars leaves little time for care of souls."

Dr. A. H. Studebaker, of Brooklyn, denounced the report as the most disgraceful jeremiad he had ever heard, saying it did not in any manner reflect the spirit or belief of the synod, and after a hot debate it was referred back to the committee for rewriting, leaving out the offensive parts.

The sixteenth biennial report of the board of church extension showed a total of gifts amounting to $122,250. The net receipts for the two years were $113,044, an excess of $21,941 over the past two years, and an increase of 24 per cent, making the finest record in the history of the church. The total number of individual congregations assisted by loans was 62, and by donations 120. The assets, including cash balances, are $366,677. The board recommended that the General Synod apportion among the district synods the sum of $40,000 annually for church extensions, beginning with April 1, 1902. The report was adopted.

The statistical secretary reported that in 1900 there were 1561 churches, an increase of 16 over the last report. The present reported communicant membership is 198,428, an increase of 625.

The estimated value of the church property is $12,365,556, a gain of $233,612. The indebtedness is $1,221,146, a decrease of $43,263. The number of Sunday schools is 1638, an increase of 84.

The grand total of contributions during the biennium was $3,333,739, an increase of $116,432.

The discussion of the foreign mission situation, with the plan to change the field of work from the African coast to the interior, is set as special business for Tuesday afternoon. The main business of the synod deals with this question, factions being sorted and divided on the American post, one faction claiming favoritism and partiality of the foreign mission board in the post, asserting that unless a change is had at once the church will be shaken to its very foundations and that serious trouble is imminent. The election of Dr. Freas as president, however, shows the old administration has a majority of the synod and no change may be made. The board of home missions nominated is as follows:

Rev. M. W. Hamma, Washington, D. C.; Rev. George H. Reen, Columbia, Pa.; Rev. George W. Enders, York, Pa.; Rev. L. M. Zimmerman, Baltimore; Rev. H. P. Hocker, Steelton, Pa.; Rev. John C. Parker, Washington, D. C.; Rev. John D. Zorick, Hanover, Pa.; A. F. Fox, Washington, D. C., and Edward Heib, of Railroad, Pa.

Rev. N. F. Yeiser's case occupied the entire session of the synod this afternoon. The foreign mission board has decided not to return him to India as a missionary, on account of his wealth. "On account of his liberal work," the synod said it was on personal grounds, and the matter was discussed at length. Mr. Yeiser bought the ice machine for the India mission, which has caused so much criticism heretofore in the synod, but Dr. Luther Kuhnman said this was the reason for not returning Dr. Yeiser to India. Certificates were exhibited showing that it would be dangerous to his health for him to return.

A resolution was adopted "that it is the sense of the General Synod that the board of foreign missions, in declining to return Rev. N. E. Yeiser as a missionary to India, acted in good faith and wisdom, and no impeachment of the acts or character of Mr. Yeiser as missionary was thereby intended."

The committee to revise the apportionment, reported on a basis of 200,000 communicants, made the following allotments:

Home missions	$56,000
Foreign missions	40,000
Church extension	40,000
Education	24,000
Deaconess	14,000
Pastors' fund	14,000
Home for aged	10,000
General Synod	6,000

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Resolution Adopted to Restrict Grounds for Divorce.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—At this morning's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of North America, resolutions were adopted urging the commissioners of uniform state laws to recommend in their forthcoming report on the divorce laws only such legislation as is in harmony with the law of Christ; which sanctions the dissolution of the marriage ties only for adultery and such willful desertion as admits of no remedy.

The report of the National Reform Association was read by the Rev. J. M. Foster, and laid on the table to allow the Presbyteries to report. The report recommended:

"First—That we renew our allegiance to the cause of Christ, the King.

Second—We pledge our lives, possessions and consecrated effort to this work.

Third—We promise unabated co-operation with the National Reform Association.

Fourth—We counsel our ministers and workers to make a wise and prudent presentation of the nature and ground of political dissent as the "ultimate truth" respecting the allegiance of Christian citizens to Christ, the king.

Fifth—We recommend that pastors agitate in their neighborhood.

Sixth—That Dr. H. H. George be reappointed for the coming year.

Seventh—That $5000 be appropriated, and all to be raised.

Eighth—That additional laborers be appointed.

The report of the committee on Sunday schools and young people's societies brought about a lively debate, and resulted in the appointment of Dr. McAllister and Dr. George to reconsider the report in connection with the committee. The report emphasized the primary authority and inclusive scope of the vows taken by members when they unite with the church. The young people are warned against the corrupting influence of several leaders and unsafe teachers. During the discussion of the report, Rev. T. B. Robb said the National body of Christian Endeavorers had for a secretary a man who voted for the acquittal of Dr. Chandler Briggs, and that another officer was willing to give up the church rather than his Masonic order.

Moderator Werin has received a telegram from the "Association of Chicago Labor Unions," asking the synod to pray for an eight-hour work day, so the laboring men would not have to hold meetings on Sunday to devise means to secure it. Mr. Werin said he thought the telegram was meant for a joke.

ALL WILL SERVE.

Presbyterians Who Will Revise Confession of Faith.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, today received a telegram from Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, the moderator, announcing that all members of the committee appointed to revise the confession of faith had accepted and would serve. Pursuant to Dr. Minton's instructions, Dr. Roberts issued a call for the first meeting of the revision committee to be held at Pittsburg, June 18. Resolutions adopted at the recent General Assembly increased the membership of the committee to 21, continuing the members of the old committee and electing Dr. Minton chairman. The new members are: Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, Synod of California; Rev. John DeWitt, Synod of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Synod of Missouri; Rev. Dr. D. W. Moffatt, Synod of Indiana; Rev. Dr. S. B. McCormick, Synod of Iowa; Hon. John W. Foster, Synod of Baltimore, and Charles T. Thompson, Synod of Minnesota.

Following are the members of the old committee: Rev. Dr. Garrick Johnson, Synod of Illinois; Rev. Dr. J. S. Nichols, Synod of Missouri; Rev. Dr. W. Fisher, Synod of Indiana; Rev. Dr. McKibben and Rev. Dr. S. P. Sprecher, Synod of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Stewart and John Parsons, Synod of New York; Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke, Synod of New Jersey; Hon. John M. Harlan, Synod of Baltimore; Hon. Daniel R. Noyes, Synod of Minnesota; E. W. C. Humphrey, Synod of Kentucky; Elisha A. Fraser, Synod of Michigan, and Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey and Dr. William P. Crabbe, Synod of Pennsylvania.

MACHINISTS IN CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the International Association.

TORONTO, Ont., June 3.—The annual convention of the International Association of Machinists opened here today. About 200 delegates are present. In his annual address, President O'Connell showed that during the past two years 197 charters were issued, with a membership of 7404. During his term, the executive had approved of 66 strikes, involving 9650 machinists, of which 41 were won, 10 settled on compromise, and 10 lost. The locals engaged in 246 strikes, involving 12,192 men. Two hundred lodges reported having settled 759 grievances without a strike. Increased rate for overtime was obtained in 176 shops. The president asked that the law be changed to compel local unions before striking to obtain the consent of the grand lodge. He said: "I am firmly convinced that our nine-hour movement will result in reducing the hours of labor for 150,000 machinists. Machinists employed in the railway service have been more than anxious to take part in the movement of May 20, but we have felt that many roads could not be sufficiently prepared by that date, and have advised against such a move taking place, except in special cases. Great progress has been made in the past three months by our organization with the railway machinists, and I recommend that a date be set for the inauguration of the nine-hour day for machinists employed in the railway service. A number of changes in the loan system, insurance, sick benefits and constitution in general are also recommended by President O'Connell.

Women Suffragists in Session.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association held an executive session today, to which only delegates were admitted. The topics of discussion were the plan of work submitted by the business committee and consideration of the bazaar fund. This afternoon the addresses of state presidents were resumed.

Strike at Mine Settled.

VICTOR, Colo., June 3.—Mayor Nelson Franklin, who is at Colorado Springs, wired to this city today that the Portland mine strike has been settled. Both sides made concessions, and the demands of the workmen have been substantially agreed to.

Canadian Pacific, $60.00,

To St. Paul and return; good for 60 days. Tickets on sale May 30 and June 7. For particulars, call on or address Canadian Pacific, 142 Third street.

CHICAGO EMPLOYERS MEET

WILL NOT SETTLE MACHINISTS' STRIKE UNTIL JUNE 11.

Employes in the Meantime Were Active, and Men Walked Out of Three Plants.

CHICAGO, June 3.—There will be no settlement of the machinists' strike in Chicago until June 11. This was the decision of the local manufacturers today, when the members of the Chicago Association of Machinery Manufacturers pledged allegiance to the National Metal Trades Association, and agreed not to enter into negotiations with any of their employes until after the great gathering of employers in New York City June 11.

While the manufacturers were discussing their future action, the machinists were not idle, a number of machinists leaving the three plants of the Crane Company to join the strikers. Statements differ as to the number of men who left the Crane plant. Assistant Business Agent Ireland of the machinists insists that nearly 155 men quit work, while Secretary J. B. Murphy, for the company, said that not more than 16 or 17 men quit. Besides the men in the Crane plant, 80 workmen struck in three other places, while agreements, according to Mr. Ireland, of the machinists were signed with five firms whose names will be given out later.

CLASH EXPECTED.

Newark Machine Shops Will Employ Nonunion men.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Crocker-Wheeler Company is preparing for trouble at its extensive works at Ampere, a suburb of Newark, N. J. The 500 employes of the company are participating in the general strike of machinists for shorter hours, without reduction of wages. The company has decided to try to run its plant with nonunion men. The first step was to discharge every man who refused to return to work. The next was to arrange for the employment of a force of nonunion workmen. It is when the first installment of nonunion men is brought to the works today that an outbreak among the strikers is feared.

Preparations have been made on a large scale to carry out the company's purpose. The new employes, 150 strong, including a number of students who have been studying electric engineering at Columbia College, are said to be encamped inside the works. It is known that the company has built a kitchen and has placed 150 cots in the shops. The men will be guarded by a private detective bureau. The strikers say they will give no trouble.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN STRIKE.

Practically All of Skilled Mechanics of Shipbuilding Company.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 3.—The machinists in the employ of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, to the number of 500, which virtually includes all the skilled mechanics in the machine department, went on strike this morning, their demands for a shorter working day having been refused by Superintendent Post. The yard will continue in operation until the absence of the machinists interferes with the work in hand. Superintendent Post says the yard does not contemplate taking any action whatever; that the company will not admit of any interference with the management of its business, and will not arbitrate any question with the men on strike. A number of the strikers have already left, and others are expected to leave the city.

Electricians Walked Out.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 3.—Fifty electricians, employed by the Seattle Electric Company, walked out late today, and it is now probable that there will be a general strike of electricians, tying up street-railway lines, workshops and all places where members of the union are employed. Employment of nonunion men, contrary to rules, precipitated the strike.

There is no change today in the machinists' strike.

Machinists Win at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3.—Eighteen hundred of the men who have been on strike here returned to work in six machine shops today, the companies having granted their demands for a nine-hour day with 10 hours' pay, while agreeing to recognize local shop committees, but not the union committees. About 700 machinists from other shops are still out.

Voluntarily Advanced Wages.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 3.—The National Tube Company of the United States Steel Corporation today voluntarily advanced the wages of all the workers in the Youngstown plant, averaging 17½ cents per day. The increase affects 425 men.

Paper Mills Shut Down.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 3.—Every paper mill in the city, except the Whiting Mills, is shut down today on account of the strike. It is expected that all firemen in the textile mills will go out the latter part of the afternoon.

PLANS OF SEATTLE MEN.

Will Try to Get Non-Union Men in Sixty Days More.

SEATTLE, June 3.—If the strike of the metal working trades unions is not settled within 60 days, at the outside, an effort will be made by the manufacturers to operate their shops with non-union workmen. A statement, practically to this effect was made today by a leading member of the Washington branch of the Metal Trades Association of the Pacific Coast. It is said by members of the Manufacturers' Association that there are plenty of non-union machinists in the East, who will readily accept work at the present scale of wages in the Seattle shops.

Mackay Buys Derby Winner.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The World tomorrow will say:

"His Eminence, the Kentucky Derby winner, was purchased yesterday by Clarence Mackay for $18,000. Mackay recently became prominent on the turf. His horse Banastar won the Metropolitan and Toboggan handicaps this season. When Banastar was injured in the Brooklyn handicap, Mackay immediately opened negotiations with the owner of His Eminence."

Steel Stock Sold to Investors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Drexel & Co. today annbunced that both the common and preferred stock of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, held by them for the underwriters, had been sold to investors. It is announced that the stock was not purchased by the United States Steel Corporation.

Political Prisoners Released.

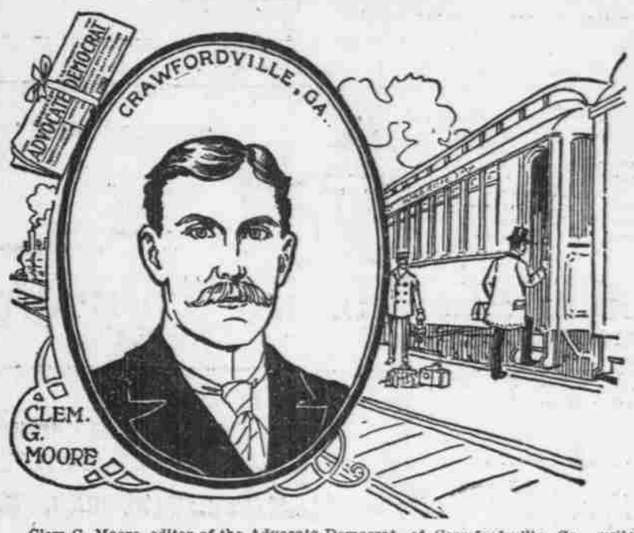
SAN DOMINGO, June 3.—The government has issued a decree enforcing the constitutional guarantees which were suspended on account of the last revolution. The political prisoners have been released, the country is quiet and confidence has been restored.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH

Peculiar to Summer, Pe-ru-na Gives Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, editor of the Advocate-Democrat, of Crawfordsville, Ga., writes the Peruna Medicine Company as follows:

Gentlemen: "After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing and traveling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel like another person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle. Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded."—Clem G. Moore.

Captain Percy W. Moss, Paragould, Ark., says: "I think Peruna is undoubtedly the finest and surest catarrh cure ever prepared, and it has taken but two bottles to convince me of this fact."

Judge William T. Zenor, of Washington, D. C., writes from 213 North Capital street, Washington, D. C.:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and a most excellent tonic for general conditions."—William T. Zenor.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ANSWER TO MR. HOADLEY.

Dr. Mosessohn on the Prophecy of Isaiah.

PORTLAND, June 2.—(To the Editor.)—In "Rejoinder to Mosessohn," Mr. B. J. Hoadley (Sunday Oregonian, June 2) makes four statements, neither of which can stand against criticism. Here are the facts:

Referring to Isaiah vii:14, Mr. Hoadley says: ". . . we have in this sublime prophecy one born of a virgin . . ." I have to say that "almah," used by Isaiah, does not mean a virgin. Gesenius defines it "a girl, maiden, young woman of marriageable age. The primary idea in this word is not that of unspotted virginity, for which the Hebrews have the special word 'b'thula.'" (Gesenius' Dictionary.) Concurring generally with this great scholar, I find that even he did not descend into the depth of Hebrew to render a satisfactory definition of "almah." This noun derives from the verb "olam," to hide, to secrete, to conceal. "Almah" is found in the Old Testament only four times, twice in the pentateuch, where it means a young woman, whose womanly state (virgin or not) was not known at least to the speaker, once in the prophets and once in scriptures, where it had another meaning.

The first time it is found in Genesis xxiv:43, when Abraham charged his servant not to marry Isaac to one "of the daughters of the Canaanites." (Genesis xxiv:3.) Abraham did not care whether his son's wife was a virgin or not, as long as she be not of the daughters of the Canaanites. His servant, by his answer, "Peradventure the woman (not the virgin) will not be willing to follow me . . .," indicates the same meaning. Speaking about Rebekah, whom he did not know whether she was a virgin or not, he said: ". . . and it shall come to pass that the young woman (almah) . . ."

The second time—in Exodus ii:8, when Moses' sister went for a Jewish woman to nurse Moses, as Pharaoh's daughter did not know her womanly state, it is said, "and the young woman (almah) went." (Note the English version renders here "almah" into maid, not virgin.) The third time, in the Proverbs of Solomon xxx:18-20, "There are three things which are wonderful from me, ye four which I know not . . . and the way of a man with a woman (almah). Such is the way of an adulterous woman, (Ishah—m'noopheth in definition of almah.) She eateth and wipeth her mouth and saith, I have done no wickedness." If "almah" would mean a virgin, her wickedness could not be denied. From Solomon's time (2956-3010 Jewish era; 1015-1069 B. C.) almah was used for a secret adulterous woman.

The fourth time it is found in Isaiah vii:14, and as he began to prophesy 3230, Jewish era (220 years after Solomon), no doubt he used "almah" in the same sense as in the Proverbs. The aforesaid definition of "almah," the fact that Isaiah in his prophecy on Imonuel used "ha-almah," "this young woman," pointing to a certain woman that existed in his time; also that Isaiah expressed "v'koroth," "and she will call," not and "they will call," as in Matthew 1:23, which would render the Hebrew into "v'kor'u," and last, but not least, that nowhere in the Bible is found that Messiah's name be Imonuel, are proof enough for all concerned that Isaiah never referred to Jesus.

Speaking of the confounding of Beor, the name of Balaam's father, with Pethor or B'thor, the name of the city, Mr. Hoadley refers to the A. V., Gesenius and Lightfoot's opinion. To my humble opinion, whether Peter's words were corrupted (and never yet corrected), or he himself corrupted the words, is yet an open question; as to Lightfoot's opinion, regarding it as a Chaldaism, I think that as long as he does not give us unquestioned proofs to such a change from Hebrew to Chaldee in this particular proper noun, his opinion is not acceptable.

In Jesus' cry "Eli! Eli! lamah sabachtani," Mr. Hoadley states that "sabachtani" is used "in the Cyro-Chaldaic tongue then in common use. . . . follows the Targum, a Chaldee version, a paraphrase of the Old Testament." I take the liberty to call the worthy gentleman's attention to the following facts: (a) In Jesus' time the rabbis, citing a verse from the Bible, expressed it in Hebrew like in the Bible. The many verses cited by the rabbis, contemporaries of Jesus, found in the Talmud will bear me out.

(b) "Asavtani" is found twice in the Old Testament, namely, Deuteronomy xxviii:20; Psalms xxiii:2. All the Targums render it into "shvaktani," deriving from "shovak" to forsake, to leave. (Gesenius, shovak.)

(c) Sabachtani at least in this case has no meaning, either in Hebrew or in Cyro-Chaldaic, as "sovach" means to interweave, to interlace; the noun "s'vach" means a ticket. (See Gesenius.

"Concerning the originality of Jesus," continues Mr. Hoadley, ". . . he went beyond the ten commandments. . . . We know how Jesus defined murder and adultery, . . ." I cannot concur with the worthy gentleman's opinion that a definition contains more wisdom than the word defined. All prohibitions in the decalogue are expressed in short sentences, purposely to be defined according to the spirit of any time. There is the sublime wisdom of God.

Mr. Hoadley further says: "He went beyond the ten commandments by saying: 'A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another, even as I loved you.'"

Now, citing the full verse (St. John xiii:34): "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you, that you also love one another." I fail to see the newness of this commandment; who will not find the very same idea in: "Thou shalt love thy fellow neighbor as thyself: I am the eternal." (Leviticus xix:18), meaning, as I the Lord, love thee. (Cf. "because the Lord thy God loveth thee," Deuteronomy xxiii:6.)

Having answered Mr. Hoadley's rejoinder, I find it necessary to say of his first letter (Oregonian, May 19), where he stated that "Jesus is original in this, that he collected scattered truths and requirements and put them into a system of teaching all his own," that I never questioned the originality of Jesus' collection of truth from the Jewish sources. I stated only that "they (the Jews) never took any cognizance of the moral teachings of the New Testament, as not original and taken from the sources of their own teachings."

Because of the "unscholastic form people understood him," says Mr. Hoadley but this form was of no benefit to those who sit on Moses' seat.

Before closing I will say that the best collection of someone else's truths does not require any inspiration; and Mr. Hoadley, by this letter of his, fully concurs with me concerning the non-originality of the substance of Jesus' moral teachings.

REV. DR. N. MOSESSOHN.

Severe Storm About Salina.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 3.—Specials from Salina and west of there say that portion of the state is being visited by a severe storm. In Saline County rain fell all the evening, and that turned into a hail storm. The hail is the most severe known there for several years. It is expected that considerable damage to wheat will ensue. It is reported that a washout occurred on the Union Pacific between Salina and Ellsworth.

Transport Sailed From Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Acting Adjutant-General Ward has received a message from General MacArthur, saying that the transport Thyra sailed from Manila on the 1st for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, with three officers and 78 enlisted men of Company B, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Jamestown Threatened.

CAPE TOWN, June 3.—Jamestown is threatened by Fouche's commando.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating