

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3363 BEEKMAN.

The NEW YORK Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: CLOUDY AND COOLER.

5—No. 109.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1912.

Price Two Cents

THREE CITIES FALL INTO REBEL HANDS

Orozco's Captains Capture Forty Horses and a Small Lot of Arms.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 17.—Barrage, Sonora, has fallen into the hands of the rebels under Captains Garcia and Reyes, who left Juarez a few days ago to start a campaign...

WANTS \$15,000 FOR HIS 25 POISONED FOWLS

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 18.—For two days Supreme Court Justice Mills and a jury at White Plains, have been listening to testimony in the action of Arthur Hasselmann for \$15,000 damages against Professor James Peabody...

BOSS PAINTER LEAPS UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN

Samuel Lipson, the young painter contractor, living at 61 East 102d street, leaped in front of a train in the subway station at Broadway and 145th street yesterday and was instantly killed.

WILSON ENTHUSIASTIC OVER U. S. BEET SUGAR

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson appeared before the Senate Finance Committee today, when the hearings on the House sugar bill was resumed.

PERKINS AND MUNSEY BACKED ROOSEVELT

ALBANY, April 17.—The expense of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign in New York City for delegates to the national Republican convention was \$30,125.75, according to the report of the Roosevelt League...

SECOND JURY FAILS TO CONVICT CONSTABLE

The jury which has been trying John McMahon, Register of Hudson County, and John Daly, a constable and searcher in the Register's office, upon an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the town of North Bergen...

DEWEY UNVEILS STATUE

John Paul Jones Honored by Monument Dedicated at Washington

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The statue of John Paul Jones, first great commander of the American Navy, showing him as he stood on the deck of the Bon Homme Richard in her fight with the Serapis off the coast of England about 130 years ago, was unveiled here today...

BITUMINOUS MINERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—At the international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America it is announced that, although the exact figures are not yet available, the returns show that approximately 121,000 votes were cast at the referendum held on April 10 and that of this number 52,000 were in favor of ratifying the agreement entered into at Cleveland between the bituminous operators and representatives of the miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania...

NO FRANCO-SPANISH ROW

MADRID, April 17.—Premier Canalejas says he cannot understand the fears expressed in regard to a possible rupture with France over the Moroccan negotiations. He said he sincerely believed that a great step forward had been made and that a complete agreement would be reached.

REFERENDUM DEFEATED

BOSTON, April 17.—The resolve for an initiative and referendum by amendment of the Massachusetts constitution was defeated in the House today by a vote of 142 to 77, lacking four votes of the necessary two-thirds.

TROOPS REVOLT IN FEZ

TANGLIER, April 17.—The native troops in Fez have mutinied and part of the population has joined in the uprising. There is great anxiety here as to the outcome.

GAS KILLS SALESMAN

Joseph Beck, a salesman, 26 years old, who had a furnished room in the house of Mrs. Annie Donovan, at 801 Driggs avenue, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday of asphyxiation. Beck was in bed and the gas had escaped from a partly open burner. An ambulance surgeon from the Williamsburg Hospital said the man had been dead for several hours.

STARVES TO DEATH ON PIER

The body of a man who apparently starved to death was found yesterday huddled in the corner of Pier 48, East River. There was nothing on the body or in the clothing to identify the man. An ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital said death was caused by starvation.

DECK FALL FATAL TO WORKER

Frederick Brady, a coal passer on the steamship Moltke, fell from the top of a tank on the deck of the steamship as she lay at her pier in Hoboken yesterday and was instantly killed.

PARTY MEETING SUNDAY

There will be a general membership meeting of Local New York, Sunday, April 21, 2 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 247 East 44th street. The work before the national convention of the Socialist party will be considered.

MORRIS HILQUIT AND MOSES OPPENHEIMER WILL LEAD DISCUSSION

Only party members in good standing will be admitted, and cards will have to be shown at the door.

ANTHRACITE MEET TO CONTINUE TODAY

Subcommittee of Miners and Operators Still Discuss Settlement

The conferences between the subcommittee of the United Mine Workers and the anthracite operators, which are being held for the purpose of settling the grievances of the miners continued at the Union League Club yesterday and the situation remained the same.

CONGRESS TO PROBE TITANIC DISASTER

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The sinking of the Titanic was discussed at length today by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. No other business was transacted and the unprecedented marine disaster was the sole topic under consideration.

DISPATCH AUTHORITY FOR THE STEAMSHIP CARPATHIA

Another which was widely circulated by an extra edition of an evening paper, described the collision of the Titanic with the iceberg, saying that the ship at ten knots speed struck so hard that her framework buckled and the water poured in all the compartments save those in the mid-section. It was a story of panic and terrible scenes following instantly on the crash, but the White Star Line officials said they had received no such report and gave it no credence.

REPORT WHICH PERSISTED, WHICH CARRIED WITH IT SOME HOPE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT SEEN THE NAMES OF RELATIVES OR FRIENDS OF THE LOST

Another which was widely circulated by an extra edition of an evening paper, described the collision of the Titanic with the iceberg, saying that the ship at ten knots speed struck so hard that her framework buckled and the water poured in all the compartments save those in the mid-section. It was a story of panic and terrible scenes following instantly on the crash, but the White Star Line officials said they had received no such report and gave it no credence.

TITANIC DISASTER LACKING DETAILS

Despite Many Alleged First Hand Reports, the World Is Still Awaiting Arrival of Carpathia for Real Story.

TOTAL DEATH ROLL MORE THAN 1,300

Little News of Ocean Catastrophe to Be Obtained at Offices of White Star Company—City Prepares to Aid Steerage Survivors.

Far out at sea near the Cunarder Carpathia and near her sad company of survivors of the Titanic tragedy, the cruisers Chester and Salem were sending late last night to the government wireless station at Newport a full list of those that were saved after the great White Star liner crushed herself against an iceberg and dropped to the ocean floor.

But the halting wireless, blurred and confused all day, still withheld from the world the details so eagerly sought, supplying nothing on which hope might feed. All along the coast wireless operators listened tensely for the first whisper from the sea that would release the story of the Titanic's collision, of the dreadful hours that followed for the women and children who were surely dead as well as those who are surely living. The suspense for the thousands waiting in this city for any scrap of news was hardly to be endured, but no hint of the facts could be gleaned from the troubled air.

Electrical storms, a conflict of messages, the inability of the Marconi Company to connect with the Carpathia while the cruisers were talking with her, the impossibility of any news trickling landward until the list of survivors had been relayed to the government station at President Taft's orders—all these things operated to sustain anxiety, and aggravate suspense.

The only source of news of the sea's greatest disaster, the Carpathia, remained silent until late last night in reply to the insistent requests of the Chester for names of the living and for information as to the circumstances of the collision and foundering. The Cunarder, for some reason that mystified those awaiting for intelligence, was receiving messages, but not answering them. It is known that a wireless for J. Bruce Ismay, the managing director of the White Star Line, congratulating him on his escape, was relayed through the station at Newport to the Carpathia, and it was understood at Newport that the message was sent from the line.

Chester Told to "Keep Out"

Hurrying toward the Carpathia at a twenty-four-knot speed, the Chester used her powerful wireless all day, striving to communicate with the Cunarder. She asked for a complete list of the survivors and for such information as would throw light on the disaster, but for hours her appeals were disregarded. The wireless man at the Boston Navy Yard, with his ear keen for Carpathia tidings, heard that ship tell the Chester to "keep out," that the Carpathia would not work with the Chester, but only with the station at Siasconset. The Chester flashed landward the disappointing news that she was doing her best to talk to the Carpathia but that her requests had been refused.

It was not until 8:30 p. m. that the cruiser finally succeeded in establishing communication. About that time the United Wireless Company sent out orders to have all commercial messages stopped in order to permit the Carpathia to get messages through. Shortly afterward the Carpathia sent four messages to the Chester which were relayed by that ship to the scout cruiser Salem which was much nearer land. On account of atmospheric conditions the messages could not be picked up.

The Marconi stations at 9 p. m. were laboring to obtain information from the Carpathia, but they found that the cruiser's wireless blocked them and prevented their hearing what the Carpathia was sending to Siasconset. An hour later conditions had so much improved that the Marconi station at Siasconset reported that the cruisers were at work sending a full list of the names of the survivors to the government station at Newport. The transmission of these names was finished about 10:30 p. m. and then the Marconi operators reached out directly for news from the Cunarder.

What Panic Tales Circulated.

While the Chester and the Salem were talking to the Carpathia, there was no information anywhere that changed definitely the number of those saved. There was nothing positive to indicate that any more or less than about 700 were picked up from the Titanic's boats, or as to whether this figure included members of the crew who manned the boats or excluded them.

In this disturbing silence rumors started the city. One of these placed the loss of life at 2,000, but there was nothing more than an unverified story.

John Marsa, the clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, urges New York Call readers to investigate as to prices and quality of the Spring Baiting and Topping now on sale in his store. Some even as low as 47.50.—Adv.

NO REPORTER WILL BE ALLOWED ON CARPATHIA

CONGRESS TO PROBE TITANIC DISASTER

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The sinking of the Titanic was discussed at length today by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. No other business was transacted and the unprecedented marine disaster was the sole topic under consideration.

Far out at sea near the Cunarder Carpathia and near her sad company of survivors of the Titanic tragedy, the cruisers Chester and Salem were sending late last night to the government wireless station at Newport a full list of those that were saved after the great White Star liner crushed herself against an iceberg and dropped to the ocean floor.

But the halting wireless, blurred and confused all day, still withheld from the world the details so eagerly sought, supplying nothing on which hope might feed. All along the coast wireless operators listened tensely for the first whisper from the sea that would release the story of the Titanic's collision, of the dreadful hours that followed for the women and children who were surely dead as well as those who are surely living. The suspense for the thousands waiting in this city for any scrap of news was hardly to be endured, but no hint of the facts could be gleaned from the troubled air.

Electrical storms, a conflict of messages, the inability of the Marconi Company to connect with the Carpathia while the cruisers were talking with her, the impossibility of any news trickling landward until the list of survivors had been relayed to the government station at President Taft's orders—all these things operated to sustain anxiety, and aggravate suspense.

The only source of news of the sea's greatest disaster, the Carpathia, remained silent until late last night in reply to the insistent requests of the Chester for names of the living and for information as to the circumstances of the collision and foundering. The Cunarder, for some reason that mystified those awaiting for intelligence, was receiving messages, but not answering them. It is known that a wireless for J. Bruce Ismay, the managing director of the White Star Line, congratulating him on his escape, was relayed through the station at Newport to the Carpathia, and it was understood at Newport that the message was sent from the line.

Chester Told to "Keep Out"

Hurrying toward the Carpathia at a twenty-four-knot speed, the Chester used her powerful wireless all day, striving to communicate with the Cunarder. She asked for a complete list of the survivors and for such information as would throw light on the disaster, but for hours her appeals were disregarded. The wireless man at the Boston Navy Yard, with his ear keen for Carpathia tidings, heard that ship tell the Chester to "keep out," that the Carpathia would not work with the Chester, but only with the station at Siasconset. The Chester flashed landward the disappointing news that she was doing her best to talk to the Carpathia but that her requests had been refused.

It was not until 8:30 p. m. that the cruiser finally succeeded in establishing communication. About that time the United Wireless Company sent out orders to have all commercial messages stopped in order to permit the Carpathia to get messages through. Shortly afterward the Carpathia sent four messages to the Chester which were relayed by that ship to the scout cruiser Salem which was much nearer land. On account of atmospheric conditions the messages could not be picked up.

The Marconi stations at 9 p. m. were laboring to obtain information from the Carpathia, but they found that the cruiser's wireless blocked them and prevented their hearing what the Carpathia was sending to Siasconset. An hour later conditions had so much improved that the Marconi station at Siasconset reported that the cruisers were at work sending a full list of the names of the survivors to the government station at Newport. The transmission of these names was finished about 10:30 p. m. and then the Marconi operators reached out directly for news from the Cunarder.

What Panic Tales Circulated.

While the Chester and the Salem were talking to the Carpathia, there was no information anywhere that changed definitely the number of those saved. There was nothing positive to indicate that any more or less than about 700 were picked up from the Titanic's boats, or as to whether this figure included members of the crew who manned the boats or excluded them.

In this disturbing silence rumors started the city. One of these placed the loss of life at 2,000, but there was nothing more than an unverified story.

John Marsa, the clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, urges New York Call readers to investigate as to prices and quality of the Spring Baiting and Topping now on sale in his store. Some even as low as 47.50.—Adv.

CONGRESS TO PROBE TITANIC DISASTER

Has Full Power to Regulate Equipment of Vessels Entering U. S. Ports.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The sinking of the Titanic was discussed at length today by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. No other business was transacted and the unprecedented marine disaster was the sole topic under consideration.

Far out at sea near the Cunarder Carpathia and near her sad company of survivors of the Titanic tragedy, the cruisers Chester and Salem were sending late last night to the government wireless station at Newport a full list of those that were saved after the great White Star liner crushed herself against an iceberg and dropped to the ocean floor.

But the halting wireless, blurred and confused all day, still withheld from the world the details so eagerly sought, supplying nothing on which hope might feed. All along the coast wireless operators listened tensely for the first whisper from the sea that would release the story of the Titanic's collision, of the dreadful hours that followed for the women and children who were surely dead as well as those who are surely living. The suspense for the thousands waiting in this city for any scrap of news was hardly to be endured, but no hint of the facts could be gleaned from the troubled air.

Electrical storms, a conflict of messages, the inability of the Marconi Company to connect with the Carpathia while the cruisers were talking with her, the impossibility of any news trickling landward until the list of survivors had been relayed to the government station at President Taft's orders—all these things operated to sustain anxiety, and aggravate suspense.

The only source of news of the sea's greatest disaster, the Carpathia, remained silent until late last night in reply to the insistent requests of the Chester for names of the living and for information as to the circumstances of the collision and foundering. The Cunarder, for some reason that mystified those awaiting for intelligence, was receiving messages, but not answering them. It is known that a wireless for J. Bruce Ismay, the managing director of the White Star Line, congratulating him on his escape, was relayed through the station at Newport to the Carpathia, and it was understood at Newport that the message was sent from the line.

Chester Told to "Keep Out"

Hurrying toward the Carpathia at a twenty-four-knot speed, the Chester used her powerful wireless all day, striving to communicate with the Cunarder. She asked for a complete list of the survivors and for such information as would throw light on the disaster, but for hours her appeals were disregarded. The wireless man at the Boston Navy Yard, with his ear keen for Carpathia tidings, heard that ship tell the Chester to "keep out," that the Carpathia would not work with the Chester, but only with the station at Siasconset. The Chester flashed landward the disappointing news that she was doing her best to talk to the Carpathia but that her requests had been refused.

It was not until 8:30 p. m. that the cruiser finally succeeded in establishing communication. About that time the United Wireless Company sent out orders to have all commercial messages stopped in order to permit the Carpathia to get messages through. Shortly afterward the Carpathia sent four messages to the Chester which were relayed by that ship to the scout cruiser Salem which was much nearer land. On account of atmospheric conditions the messages could not be picked up.

The Marconi stations at 9 p. m. were laboring to obtain information from the Carpathia, but they found that the cruiser's wireless blocked them and prevented their hearing what the Carpathia was sending to Siasconset. An hour later conditions had so much improved that the Marconi station at Siasconset reported that the cruisers were at work sending a full list of the names of the survivors to the government station at Newport. The transmission of these names was finished about 10:30 p. m. and then the Marconi operators reached out directly for news from the Cunarder.

What Panic Tales Circulated.

While the Chester and the Salem were talking to the Carpathia, there was no information anywhere that changed definitely the number of those saved. There was nothing positive to indicate that any more or less than about 700 were picked up from the Titanic's boats, or as to whether this figure included members of the crew who manned the boats or excluded them.

In this disturbing silence rumors started the city. One of these placed the loss of life at 2,000, but there was nothing more than an unverified story.

John Marsa, the clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, urges New York Call readers to investigate as to prices and quality of the Spring Baiting and Topping now on sale in his store. Some even as low as 47.50.—Adv.

DETAILS OF TITANIC DISASTER LACKING

Despite Many Alleged First Hand Reports, the World Is Still Awaiting Arrival of Carpathia for Real Story.

TOTAL DEATH ROLL MORE THAN 1,300

Little News of Ocean Catastrophe to Be Obtained at Offices of White Star Company—City Prepares to Aid Steerage Survivors.

Far out at sea near the Cunarder Carpathia and near her sad company of survivors of the Titanic tragedy, the cruisers Chester and Salem were sending late last night to the government wireless station at Newport a full list of those that were saved after the great White Star liner crushed herself against an iceberg and dropped to the ocean floor.

But the halting wireless, blurred and confused all day, still withheld from the world the details so eagerly sought, supplying nothing on which hope might feed. All along the coast wireless operators listened tensely for the first whisper from the sea that would release the story of the Titanic's collision, of the dreadful hours that followed for the women and children who were surely dead as well as those who are surely living. The suspense for the thousands waiting in this city for any scrap of news was hardly to be endured, but no hint of the facts could be gleaned from the troubled air.

Electrical storms, a conflict of messages, the inability of the Marconi Company to connect with the Carpathia while the cruisers were talking with her, the impossibility of any news trickling landward until the list of survivors had been relayed to the government station at President Taft's orders—all these things operated to sustain anxiety, and aggravate suspense.

The only source of news of the sea's greatest disaster, the Carpathia, remained silent until late last night in reply to the insistent requests of the Chester for names of the living and for information as to the circumstances of the collision and foundering. The Cunarder, for some reason that mystified those awaiting for intelligence, was receiving messages, but not answering them. It is known that a wireless for J. Bruce Ismay, the managing director of the White Star Line, congratulating him on his escape, was relayed through the station at Newport to the Carpathia, and it was understood at Newport that the message was sent from the line.

Chester Told to "Keep Out"

Hurrying toward the Carpathia at a twenty-four-knot speed, the Chester used her powerful wireless all day, striving to communicate with the Cunarder. She asked for a complete list of the survivors and for such information as would throw light on the disaster, but for hours her appeals were disregarded. The wireless man at the Boston Navy Yard, with his ear keen for Carpathia tidings, heard that ship tell the Chester to "keep out," that the Carpathia would not work with the Chester, but only with the station at Siasconset. The Chester flashed landward the disappointing news that she was doing her best to talk to the Carpathia but that her requests had been refused.

It was not until 8:30 p. m. that the cruiser finally succeeded in establishing communication. About that time the United Wireless Company sent out orders to have all commercial messages stopped in order to permit the Carpathia to get messages through. Shortly afterward the Carpathia sent four messages to the Chester which were relayed by that ship to the scout cruiser Salem which was much nearer land. On account of atmospheric conditions the messages could not be picked up.

The Marconi stations at 9 p. m. were laboring to obtain information from the Carpathia, but they found that the cruiser's wireless blocked them and prevented their hearing what the Carpathia was sending to Siasconset. An hour later conditions had so much improved that the Marconi station at Siasconset reported that the cruisers were at work sending a full list of the names of the survivors to the government station at Newport. The transmission of these names was finished about 10:30 p. m. and then the Marconi operators reached out directly for news from the Cunarder.

What Panic Tales Circulated.

While the Chester and the Salem were talking to the Carpathia, there was no information anywhere that changed definitely the number of those saved. There was nothing positive to indicate that any more or less than about 700 were picked up from the Titanic's boats, or as to whether this figure included members of the crew who manned the boats or excluded them.

In this disturbing silence rumors started the city. One of these placed the loss of life at 2,000, but there was nothing more than an unverified story.

John Marsa, the clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, urges New York Call readers to investigate as to prices and quality of the Spring Baiting and Topping now on sale in his store. Some even as low as 47.50.—Adv.

DISPATCH AUTHORITY FOR THE STEAMSHIP CARPATHIA

Another which was widely circulated by an extra edition of an evening paper, described the collision of the Titanic with the iceberg, saying that the ship at ten knots speed struck so hard that her framework buckled and the water poured in all the compartments save those in the mid-section. It was a story of panic and terrible scenes following instantly on the crash, but the White Star Line officials said they had received no such report and gave it no credence.

REPORT WHICH PERSISTED, WHICH CARRIED WITH IT SOME HOPE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT SEEN THE NAMES OF RELATIVES OR FRIENDS OF THE LOST

Another which was widely circulated by an extra edition of an evening paper, described the collision of the Titanic with the iceberg, saying that the ship at ten knots speed struck so hard that her framework buckled and the water poured in all the compartments save those in the mid-section. It was a story of panic and terrible scenes following instantly on the crash, but the White Star Line officials said they had received no such report and gave it no credence.

TITANIC DISASTER LACKING DETAILS

Despite Many Alleged First Hand Reports, the World Is Still Awaiting Arrival of Carpathia for Real Story.

TOTAL DEATH ROLL MORE THAN 1,300

Little News of Ocean Catastrophe to Be Obtained at Offices of White Star Company—City Prepares to Aid Steerage Survivors.

Far out at sea near the Cunarder Carpathia and near her sad company of survivors of the Titanic tragedy, the cruisers Chester and Salem were sending late last night to the government wireless station at Newport a full list of those that were saved after the great White Star liner crushed herself against an iceberg and dropped to the ocean floor.

But the halting wireless, blurred and confused all day, still withheld from the world the details so eagerly sought, supplying nothing on which hope might feed. All along the coast wireless operators listened tensely for the first whisper from the sea that would release the story of the Titanic's collision, of the dreadful hours that followed for the women and children who were surely dead as well as those who are surely living. The suspense for the thousands waiting in this city for any scrap of news was hardly to be endured, but no hint of the facts could be gleaned from the troubled air.

Electrical storms, a conflict of messages, the inability of the Marconi Company to connect with the Carpathia while the cruisers were talking with her, the impossibility of any news trickling landward until the list of survivors had been relayed to the government station at President Taft's orders—all these things operated to sustain anxiety, and aggravate suspense.

The only source of news of the sea's greatest disaster, the Carpathia, remained silent until late last night in reply to the insistent requests of the Chester for names of the living and for information as to the circumstances of the collision and foundering. The Cunarder, for some reason that mystified those awaiting for intelligence, was receiving messages, but not answering them. It is known that a wireless for J. Bruce Ismay, the managing director of the White Star Line, congratulating him on his escape, was relayed through the station at Newport to the Carpathia, and it was understood at Newport that the message was sent from the line.

Chester Told to "Keep Out"

Hurrying toward the Carpathia at a twenty-four-knot speed, the Chester used her powerful wireless all day, striving to communicate with the Cunarder. She asked for a complete list of the survivors and for such information as would throw light on the disaster, but for hours her appeals were disregarded. The wireless man at the Boston Navy Yard, with his ear keen for Carpathia tidings, heard that ship tell the Chester to "keep out," that the Carpathia would not work with the Chester, but only with the station at Siasconset. The Chester flashed landward the disappointing news that she was doing her best to talk to the Carpathia but that her requests had been refused.

It was not until 8:30 p. m. that the cruiser finally succeeded in establishing communication. About that time the United Wireless Company sent out orders to have all commercial messages stopped in order to permit the Carpathia to get messages through. Shortly afterward the Carpathia sent four messages to the Chester which were relayed by that ship to the scout cruiser Salem which was much nearer land. On account of atmospheric conditions the messages could not be picked up.

The Marconi stations at 9 p. m. were laboring to obtain information from the Carpathia, but they found that the cruiser's wireless blocked them and prevented their hearing what the Carpathia was sending to Siasconset. An hour later conditions had so much improved that the Marconi station at Siasconset reported that the cruisers were at work sending a full list of the names of the survivors to the government station at Newport. The transmission of these names was finished about 10:30 p. m. and then the Marconi operators reached out directly for news from the Cunarder.

What Panic Tales Circulated.

While the Chester and the Salem were talking to the Carpathia, there was no information anywhere that changed definitely the number of those saved. There was nothing positive to indicate that any more or less than about 700 were picked up from the Titanic's boats, or as to whether this figure included members of the crew who manned the boats or excluded them.

In this disturbing silence rumors started the city. One of these placed the loss of life at 2,000, but there was nothing more than an unverified story.

John Marsa, the clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, urges New York Call readers to investigate as to prices and quality of the Spring Baiting and Topping now on sale in his store. Some even as low as 47.50.—Adv.

DISPATCH AUTHORITY FOR THE STEAMSHIP CARPATHIA

Another which was widely circulated by an extra edition of an evening paper, described the collision of the Titanic with the iceberg, saying that the ship at ten knots speed struck so hard that her framework buckled and the water poured in all the compartments save those in the mid-section. It was a story of panic and terrible scenes following instantly on the crash, but the White Star Line officials said they had received no such report and gave it no credence.

REPORT WHICH PERSISTED, WHICH CARRIED WITH IT SOME HOPE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT SEEN THE NAMES OF RELATIVES OR FRIENDS OF THE LOST

Another which was widely circulated by an extra edition of an evening paper, described the collision of the Titanic with the iceberg, saying that the ship at ten knots speed struck so hard that her framework buckled and the water poured in all the compartments save those in the mid-section. It was a story of panic and terrible scenes following instantly on the crash, but the White Star Line officials said they had received no such report and gave it no credence.

TITANIC DISASTER LACKING DETAILS

Despite Many Alleged First Hand Reports, the World Is Still Awaiting Arrival of Carpathia for Real Story.

TOTAL DEATH ROLL MORE THAN 1,300

Little News of Ocean Catastrophe to Be Obtained at Offices of White Star Company—City Prepares to Aid Steerage Survivors.

Far out at sea near the Cunarder Carpathia and near her sad company of survivors of the Titanic tragedy, the cruisers Chester and Salem were sending late last night to the government wireless station at Newport a full list of those that were saved after the great White Star liner crushed herself against an iceberg and dropped to the ocean floor.

But the halting wireless, blurred and confused all day, still withheld from the world the details so eagerly sought, supplying nothing on which hope might feed. All along the coast wireless operators listened tensely for the first whisper from the sea that would release the story of the Titanic's collision, of the dreadful hours that followed for the women and children who were surely dead as well as those who are surely living. The suspense for the thousands waiting in this city for any scrap of news was hardly to be endured, but no hint of the facts could be gleaned from the troubled air.

Electrical storms, a conflict of messages, the inability of the Marconi Company to connect with the Carpathia while the cruisers were talking with her, the impossibility of any news trickling landward until the list of survivors had been relayed to the government station at President Taft's orders—all these things operated to sustain anxiety, and aggravate suspense.

The only source of news of the sea's greatest disaster, the Carpathia, remained silent until late last night in reply to the insistent requests of the Chester for names of the living and for information as to the circumstances of the collision and foundering. The Cunarder, for some reason that mystified those awaiting for intelligence, was receiving messages, but not answering them. It is known that a wireless for J. Bruce Ismay, the managing director of the White Star Line, congratulating him on his escape



the tragedy, followed by the knowledge that the younger sister of the Olympic went to the bottom while this great vessel was rushing to her aid at top speed and hoping against hope that she would get there on time, has stunned all on board.

"The captain's seat in the dining saloon, his cabin, everything about the Olympic is a reminder of Captain Smith, first commander of the Olympic, who lost his life on the bridge of the sister ship.

"There is little talking among the passengers. In hushed whispers passengers and sailors alike discuss the tragedy which is brought squarely home to every one here.

"Since the word was received that the Titanic had struck a berg the apprehension has been very great.

"As soon as Captain Haddock received the first wireless word of the disaster, he turned the Olympic's prow toward the scene and sent her ahead at full speed.

"There was hope that we might arrive in time.

"That hope was shattered when we got into wireless reach of the Carpathia and the full news of the tragedy was received.

"The word of the tragedy shocked and appalled every one. The Olympic's orchestra was hushed. The instruments were put into their cases and will not be heard again on this voyage at least.

"The helplessness of all was apparent. This was best shown by the heavy contributions made to the fund for the sailors and their dependents which was immediately raised.

"After remaining almost stationary most of Tuesday, relaying with melancholy exactitude the list of survivors from the Carpathia, Captain Haddock ordered to proceed on his voyage.

"Not until then was use of the wireless permitted for any other purposes."

None save Captain Haddock of the Olympic, his wireless operator, the officers of the Carpathia, and the White Star Line knew whether the Carpathia told the Olympic the full story of the collision and what happened in the dreadful hours while the women and children who were saved along with a few of the men waited, chilled and exhausted, near the spot where the Titanic had plunged to her grave.

Maddening Uncertainty.

The maddening uncertainty of the whole business—the inability to know for certain how many were saved as well as to find out if the list supplied by the Carpathia was accurate and complete, and to learn if other ships had picked up any survivors—lasted all day. The White Star officials could not answer the multitude of questions poured on them by the hundreds who besieged their offices at Broadway yesterday seeking for scraps of news as to their loved ones. All that Franklin and his associates could say was that they had heard nothing new since morning, and that there was little on which to base the hope that the extent of the disaster would be decreased when details are known.

The curious story that floated down from the North that the British steamship Bruce, on her way to Cape Breton, had patched together from many intercepted wireless messages, an account of what happened when the Titanic collided with an iceberg, was not generally accepted here for the reason that steamship officials could not understand the Bruce's ability to get the story when no details were obtainable here. As the Bruce had it, the Titanic struck with such force that she practically crumpled up, rearing high and tearing her bottom open on jagged ice. Flooding of all compartments save those in the midsection, was simultaneous, according to this story. Boats were lowered at once and with little confusion and as many of the women and children, with a few men, were lowered over the side. To the others, this story has its death came in the darkness, for the shock of collision had dismantled the electrical machinery.

A related private message from the Carpathia that was received here yesterday said, "All the women are safe." Since it appears that all the women passengers of the Titanic did not get into the boats, the message was interpreted to mean that all of the women who were rescued are in good condition. A story was widely current yesterday that the news of the extent of the Titanic disaster reached here as early as 10 a. m. on Monday morning, although it was not given out by the White Star Line until 7 p. m. The Carpathia reached the scene of the

C. M. Hays and I. Straus, Conspicuous Victims of The Ill-Fated Titanic



CHARLES M. HAYS



ISIDOR STRAUS

Charles Melville Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Isidor Straus, a New York merchant, were among the victims of the Titanic tragedy.

collision and foundering about 9 a. m. on Monday, so far as it is known now, which would make it possible, of course, for the news to get here before noon. Homer T. Stead, an official of the Cunard Line, said that a personal friend, who called on him on Tuesday morning, said that the fate of the Titanic had been known here the day before at 10 o'clock in the morning. Stead's friend was under pledge, he told the Cunard official, to keep the fact secret. This story was positively denied by P. A. S. Franklin and the White Star Line. Franklin insisted that the first he knew of the extent of the disaster was on Monday night.

Death List Uncertain.

The exact number of dead will probably not be ascertained until the Carpathia arrives. The official list of the passengers of the Titanic contained 2,178 names, of whom only 883 are believed to be saved. Thus the total death list will reach at least 1,310, with the probability of more being added as the list of rescued is completed. The cabin list of survivors shows that 166 are missing, 195 survivors being reported. In the second cabin 302 are missing, with 116 safe on board the Carpathia. This makes a total in the two cabins of 371 missing and 311 saved. The indications are that several hundred steerage passengers will be saved, as well as about 100 of the crew that manned the boats.

Of the officers of the mammoth ocean liner it is undoubtedly true that her veteran commander, Capt. E. J. Smith, stayed by his ship till the last and went with her to the bottom. The latest wireless from Captain Haddock, of the Olympic, states that the second, third, fourth and fifth officers and the second wireless operator were saved. These undoubtedly got off from the ship in charge of the various boats. The chief wireless operator, John G. Phillips, probably went down at his post, his fingers on the wireless key while he endeavored frantically to summon aid across the long stretches of water to the doomed leviathan of the ocean.

England Starts Fund. Relief funds for the Titanic sufferers have also been started by the Lord Mayor of London and by Mayor Gaynor in New York. Those who will need help most are the unfortunates left without means of support by the sinking ship that carried down the ones on whom they were dependent. Flags on City Hall and all other borough and city buildings in New York went down to half-mast yesterday, as well as those on every craft in the harbor.

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Exchange a resolution of regret and sorrow was unanimously adopted. The American Seamen's Friend Society sent out an appeal yesterday for funds for the surviving sailors of the Titanic. The society believes that it took probably sixty or seventy seamen to save the passenger survivors, and it points out that these men will get back to America with nothing left but a water soaked suit and a little pay. The money should be sent to the American Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall street.

Mayor Gaynor had promised to open the baseball season today at the Polo Grounds by pitching the first ball. He sent word to the management of the Giants that he would not attend the game. It was explained for the Mayor that he felt, as the head of the municipal administration, that it would be improper for him, in view of the grief which has been brought to so many families of the city, to be present at the game.

Many postponements of meetings and dinners have resulted from the Titanic disaster. Frederick Townsend Martin is arranging for a memorial mass meeting for those who lost their lives on the Titanic. He has obtained the use of the Broadway Theater through the courtesy of the Shuberts for next Sunday evening. The meeting, as it is planned, will be both in memoriam and to discuss immediate international legislation whereby a repetition of the disaster

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE TO CARE FOR TITANIC SURVIVORS

Fund Started Both Here and Abroad to Alleviate Sufferings of Steerage Passengers—Entire Civilized World Mourns for Loss of Life.

When the Carpathia arrives tonight or tomorrow morning her company will find that everything that sympathy and forethought could suggest will have been done to facilitate their landing and progress toward their homes.

Nobody will be allowed to board the Cunard until she makes her pier, and everything possible will be done to protect the survivors from intrusion and to ease as much as possible those bearing special passes will be admitted in the White Star pier.

Following the suggestions of Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, of 59 West 9th street, wife of General Henry, Surveyor of the Port of New York, an organization was founded yesterday which will aid the destitute steerage survivors of the Titanic. Thirty women met at the home of Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, at 9 Lexington avenue, and organized the New York City Women's Relief Committee. Mrs. Henry presided at the meeting, and within a short time nearly \$3,000 had been subscribed to the fund.

Fund for Survivors. The subscriptions were as follows: Mrs. Russell Sage, \$500; Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, 250; Mrs. Wilbur Fiske, 150; Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 50; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 50; James Herman Aldrich, 100; Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, 50; Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, 200; Miss Mary Taber, 20; Mrs. Wyckoff Lee, 10; J. Mortimer Lichtenauer, 10; Miss Katherine Hubbard, Chicago, 20; Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, 50; Miss Alice Kauser, 50; Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, 100; The Misses Hewitt, 100; Gordon Knox Bell, 10; The Evening World, 1,000; Cash, 15; Miss Katherine Hubbard, of Chicago, 50; Miss Alice Kauser, 50; Mr. William Halpin, 10; Mrs. Winifred Holt, 10; Samuel Craig, 50; Cash, 10.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt was elected honorary president of the committee. Mrs. Nelson H. Henry will be chairman and treasurer of the Finance Committee. She will be assisted by Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and Mrs. E. H. Harriman. Mrs. Aldrich will receive money contributions at her home, 150 West 9th street.

A Housing Committee was also organized by the Relief Committee, which will arrange for the living quarters of the women and children of the Titanic's steerage, as well as a clothing committee. All donations of clothing, particularly underwear, shoes and stockings, will be received by Mrs. Paul Dana, at 1-A Fifth avenue.

The destitute survivors, as soon as they are landed, will be divided into three groups, each to be taken care of separately. Married women without children will be classed with girls, women and their husbands and children form another division, and the third group will be composed of married women with children.

At a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society yesterday Judge Leon Sanders, president of the society, was authorized to appoint a committee instructed to extend the facilities of the organization to those survivors of the steamer Titanic who will be in need, regardless of race, creed or nationality, and provide shelter, food, clothing, and all other necessities for their immediate relief. They will meet the Carpathia upon arrival and co-operate with all other agencies in assisting surviving immigrants. The House of the Society, maintained by the Society at 229-231 East Broadway, will be able to care for at least fifty of the survivors.

As soon as the volunteers have gathered enough passengers to fill an omnibus they will be taken away to various charitable homes which have already agreed to receive certain numbers of survivors.

England Starts Fund. Relief funds for the Titanic sufferers have also been started by the Lord Mayor of London and by Mayor Gaynor in New York. Those who will need help most are the unfortunates left without means of support by the sinking ship that carried down the ones on whom they were dependent. Flags on City Hall and all other borough and city buildings in New York went down to half-mast yesterday, as well as those on every craft in the harbor. At the annual meeting of the Maritime Exchange a resolution of regret and sorrow was unanimously adopted. The American Seamen's Friend Society sent out an appeal yesterday for funds for the surviving sailors of the Titanic. The society believes that it took probably sixty or seventy seamen to save the passenger survivors, and it points out that these men will get back to America with nothing left but a water soaked suit and a little pay. The money should be sent to the American Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall street. Mayor Gaynor had promised to open the baseball season today at the Polo Grounds by pitching the first ball. He sent word to the management of the Giants that he would not attend the game. It was explained for the Mayor that he felt, as the head of the municipal administration, that it would be improper for him, in view of the grief which has been brought to so many families of the city, to be present at the game. Many postponements of meetings and dinners have resulted from the Titanic disaster. Frederick Townsend Martin is arranging for a memorial mass meeting for those who lost their lives on the Titanic. He has obtained the use of the Broadway Theater through the courtesy of the Shuberts for next Sunday evening. The meeting, as it is planned, will be both in memoriam and to discuss immediate international legislation whereby a repetition of the disaster

may be averted. Many well known citizens and several clergymen will be invited to attend and speak. Martin is trying to arrange with the authorities on Governors Island for the Military Band to attend and play a funeral dirge.

The doors will be thrown open to the public at 7:45 p. m., and the meeting will begin half an hour later. Numerous messages of condolence have been received by the White Star Line, among them an expression of sympathy from the Emperor of Germany who telegraphed to the London office of the line.

"Deeply grieved by the sad news of the terrible disaster which has befallen your line, I send you the expression of my deepest sympathy, and also with all those who mourn the loss of relatives and friends.

Messages of Condolence. WASHINGTON, April 17.—Messages of condolence on account of the Titanic disaster were received today by President Taft from King George of England and King Albert of Belgium.

"The Queen and I are anxious to assure you and the American nation of the great sorrow which we experience at the terrible loss of life that has occurred among the American citizens as well as among my own subjects by the foundering of the Titanic.

"Our two countries are so intimately allied by the ties of friendship and brotherhood that any misfortune which affects the one must necessarily affect the other, and on the present terrible occasion they are both equally sufferers.

"GEORGE R. and I. "Sandringham." King Albert of Belgium called: "I beg your excellency to accept my deepest condolence on the occasion of the frightful catastrophe to the Titanic, which has caused such mourning in the American nation.

LONDON, April 18.—The morning papers print the Lord Mayor's appeal for aid for the sufferers by the Titanic disaster.

The Daily Mail makes a special appeal to the women of England in behalf of the fatherless children, the widows and necessitous dependents of the men who perished with such sublime courage and self-sacrificing devotion.

It heads a list itself with \$2,500 and announces that it has received the following contributions: From Mrs. Percy Edgar, \$2,500; Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, \$1,050; Lady Decies, \$125; Lady Barrymore, \$100; Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, \$50 and other smaller sums.

Other subscriptions to the Mansion House fund were: The Shipping Federation, \$10,000; Edward C. Granfelt, \$5,000; Speyer Bros., \$5,250; Rothschild and Company, \$2,625, and the Barings, \$2,500.

Royalty Contributions. King George sent 500 guineas (\$2,625) to the fund. The Queen contributed 250 guineas (\$1,312.25). Queen Alexandra sent 20 guineas (\$1,050).

Many shipping firms are contributing to the fund. The Daily Telegraph announces the receipt of \$5,575 from numerous subscribers.

Oscar Hammerstein made an offer to the Lord Mayor of a benefit performance for the sufferers at his London Opera House. Hammerstein said in his letter that when he submitted the suggestion to the artists who will participate in the performance they expressed their sympathy with the object and unanimous consent was immediately forthcoming.

Sir Thomas Crosby, the Lord Mayor, gratefully accepted the offer and suggested that a matinee in the form of a concert would be the most suitable and appropriate performance and also the one most likely to appeal to Londoners.

ROME, April 17.—Mayor Nathan has sent a letter to the American Embassy expressing the condolences of the City of Rome to the loss of many Americans in the Titanic disaster.

Both Pope Pius and King Victor Emmanuel have expressed their deep sympathy for the victims of the Titanic disaster.

Among the passengers were several American citizens who were known personally to the King and the Pope, as they were recently received by them in private audience.

Two of the Survivors of the Disaster to the White Star Liner Titanic



J. BRUCE ISMAY



MRS. H. D. HARRIS

Among those being brought here by the Cunard liner Carpathia, which picked up those of the Titanic's passengers who escaped the wreck in lifeboats, are Joseph Bruce Ismay and Mrs. Henry B. Harris. Ismay is managing director of the White Star Line, to which the Titanic belonged. He is 49 years old. Mrs. Harris is the widow of Henry B. Harris, one of America's leading theatrical managers and producers. Harris was one of the victims of the Titanic catastrophe.

STEAMER AGROUND WITH 200 PASSENGERS

HALIFAX, April 17.—Wireless messages for help from the steamer Earl Grey, which plies between Charleston, Prince Edward Island, and Pictou, Nova Scotia, were received this afternoon. She is aground off Cape Bohn, and has 200 passengers aboard.

The government boat Minto was sent to her assistance and the passengers were taken off by her. She reached Pictou tonight with passengers and mails from the Earl Grey. The Minto reports the Earl Grey ashore, with little sign of water forward. The Minto and steamer Lady Sybil leave tomorrow morning to try and pull the Grey off.

MARSHAL SEIZES BUTTER

Henkel Confiscates 30,000 Pounds of Spoiled Article.

United States Marshal William Henkel went to Pier 23, North River, yesterday and seized 30,000 pounds of spoiled butter, which had been consigned by the Scherhorn & Shotwell Company, of Chicago, to Fred D. Oetjin Company, of this city.

The seizure was made on the authority of libel papers filed in the Federal District Court by Assistant United States Attorney Pratt on orders from Washington.

The butter was refused by the Oetjin company and, leaving it in the possession of the West Shore Railroad, that concern notified the Washington authorities.

KNOX JUNKET ENDED

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary of State Knox returned to Washington this afternoon, after two months' round of "friendly calls" on the Republics of Central America and the Caribbean. The Knox party arrived at the Washington Navy Yard a few minutes after 3 o'clock on board the President's yacht Sylph. The Secretary and members of his family accompanying him went at once to the Knox residence.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD WILL MEET SURVIVORS OF WRECK

According to the latest advice received by the Cunard Line the steamer Carpathia, with survivors from the Titanic should arrive at Sandy Hook and get to the Cunard pier between 10:30 and 11 o'clock tonight, assuming that weather conditions are such that Captain Rostron, of the Carpathia, will venture a run through Ambrose Channel and up the bay. All restrictions on making a quick entry into port have been removed by the Federal officials. The boat will not be boarded by customs men, and there will be no immigration inspectors.

Everything possible was done yesterday to remove any obstacle that might delay the landing of the rescued from the Titanic. The cruisers Salem and Chester (the latter was in wireless communication yesterday with the Carpathia) will act as a convoy for the Carpathia and Secretary of the Treasury Loeb sent word to the office of Collector Loeb that he would do away with the necessity of the presence of revenue cutters. Commissioner of Immigration Williams announced that the usual rules covering the inspection of steerage passengers, should there be any of the Titanic among the survivors, would be waived and immigration inspectors will be on hand to help in every way. Officers of the White Star Line will be at the Cunard pier to assist the Titanic passengers, to see that they are taken to the hotels if they have not homes in this

Advertisement for McCann's Hats, 210 Bowery, Opp. Rivington St. Spring styles now ready.

OFFICIALS OF LINE CONTINUE SECRETIVE

Little Information Given to Sorrowing Relatives of Titanic's Victims.

The peculiar secretive tactics adopted by the White Star Line since the accident to the Titanic continued yesterday, when, after giving out a supplementary list of the rescued with the announcement that it had been received by wireless, the company denied that it had so been received. The general passenger agent said it was compiled by checking up the data that was received, and which had been relayed to land by the Olympic. This followed a demand that information be made public of the condition of the survivors on the Carpathia all of whom are known to have suffered greatly from exposure before being rescued.

"We are not in communication with the Carpathia and have not been since yesterday," said the line officials. The result has been bitter criticisms, especially in view of the knowledge that among the men saved is J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the line. His presence on the Carpathia was believed by many to be responsible for the failure of the Carpathia to send the details of the wreck. There was also much criticism among relatives who had lost loved ones because Ismay had not remained with the ship, but the officers of the line claimed that he had gone with the boats because it was deemed necessary to have someone in authority in charge.

There were not as many inquiries at the offices of the line yesterday so far as the first and second cabin passengers were concerned, but many thronged the third class offices. Most of these were young couples who were expecting aged parents, for whose passage money they had toiled long and laboriously. Then there were stalwart workers who were expecting the steamer to take them home for them in the "Promised Land."

There was little information for any of them since the officials had not yet completed the comparisons of the list of the saved with the steerage lists just received. Some of the inquirers could not make themselves understood by the clerks and their grief was great. At times men or women would break from the line almost fainting and with tears running down their cheeks. Many sustained themselves with hope because the entire list of the survivors was not yet available and forced themselves to believe that eventually their loved ones would be saved.

P. A. Franklin said that the company was very anxious to get the names of the third class passengers and the crew of the Titanic who were on the Carpathia. There had been made inquiries from England asking about members of the crew.

ARREST LATHERS AFTER CLASH

Five Men Charged With Participating in a Row With Seals.

Joseph Tidanos, of 28 Monroe street; Baptisto Maropoli, a lather, of 315 East 12th street; Vallari Rosario, a lather, of 410 East 101st street; Adolf Panarillo, of 318 East 13th street, and Ignarano Gaspare, a lather, of 528 East 14th street, were arrested yesterday afternoon near the subway station at 152d street and Broadway. The three are charged with inciting to riot, and the latter two with disorderly conduct.

They were arrested for participating in a clash with about thirty nonunion lathers, who were being escorted by policemen from a building under construction at 543 and 545 West 157th street, the only nonunion job in the city.

MERCY FOR SUFFRAGETTES

LONDON, April 17.—The Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, announced in the House of Commons today that the suffragette prisoners will be allowed certain privileges, among which are a parcel of food weekly from the outside, lighter forms of prison labor, monthly visits from friends and permission to write letters every fortnight.

DIES IN BURNING WRECK

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 17.—Mexico Northwestern passenger train bound for Chihuahua from Juarez was wrecked by spreading rails and burned last night thirty-five miles south of Juarez. M. Vario, the postal clerk, burned to death in his car. All passengers and trainmen, over thirty, were injured, but there were no other fatalities.

Advertisement for White Rose Geylon Tea, Double Strength Saves Half.

DEMAND SIGNING OF BILL FOR 54 HOURS

Mass Meeting Puts Limiting of Working Week Up to Governor Dix.

A mass meeting in the interests of the fifty-four hour bill for women and children in factories, which is now in the hands of Governor Dix awaiting his signature in order that it may become a law, was held last night at Webster Hall, under the auspices of the Allied Printing Trades Union and the Garment Workers' Union and other organizations.

Senator McManus, the father of the bill, was the principal speaker of the evening and exploited the occasion excellently for his own political purpose. One dominant idea was very conspicuous throughout the entire speech and that was, "I did it." "The Democrats were all in favor of it and the Republicans were bitterly against it." He further stated: "Labor should feel proud that they came to a year when at last it became possible to get the Legislatures to do something for them."

After having related the miserable conditions under which the women and children in the canning industry were working, where children ten years of age work from thirteen to sixteen hours a day at the rate of four cents per hour, he flattered himself at having put a loophole into the bill which would permit the canning industry to employ its women and children for more than fifty-four hours per week for four months in the year. This because the goods were of a perishable nature. It did not occur to the worthy Senator that this condition could be remedied by employing additional help in the busy season instead of working the women and children inhuman hours.

McManus was followed by Mrs. Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League, who nearly made the audience off its feet and made the Senator feel pretty uncomfortable by pointing out the fact that this bill had been up before the Legislature for many years past and in particular two years ago when the Democrats (the friends of labor) had a majority in both houses of the Legislature, and had a good opportunity to pass the bill without any opposition. But, they did not wake up until they saw that they had lost the support of the workers. She told the Senator that his entire speech was nothing else but political hypocrisy, that he knew very well that the Governor will not sign this bill, as he himself is an employer of women and children who work more than fifty-four hours a week.

Peter J. Brady, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades who acted as chairman, gently suggested that the opportunity was near when the Senator could be rewarded for his activities on behalf of labor, by being re-elected to the Senate.

NINE MORE MACHINE TRUST DEFENDANTS OUT

BOSTON, April 17.—Nine of the corporations in the suit of the United States Government for the dissolution of United Shoe Machinery Company were today to be defendants on motion presented by United States District Attorney French and Special Assistant Attorney General Gregg. Judge Dodge, in the District Court, granted the motion.

The concerns upon which favorable action was taken are Thomas G. Fox Company, United Aul and Needle Company, United Fast Color Eyelid Company, S. A. Felton & Son Company, Campbell-Bosworth Machinery Company, Boston Blacking Company, J. C. B. & Co., Inc., the Rimmen Eysen Company and the S. O. & C. Corporation. All the nine companies deny the allegations contained in the Government's suit. They are mainly manufacturers of shoe findings.

JAPS AND RUSSIANS IN ON BIG CHINA LOAN

LONDON, April 17.—Russia and Japan have formally accepted the invitation of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany to share the \$300,000,000 loan to China.

These two powers stipulate in agreement that this will not prejudice their interests in Manchuria, Mongolia and West China.

It is understood that a conference will be held shortly to arrange matters.

PARIS HAS DARK DAY

Total Eclipse of Sun Doubles Length of City's Night.

PARIS, April 17.—The night of Paris lasted twenty-four hours yesterday. A total eclipse of the sun was the city twenty-four hours of darkness. The eclipse was total at ten minutes after noon and at that time the city was in total darkness. The sun and the stars could be seen only from the tops of the tallest buildings. The sun was kept busy making measurements. Several made measurements in balloons to secure a better view of the eclipse.

TWO DIE TO SAVE BROTHER

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 17.—While trying to save two boys periled on a high tension wire, W. W. Webster and Don Sutton were shocked to death. One of the boys was seriously burned. The other was playing follow the leader, climbing the top of the tower.



# WOMEN ABUSED BY UTICA MILL FOREMAN

### In Affidavits Operatives Describe Brutal Attacks and Exploitation.

UTICA, N. Y., April 17.—Tales of exploitation and abuse equaling the slavery days before the war were told here today by women workers employed in the New York Mills near this city and now on strike. Affidavits of actual assault upon women by foremen have been filed with the County Clerk of Oneida County by Katie Kosmider and Mary Lapata, two operatives. The latter swears in the course of her recital:

On the 2d of February, 1910, I went to the room where they get bobbins of thread to fill machines and the second boss, Orra Patrick, came to me and said "Get out of here, you damned Polack. My wife wants some of that fine yarn. You can't have it." After he said this I started to get some of the yarn and when I reached over to get some of the yarn out of the box he took hold of me and threw me over the box. There were some nails in the box, and my arm got caught in the nails and was severely cut on the wrist of my right hand and also the right arm was cut and lacerated.

The next day after my hand was cut, as stated, I was unable to go to work, but I went to work the second day after that and was discharged. The reason assigned for my discharge was that I should have come to work the day before.

Describing the inhuman treatment to which she had been subjected, Katie Kosmider declared as follows:

On March 20, 1911, I asked the flier, the party who fixes the machines and attends to that work, to fix my machine and at the time that I asked to have my machine fixed I brought with me a tool and showed it to the flier, and he abused me and struck me across the face and on the back with a strap. I then made complaint of the abuse perpetrated on me by Boss Caryl, who discharged me. After I was discharged by Caryl I went to the weaving room in the same mill and tried to obtain employment, and Caryl, after he had ascertained that I made application for employment as stated, went to the foreman, or party in charge of said department, and told him not to employ me. I understand the custom to be, as it has been explained to me, that when a person is discharged the boss of the department making the discharge goes to the heads of each of the departments of all the mills in New York Mills and explains that such person has been discharged.

Charles A. Miles, general organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, stated today that all the workers are standing as firm as a rock. Their loyalty, unselfishness, and sacrifice for each other is a constant reminder to me.

"There is no brass band, no banners waving in the breeze, yet never was an army more true to their leaders, and determined to march on to victory than are these poor, ragged, half-starved cotton workers," said Miles.

"I shall make every possible effort to feed our people, and carry the fight to a successful conclusion. There is one sure thing, if the mill owners didn't know the poor tolling workers in their mills before, they will know something of them before we get through with this fight, and respect them accordingly."

"It is essentially a 'hunger strike' with all the sorrow and suffering consequent upon such struggles of the workers for 'the right to live, and to live right.'"

"The company has imported a few poor, ignorant specimens of humanity as strikebreakers, and have the 200 or more to protect the square-chinned thugs, to protect the 'Holy Rights of Property,' and if occasion offers, batter the unholy heads of humanity."

**CALLAHAN THE HATTER.** Established 50 years. 146 BOWERY.

**WHERE TO DINE.** **MAX KRAUSZ** CAFE AND RESTAURANT. 65 EAST 67TH STREET, NEW YORK. Open Day and Night.

**Cafe Monopol** VIENNA RESTAURANT. 145 2d Ave., cor. 5th St.

**George Oberdorfer** 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street

**Pharmacist** THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

**TRUSSMAKER.** **HENRY FRAHME** Trussmaker 1499 THIRD AVENUE, bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Lastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All stock guaranteed.

**H. ROSENBLUM** 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Mars.

**L. BERGER** EXPERT SIGN MAKER 22 West 116th St.

# BOSTON WELCOMES GERMAN SOCIALIST

### Union Men of the Hub Tender Hearty Reception to Karl Legien Upon Arrival There.

BOSTON, April 17.—Karl R. Legien, president of the Federation of Trade Unions of Germany, one of the Socialist representatives in the Reichstag, and the secretary of the International Secretariat of the World's Trade Unions, arrived in Boston this morning, accompanied by President Gompers of the A. F. of L.

The visitors were met upon their arrival by a special committee of the Boston C. L. U. and later the German delegate went to Quincy to call on James Duncan, first vice-president of the A. F. of L. He and President Gompers both addressed the National Convention of Granite Cutters, which is in session at Quincy.

This afternoon Gompers and Legien conferred with President Short of the Building Trades Department on the present strikes in this city to enforce the decision regarding the amalgamation of the International Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Helpers so that there will be only one pipe-fitting union in the country and thus eliminate the friction of the two.

Tonight, in Wells Memorial Building, Legien and Gompers were tendered a reception by the Boston unions, under the auspices of the Boston C. L. U. and both addressed a mass meeting of the Boston trade unionists.

# TWO GIRLS OF ERIN FOUND HOMELESS

### Policeman Shumway, of the Tremont Avenue Station was at Tremont and Third Avenues, the Bronx, yesterday, when two young women carrying suitcases came up to him and between sobs begged him to show them some place where they could sleep. They were good looking girls, with rich Irish brogues.

They told Shumway they had been in this country three months, and until last week were employed as maids by a family in West 96th street. The family went away and the girls moved into the home of a friend, Mrs. Martin, at 4088 Third avenue, to stay until they had found a new place of employment.

Late at night, they said, Martin came home, drove them from bed, made them dress and pack their grips and chased them out into the street. The girls were sent to the Morrisania station, where Mrs. Sullivan, the matron, took them in charge.

They were taken before Magistrate Kernochan, in the Morrisania Court. They said they were Annie O'Brien, 18, and Molly Delaney, 20 years old. On the way out Policeman Shumway succeeded in making one of the girls accept "the loan of a half dollar" for carfare. Their story aroused the sympathies of every one in the courtroom, and the girls carried with them the addresses of a dozen places where they might expect to get work.

# WEALTHY BOSS BUYS GUN TO SLAY SELF

Charles Bruno, 67 years old, millionaire head of the firm of Charles Bruno & Son, Incorporated, manufacturers of musical instruments, at 356 Broadway, shot himself in the head yesterday in his office and died instantly. The cause of the act was given as ill health. He was a widower, and lived with his married daughter, Mrs. Catherine Olney, at 125 Riverside drive.

Bruno arrived at his office as usual. After looking over some mail he went to the rear of the offices on the first floor. Shortly after this the clerks were startled at the report of a shot. They rushed to the rear of the store and found Bruno stretched out on the floor with blood pouring from a wound in the right temple. Near the body lay a new revolver, with one cartridge exploded.

When Coroner Holtzhauser arrived he found that the tissue paper with which the revolver had been wrapped was still on the revolver. The coroner believes Bruno bought the weapon on his way to his office, having had up his mind to take his life. In the pocket of the dead man was found nearly \$200 in bills.

# CITY HALL FIRE TRAP?

### Ex-Chief Croker Declares Ancient Structure "Mass of Kindling."

After an inspection made at the direction of George McAneny, borough president, yesterday, Edward F. Croker, onetime Chief of the New York Fire Department, declared the City Hall Building to be a mass of kindling wood, and, in the event of its catching fire, nothing could save it from entire destruction. McAneny announced his intention of asking the Board of Estimate for an appropriation to make the building fireproof.

McAneny also is considering taking steps to compel John Ryan, janitor of the building, to find other living accommodations. If this is done the City Hall will be without a resident janitor for the first time in 125 years.

# LICKED FOE: MAYOR FINES SELF.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 17.—Having succeeded in threatening Editor K. E. Pierce, of the Daily Times, Mayor R. E. Smith saw no good reason for adding to the injury. When the editor was arraigned before him today a charge of street fighting, Mayor Smith awarded the honors of the bout to himself by adjudging himself the aggressor, ordering a complaint sworn to, and then fining himself \$10, which he paid.

# THE UNION HATTER

**H. ROSENBLUM** 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Mars.

**L. BERGER** EXPERT SIGN MAKER 22 West 116th St.

# FAKE COMPENSATION BILL IS EXPOSED

### Scheme of Civic Federation and Federal Commission Against Railroad Men.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The fake workmen's compensation bill which has been outlined by the National Civic Federation and drafted by a federal commission has at last been exposed so that no one who is fair-minded will fail to see its injustice. Urged by railroad men of Georgia, Senator Hoke Smith, of that State, delivered a speech in the Senate in which he riddled this measure to pieces.

"I am opposed to the bill in its present form," declared Senator Smith, "because it would prove a serious loss to the men working for railroads. It would deprive their exclusive remedy for injuries, thereby taking away from them their present rights. It would leave the employe where he must still frequently litigate. It would require the trial of his case before a federal special master called an adjuster and prevent his contracting for counsel.

"It would arbitrarily reduce his recovery to about one-third of what he is now entitled to; it would greatly reduce the recovery of his family if he is killed, and allow payments only by the month instead of in a bulk sum, except where a petition is presented to a federal court judge and he, for cause shown, directs monthly payments commuted to a lump sum."

That the railroads had deliberately resorted to a fake workmen's compensation act in order to escape the liabilities they now must stand under present law is the charge made by Senator Smith. He declared that the recent rulings of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Act and the various safety-appliance acts have driven the railroads to the measure now before the Senate.

The fact that the Civic Federation has been the leading advocate of this bill has caused a great deal of suspicion, but when President Taft, Senator Sutherland, the reactionary enemy of labor, and the various railroad companies all lent their approval of this measure it left no doubt that the "workmen's compensation" bill was never framed for the purpose of compensating workmen.

The Georgia Senator made a close analysis of the bill and pointed out several jokers never before noticed. He laid particular stress upon the point which provides that workers would only get small payments for a limited period.

"By the proposed bill, the right to sue in a State court is withdrawn and the right of trial by jury is practically abolished," continued Senator Smith. "A new officer is created, who is to be found in every United States district throughout the country where suits of this sort may originate in that district. He is called an adjuster. Why he is called an adjuster I cannot understand. The term is misleading. He is nothing more nor less than a federal court master. Those who have had any experience in suits for employes before federal court masters usually do not desire any more experience of that kind.

Senator Smith directed attention to the provisions of the bill which require workers to pay \$5 fees to court clerks to get the cases started and \$5 additional to get a jury trial. He also pointed out a provision which requires an injured worker to accept work paying 90 per cent of his former wages or forfeit his compensation.

While this bill has been heralded as a "labor measure," it has dozens of loopholes for the companies to escape their liability in personal injury cases. First, the awards are ridiculously low. Second, the payments are made in small installments. And, third and most important of all, the "compensation" is not automatic, but subject to a great deal of litigation—and in federal courts, too. Under present law, a worker may have his case tried in State courts. The proposed measure, however, will put the victims of industry entirely in the tender mercies of federal judges.

# VICTIM OF CANDY TRUST CUTS THROAT

An unfortunate business venture caused Samuel Linner, 41 years old, to attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat yesterday in his candy store, at 643 East 9th street, according to his neighbors.

Linner purchased the candy store about a week ago, his friends related, and when the business did not prosper he became very despondent. He left his home, at 646 East 9th street, early and opened his store in order to catch the trade of factory employes in the neighborhood. A customer who came in shortly after 10 o'clock found no one in the store and walked to a rear room to look for the proprietor. There he found Linner lying on the floor. He had slashed his throat with a penknife.

Dr. Holliday, of Bellevue Hospital, said that Linner's condition was serious. He was taken to the hospital and a charge of attempted suicide was registered against him.

# HOUSE AFTER CHANGES.

### Agricultural Committee Favors Bills to End Trading in Futures.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House Committee on Agriculture today voted a favorable report on bills designed to put an end to gambling in cotton and grain futures trading. Two bills were reported out, one relating to cotton by Beall (Dem., Tex.), and the other to corn, grain and oats, by Lever (Dem., S. C.).

The bills which are almost identical, provide that persons who contract to sell these commodities must make affidavit that they are legally in possession of them or expect to be, and that no messages must be telegraphed or mailed in regard to them unless the affidavits have been so made. Penalties and heavy fines are provided in case of violation.

# ENGINEERS MAY GET ANSWER TODAY

### General Managers of Fifty Railroads Will Issue Reply to Strike Threat of Railwaymen.

After a lengthy session the Conference Committee of representatives of the fifty railroads, which was to issue a statement yesterday in reply to the strike threat of the locomotive engineers could not come to any conclusion, and adjourned until today. The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the demands of the engineers and to take up the question of the strike threat issued through Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

At the meeting at the New Haven Railroad Building today it is expected the railway managers will issue a statement as to whether they intend to combat the demands of the engineers or they will agree to a settlement of the trouble. The indications are that the railway managers will turn down the demands of the engineers and challenge Stone to carry out his threat of calling a strike on the fifty roads.

When informed that the managers could not come to any conclusion and that they would meet again today, Grand Chief Stone said that he was hopeful that a strike would be averted. He said that he would wait a reasonable time for a reply and that he would not take any further action in the meantime. He would not say whether he would order a strike immediately if the managers turned down the demands at their meeting today.

# RAILROADERS LEAVE MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The American engineers and conductors employed on the Mexican National Railway have struck and are returning to the United States with their families, according to State Department dispatches today.

# BIRDMAN, IN LOVE ROW, KILLS SELF BY FALL

VERSAILLES, France, April 17.—John Verrept, Belgian airman, who had taken part in many of the leading sporting events in Europe, was killed today while making a flight at the Aerodrome here.

Verrept's friends believe he committed suicide. They say that he had a quarrel yesterday with his fiancee, to whom he swore he would kill himself.

Observers of his flight say they saw Verrept throw his arms up when at a height of 900 feet, and the aeroplane, left to itself, crashed to the ground. The machine was found in perfect working order. Verrept was 23 years old.

# GOVERNOR SIGNS 54 BILLS.

### Approves Sterilization of Criminals and Insane Persons.

ALBANY, April 17.—Governor Dix today signed fifty-four bills, including Senator Pollock's designed to permit the New York City Dock Department to transform the Gansevoort Market site into 1,000 foot piers to accommodate the enlarged ocean liners like the ill-fated Titanic. Provision is to be made for the market elsewhere.

Another important bill signed by the Governor is Assemblyman Busk's designed to sterilize criminals, idiots and insane people in this State. This new law empowers Governor Dix to appoint one surgeon, one biologist and one practitioner of medicine, to be known as the Board of Examiners of Feeble Minded, Criminals and Other Defectives.

# FREE ARTIST OF GIRL'S CHARGE.

### Grand Jury Fails to Indict Youth Who Advertised for Model.

Hans Hartley, 23 years old, who was arrested on February 28, on complaint of Mrs. Laura Murray, of 230 West 104th street, after she had answered an advertisement calling for a model to pose for an artist, and had visited Hartley in his rooms at 321 East 16th street, was discharged yesterday by Judge Foster in General Sessions.

The discharge was due to failure of the Grand Jury to indict him for violation of section 2460 of the Penal Code.

# WOMAN HEADS FED. BUREAU.

### Associate of Jane Addams Chief of Children's Dept., Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Julia C. Lathrop, of Chicago, an associate of Jane Addams at Hull House, a member of the Illinois Board of Charity, and a graduate and trustee of Vassar, was today appointed by President Taft as chief of the new Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Miss Lathrop is the first woman to be made a bureau chief under the Federal Government.

# CHARITY ASSISTS THIEVING CAPTAINS

### Seamen's Society's Store Issues Bills With 40 Per Cent Profit for Skipper.

The American Seamen's Friend Society's store at 507 West street, which was founded some four or five years ago by Mrs. Russell Sage, is said to be selling out its goods with the intention of retiring, as it is not a "paying proposition."

Many are the little games this society is charged with in robbing the poorly paid seamen, but that the store, which is in the Seamen's Home and which sells sailors' supplies exclusively, should be "unprofitable" created surprise in sailor circles.

One of the games, with which the store is charged, smacks much of gambling. As every captain of a vessel is permitted by the maritime law to charge seamen 10 per cent advance on all clothing sold by the skipper to the men, the store, it is said, has been working hand and glove with the captain in the skinning game.

The law which permits the advance in the interest of the "slop chest," from which sailors are dressed when they lose their clothing at sea, is used as a blind behind which lurks a profitable game of graft.

It is stated that the store issued, when requested, two bills to a captain, one with the regular charges for the goods, to be paid by him, and another with higher charges which is shown to the sailor and to which the captain adds 10 per cent for the "slop chest." The former bill is marked, "actual cost to you."

One of the sets of bills which were submitted to The Call showed a difference of exactly 40 per cent to the captain's benefit. The bill which the captain was to pay was for \$167.85, while the money bill was for \$234.99. Oil skins cost \$1.75 and were sold at \$2.45; rubber boots were shined from \$3 to \$4.20; blankets costing \$5 cents were raised to \$1.19; hose at \$1.50 per dozen cost the sailor, according to the duplicate bill, \$2.10; \$1 overalls brought \$1.40, and the same profit was made on underwear at the same prices.

The bills in duplicate, with the captain's take-off added, were issued, it is said, by George L. Bird, the manager of the store. The leader of the Seamen's Friend Society is Rev. McPeck Hunter, of 76 Wall street.

Two jumpers, which were bought at the store by a seaman at 50 cents each, which were estimated to be worth about two for a quarter, were of such poor quality and workmanship that the sailor took them to the head of the society, Hunter, for examination, yesterday. The reverent agreed with the claims of the sailor, and gave him a note to the store recommending that the cost of the two jumpers, \$1, be refunded.

The goods which are sold at the store are said to be made by the "charity workers," kind-hearted women, who, anxious to help the man of the sea, attend the sewing circles and amid merry chatter, stitch together the cheapest grade of goods, which are later to be sold to sailors as clothing at low prices.

One of the trustees, C. M. Cutler, of 56 Pine street, is said to have investigated conditions on one water front of this city and Boston and found that meals in most of the restaurants and saloons were much cheaper there than at the home's dining room.

He is not surprised, he is reported to have said, that the restaurant of the Seamen's Society is not proving a success.

# BLACKJACK FELS AT OWN DOOR BROKER

### Samuel Spiegel, an insurance broker, at the door of his home, at 16 East 110th street, yesterday, was struck on the head from behind with a blackjack. Spiegel fell down the short stoop, but in doing so caught the leg of his assailant. There was a struggle, but the thug broke away.

Spiegel's cries had been heard by Policeman Schlesinger, of the East 104th street station, who saw the man running, and chased him down Lenox avenue, along 114th street to Fifth avenue. He doubled and ran, according to the policeman, into the hallway of 1 East 115th street.

Schlesinger entered the hallway with his revolver in his hand, but it was struck to the floor by the blackjack of the fugitive. The policeman subdued him and took his prisoner to Spiegel, who identified him as his assailant. The prisoner said he was Frank Johnson, 19 years old, of 9 East 113th street. He was locked up, charged with felonious assault and attempted robbery. Dr. De Sautele was summoned from Harlem Hospital, and said that it was possible Spiegel's skull was fractured. The broker would not go to the hospital, however, and was taken home.

# The Fourth Anniversary Festival OF THE New York Call

WILL BE CELEBRATED ON

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912

AT THE

## NEW STAR CASINO

Park Avenue and 107th Street

WITH A

# CONCERT and BALL

ADMISSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS

WOULD IT NOT BE JUST RIGHT IF EVERY CALL READER WOULD ORDER HIS TICKET NOW FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, 239 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK.

# THIS FESTIVAL MUST BE A SUCCESS

# Dr. B. L. Becker's

OPTICAL PLACE  
215 East Broadway, Tel. 4005 Grand.  
2nd, 112 Lenox Ave., bet. 113th and 115th Sts.  
1790 Fifth Ave., bet. Rockaway and Thairford, Brooklyn.

I am with The Call since The Call started.

# M. & A. KATZ

DEPARTMENT STORE  
831-833 Third Ave., near 84th St. NEW YORK.

Headquarters for Boys' Wear Suits and Girls' Dresses at exceptionally low prices.

FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL.

# The Frank Department Store

Car. 100th St. and Columbus Ave. Everything in Gents', Ladies' and Children's Wear. Styles the latest. Prices the lowest. Headquarters for working men's union made Overalls and Pants.

**J. B. Schierenbeck** 13 Brown St., Brooklyn. Telephone 404 Local.

# CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

15 Spruce St. PRINTERS, New York

**GEO. J. SPEYER :: Printer**  
152 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York. Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work.

# HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations.  
127th Street and Second Avenue.  
G. T. BOAG, General Manager.

# Labor Lyeum

Brooklyn.  
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and controlled by the Labor Lyeum Association. Telephone 6541 Williamsburg.

# Labor Temple

New York.  
Workers' Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainment and Balls. Telephone 1060 TDH.  
Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

# ARLINGTON HALL

19-21 St. Marks place (8th St.), bet. 2d and 3d Aves., elegant ball for balls and concerts, weddings and banquets; modern bowling alleys. A. Hollander, Prop.

# Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

**MARTIN LAWLOR, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York**

# MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Local 216, American Federation of Musicians.

Wm. J. Korngood, President. Office, M. M. P. U. Building, 210-214 East 84th St.  
Frank Evans, Secretary. Telephone, 1701 Lenox.  
5,000 Members

Composed of the best musicians in the world, including many of the foremost composers, artists, the performers of all labor, singing, civic and other organizations.

Local 216, American Federation of Musicians, is the only musical union represented in the following labor bodies:

American Federation of Labor.  
Central Federation Union of New York.  
Central Labor Union of Brooklyn.  
Brooklyn Labor Council.  
Richmond Borough Central Trades and Labor Council.

Demand membership card of Local 216, A. F. of M., when buying.

# CONCERT AND BALL

## PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS

### Saturday, April 20, At 8 P. M.

(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

# Francisco Ferrer Association

For the Benefit of the Modern School

AT

# Lenox Casino

116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

A series of living pictures will be given, showing the naked truth and progress of humanity. Other novel and attractive features.

Tickets for sale at: The Call office, 409 Pearl St.; Maisel's Book Store, 424 Grand St.; Rand School, 112 East 19th St.; Ferrer Center, 104 East 12th St.

Ticket, 25c.  
Hat Check, 15c



# TAFT ASKS AID FOR VICTIMS OF FLOODS

### Public Is Urged, Through Red Cross, to Relieve Suffering Thousands.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Following the action of Congress in providing means for the relief of the thousands of flood sufferers in the Mississippi Valley and the concerted efforts of the army and Red Cross authorities in giving succor, President Taft, as president of the Red Cross, made a strong appeal tonight to the public for prompt assistance.

President Taft's appeal was issued after receiving the latest reports on the flood situation from the army and Red Cross authorities. The appeal is in part as follows:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—Twenty people were drowned in the floods in Chicot County, Ark., according to reports received by the government engineers here today. Hundreds of families are living in trees. Tallahassee, Fla., is under thirty feet of water and every house in the village, it is expected, will be washed away.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Several persons were killed and a large amount of property was damaged in several South Louisiana towns during the night by electric rain and wind storms. In the early crop district north of New Orleans the damage will be heaviest, it is estimated.

# STORY OF RETIREMENT OFFER CAUSES TRIAL

Deputy Commissioner McKay yesterday heard testimony from Patrolman Louis Buttner on the charge that he failed to arrest a mysterious person who called on him some months ago and, according to Buttner, intimated that he could have him retired upon the payment of \$600 to \$700.

The policeman said he had used every available means to find the man who attempted to extort money, but had not been successful. He also told of another visitor who said that efforts were being made to "get him."

Maurice Simmons, counsel for Buttner, moved that the complaint be dropped as he had shown good faith in reporting its occurrence and also that it would be a poor policy for the department to suspend a man, as Buttner was suspended, for failing to arrest in such a case, because of the probable effect of such a finding on other members of the force. The Deputy Commissioner denied the motion and reserved judgment.

# EAST SIDE BAKERS WANT NINE-HOUR DAY

Bakers' Union, Local 100, served notice on the master bakers of the East Side yesterday to renew their contracts, which will expire on May 1. The only new demand made on the employers is the reduction of working hours from ten to nine hours a day.

No demand for higher wages has been made by the bakers, and it is expected that the master bakers will renew the agreements without a strike.

# TO LIFT BAN FROM WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The question of votes for women came up today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, when Representative Hays (Rep., Cal.), and Representative Kent (Rep., Cal.), advocated an amendment to the law of 1907 disfranchising women who marry foreigners, and continue to reside in the United States. They claimed that it worked a hardship on women of their State who are married to men born abroad, but who had never become naturalized.

# MUSIC

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB, LED BY CLARENCE DICKINSON, WINS APPROVAL OF AUDIENCE AT SPRING CONCERT OF MACDOWELL CHORUS, WHICH FEATURES WIDE RANGE OF OFFERINGS, FROM LATE AMERICAN COMPOSER TO HUGO WOLF AND VINCENT D'INDY.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

There was a good response to the special spring concert by the MacDowell Chorus, led by Kurt Schindler, and the Mendelssohn Glee Club, directed by Clarence Dickinson, organist and choirmaster of the Brick Presbyterian Church, which was given in Carnegie Music Hall last night. Five sixteenth century English madrigals, and a rondo, several part-songs and chorales by the late Edward MacDowell, who once directed and wrote for the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and a wide range of choruses by Hugo Wolf, Vincent d'Indy, Gustave Charpentier, Palhadie, and Chabrier made up the program.

The appearance of the Mendelssohn Glee Club and the genuine success achieved by that body under the baton of Mr. Dickinson was, of course, the feature of the performance, and the three choruses by MacDowell, sung by the club, disclosed a distinct primary attack and marshaled homogeneity of tone utterance that manifestly impressed the attendant hearers. "The Crusaders," the "Cradle Song" and the "War Song," the latter having to be repeated, were notable for the natural ease and suavity of delivery accorded them. Of "metronomic precision" there was little but the rhythm and tempo of each score there was a nice observance, while the enunciation of the singers was a delight, a rare delight. That they sang in English there could be no doubt, and that certainly is more than might be said of most choral bodies at present before the New York public as exponents of song in the vernacular. Mr. Dickinson and his forces—a male choir—were called back to the stage from dispersal by different exits of the big auditorium.

The MacDowell Chorus gave an exceedingly attractive performance of the five Elizabethan madrigals and rondo, and compassed with facility of diction and to splendid tonal effect such widely divergent selections as the eight-part Barcarolle with piano accompaniment, of MacDowell, "Sur la Mer" of Vincent d'Indy, the solo part of the latter sustained by Mrs. Eleanor Cochran, Gustave Charpentier's colorful "Chant de Mulatier" from his well known choral masterpiece, "Impressions d'Italie," with Albert Quenell rendering the tenor solo, and the "Chanson de Frere Jacques" of Palhadie.

The women's chorus was heard to advantage in a "Ronde Populaire" of Perillou, and the concert was brought to a pleasurable conclusion by the singing by the complete chorus and Mrs. Idalia Ide, soprano, and M.M. Quenell and Deleמותhe-Christin, tenor and baritone, of the epithalame (bridal chorus) from the Chabrier opera, "Gwendoline," with its brilliant choral climaxes, which was a novelty of an earlier season concert by the MacDowell chorists.

# SEVEN DISCHARGED; 500 GO ON STRIKE

Nearly 500 piano workers employed by Hardman, Peck & Co., 542 West 52d street, went on strike yesterday as a result of the discharge of seven men for their activity in organizing the employees of the shop. Trouble had been brewing in the shop for some time and a strike had been expected to take place at any moment.

The employers practically admitted that the discharge of the seven men was due to their activity in the organization when a committee called on them to demand their reinstatement. When the committee reported that the demand had been turned down, the Brotherhood of Piano and Organ Workers met on Monday night and voted to call a strike.

Representatives from the Industrial Workers of the World were present at the meeting and the Brotherhood of Piano and Organ Workers voted to affiliate with that body, and the strike is now being carried on under the auspices of the I. W. W. Members of the Brotherhood of Machinists who are employed by the company have joined in the fight of the piano workers and the workers are confident their strike will be won soon.

# JAIL FOR JUMPING FREIGHTS.

BRISTOL, Conn., April 17.—Four boys ranging from 16 to 17 years and a man, aged 55, were given ten days in jail and fined \$20 each in police court here today for jumping freights and monkeying with freight cars.

# KING LECTURES ON PLATO.

Tonight, at 8:15, Edward King will lecture on "Love, Logic and Philosophy According to Plato," at the Educational League, 153 Madison street. The lecture room is on the second floor.

# Call Advertisers' Directory

PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants

MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, GENTS FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.

CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS.

CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, UNION-MADE CLOTHES ONLY.

PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

NEW YORK CITY. 15 Hoescher St. 102 E. 2d St. 2078 Broadway St.

MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston.

ALL AMERICA AND EDUCATOR SHOES, UNION MADE—Boston.

SURGEON DENTIST—Boston.

UNION-MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE MAIL ORDERS.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO—Boston.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

# BELFORD CASE DELAYED; ARGUMENTS BEFORE JUSTICE

### Brooklyn Socialists' Lawyer Makes It Warm for Assistant District Attorney—Decision Reserved—Bouck White Addresses Big Hall Meeting.

The case of the Socialist party in Brooklyn against the Rev. Father Belford of the Church of the Nativity, was up before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court of Kings County, Special Term, yesterday, when argument was heard on a request for a mandamus to force Magistrate McGuire to sign either a warrant or a summons against Father Belford based upon an article in the Mentor, in which the priest says that the "Socialist is busy flaunting the red flag" and that "his power is an actual menace in our city." These phrases and the one which calls the Socialist "worse than a mad dog or the cholera" and that he "should be silenced, if need be, by a bullet," Attorney Schwartz says is a violation of the Penal Law. Ed Lindgren, organizer of Local Kings County of the Socialist party, is the complaining witness.

Because Magistrate McGuire would not entertain the information submitted to him by Lindgren, Lawyer Schwartz asked that he be compelled to do by a peremptory writ of mandamus, and Justice Maddox paid special attention to the question of the sufficiency of the information put before the magistrate. The latter submitted an affidavit, through Assistant District Attorney Edginton, in which it is claimed by the magistrate that he did take cognizance of the information, and consider it, and decided there was nothing in it to show that a crime had been committed. At the close of the argument Justice Maddox took the papers and reserved decision.

Counsel for the complainant declared that the 1,500 paying members of the Socialist party in Kings county, as well as the 12,000 who voted the ticket at the last election, were entitled to protection from such attacks as that in the Mentor, which he read to Justice Maddox. The part particularly complained of was that which would "silence" Socialists "with the bullet."

Lawyer Schwartz explained to the court what the propaganda of the party was, and denied that it was antagonistic to religion; in fact, he maintained, it was the highest exemplification of religion.

Gaynor Cited About Red Flag.

What Mayor Gaynor told the Board of Estimate some months ago about the Socialist and the red flag, Attorney Schwartz commended to the court's perusal, and Justice Maddox asked that he be furnished a copy of it. The case of John Most was taken as an example of the way the courts had viewed an inciting to violence, and Schwartz declared that the Mentor article was as violent as anything that Most ever said.

Edginton insisted that no such idea was to be read into the article. It was a "mere rhetorical flourish" for the rest of the article, Edginton said. To give any other significance to it, he added, was to be at variance with the teachings of the church, of which Belford is a priest. Edginton argued that the fact of Belford's being a clergyman precluded the idea of his wishing to harm anyone.

Regarding the comparison with the Most case, Edginton declared that Most had preached violence against the government and its representatives, which gave the matter a different aspect. In reply Attorney Schwartz wanted to know wherein the difference lay between inciting people to attack a large body of individuals, as Belford had done, and advising the wiping out of public officials. Edginton could not answer this poser.

Continuing, Attorney Schwartz declared: "The Catholic Church is not only against the propaganda of the Socialist party, but its history shows that it has been against those governments which are not Catholic and for those governments which are Catholic. We consider this article an incitement to violence. The Catholic Church feels the march of the Socialists and is against it; it would perhaps start another St. Bartholomew's Night and try to crush the Socialists in that way. We claim that the magistrate erred in not entertaining this information and either issuing a warrant or a summons for the writer to appear and answer before him a charge of a violation of the law."

Bouck White Addresses Meeting.

That the Belford case has aroused great interest throughout Brooklyn was evidenced last night by the crowd that defied the elements and packed the hall at 525 Vanderbilt avenue to hear Bouck White, author of the "Call of the Carpenter," and an especial object of Father Belford's rancor, reply to Belford's latest attack.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the 10th A. D. of the Socialist party, and Belford had been invited to attend and defend his ideas. White's announced subject was: "Shall It Be Bullets or Ballots?" and he spoke, in part, as follows:

"Let it be understood with clearness that we are not making war against the Roman Catholic Church. Socialism makes no war against church or religion. Many a loyal comrade in our ranks is a member of the Catholic Church, and he is loved. Foremost in the ranks of revolution, bearer of the blood-red banner, an untiring disseminator of propaganda, besieged by tyrannies temporal and tyrannies spiritual and unshaken by either, the Roman Catholic Socialist has no mean place on our roll of heroes. More than some of the rest of us he is fighting a difficult fight. As the odds against him are great, so great is our admiration of the qualities that are in him.

"No; we are not fighting the Roman Catholic Church. We are fighting a priest of that communion, a priest who has stepped from the altar rail to adopt the tactics of the mud-gutter, a priest who apparently can no longer lure by love and is compelled to the implements of force, a priest who is a survival of medievalism and the Inquisition, a priest who is trying to bring with him into this new world the ghostly and physical terrors of the world across the sea, a priest who has unfrocked himself by

# SPORTS

## GIANTS TAKE ANOTHER

### Improve in Playing, But Are Helped by Boston's Shortstop to Tally 4 to 1.

BOSTON, April 17.—The Giants were much better in all departments than the Braves today and won, 4 to 1, the result never being in doubt. What New York may have lacked in necessary run getting ability was supplied by an obliging Boston player, Spratt, at short, who three times assisted the Giants on the road around the bases. But the Giants needed little help. Witte, who pitched, never allowed Boston to assume a threatening position. The box work of Brown was first class also.

The pitching of Witte was very pretty. He gave no bases on balls, had Boston eating out of his hand throughout all the innings and kept removed from any possibility of real danger all eight hits which were secured off him.

Boston's only run in the eighth inning when a shutout appeared certain, came after Brown had doubled and gone to third on an infield out. He scored on a ball pitched low by Witte, but which Meyers should have stopped. Instead, it rolled back a dozen yards or more and the Braves had tallied.

"Big Chief" Meyers was the man with the wallop again today. He poled out a home run for his sixth consecutive hit of the series, and the Giants' first tally of the day, and added another hit, a scratch, to the score in the seventh. Meyers, the first man up in the third, gave a fine example to those who followed, picking out a ball to his liking and sent it sailing over the left field fence for a homer. He had hit for a percentage of 1.000 in the series up to that time.

Although succeeding New York men could not emulate the example of "Big Chief," they did get another run in this inning. It began with a pass to Devore. Then Jack Spratt helped along when he bungled Doyle's hit to short. Devore going to second, and soon after to third on a wild pitch by Brown. Again Spratt got his hands and legs mixed up on Murray's bump through short and Devore scored. The score:

	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Sweeney,	2b	0	1	1	4	1
Campbell,	cf	0	0	4	1	0
Miller,	rf	0	0	1	1	0
Jackson,	lf	0	0	0	0	0
Houser,	1b	0	0	1	1	0
Spratt,	ss	0	1	2	3	0
McDonald,	3b	0	2	1	3	0
Kling,	c	0	1	7	1	0
Brown,	p	0	3	2	0	3
Totals		0	2	15	25	4

	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Devore,	lf	1	0	2	0	0
Doyle,	2b	0	0	4	4	0
Snodgrass,	cf	0	0	1	0	0
Murray,	rf	0	1	0	0	0
Herkov,	1b	0	1	12	0	0
Hertzog,	3b	0	0	2	4	0
Shaffer,	c	0	1	2	1	0
Meyers,	ss	0	2	4	1	0
Witte,	p	0	2	0	4	1
Totals		1	8	27	15	2

Two base hits—Houser, Merkle, Brown. Home runs—Meyers, Spratt, Doyle.

Double play—Campbell and Spratt. Left on bases—Boston 7, New York 5. First base on balls—Off Brown 2. First base on errors—Boston 1, New York 4. Struck out—By Brown 5, by Witte 4. Wild pitches—Brown 1, Witte 1. Time—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bush.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Louis	4	1	.800
Cincinnati	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
New York	3	3	.500
Boston	3		



# SOCIALIST NEWS

OF THE DAY

Matter intended for publication in this department may be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in may be assured. All meetings are at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

## MEETINGS TODAY

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

**Business Meetings.**  
Branch 3, Executive Meeting—264 10th street.  
Branch 3, Women's Auxiliary—264 10th street, 8:30 p. m. All members urged to attend.  
Branch 5—360 West 125th street, meeting of all standing committees, every open.  
Branch 6—1461 Third avenue.  
Branch 7—143 East 103d street, meeting of renting larger quarters to be decided.  
Branch 10, Executive Committee—165d street and Amsterdam avenue.  
Bronx Women's Group—705 Courtland avenue.  
**Yerikville Suffrage Lecture.**  
Mrs. M. Gibson Schoenberg will lecture tomorrow evening at 143 East 103d street, at 8 o'clock, and men as well as women are cordially invited to attend and enjoy the lecture. Admission free. The members are urged to be on time.  
**Y. P. S. F. Circle 1 to Dance.**  
The Young People's Socialist Federation Circle 1 will give another of its pleasant dances at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway tomorrow evening. At 8 o'clock the band will strike up and another enjoyable evening will be glidingly danced away. The floor is like a mirror and the music will be of creamy smoothness.  
For the sedate, a package party has been arranged and surprising values have been hidden in the various mysterious parcels. As Circle 1 is "financially stringent" a goodly attendance will be anticipated.  
**Bronx Extension Course Lecture.**  
The second lecture of the Bronx Extension Lyceum Lecture Course will be given tonight in the Bronx Lyceum, 705 Courtland avenue, by Harry L. Stobodan, who will take up issues to come before the coming Socialist convention. The subject is a timely one and all Socialists should avail themselves of this opportunity to gain knowledge of the workings of the impending national convention. Admission will be free and questions and discussions are welcome.  
**Branch 9's Activities.**  
At Tuesday night's meeting of Branch 9's committee of five was decided to represent the branch at the Forward's Hippodrome celebration, and it was also decided that fifty tickets be taken for The Call festival. Mr. E. Shapiro having resigned as literature agent, Meyer Ennis was elected in his place.  
As C. Clason's resignation as house manager takes effect May 1, it was decided to advertise in The Call for some comrade to live at the Bronx Forum, rent free, for the summer months.  
A committee of three was elected to investigate the Volkszeitung-News-Paper Writers' Union controversy.

### BROOKLYN.

**Business Meetings.**  
19th A. D. Branch 2—949 Willoughby avenue.  
20th A. D. Branch 1—196 Hamburg avenue.  
21st A. D. Branch 1—688 Broadway.

### Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America, Branch 133, will hold a quarterly meeting **TONIGHT** at 20 PROSPECT AVENUE, BROOKLYN. All members are requested to attend. OTTO STEINER, Secretary.

### The Problems of Home Education

The conflicts between your principles and practical life, the mistakes which you make constantly in relation to your child—such important matters are of sufficient interest to you to attend the lecture of

### DR. B. LIBER

Thursday, April 18th, at 8:15 P. M. at the "Center" of the Franciscan Perfection Association, 104 East 12th street. Questions and discussion invited. The title of the lecture is:

### Objections to the Prevailing Home Education

**LECTURES—New York and Brooklyn**

### DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST

Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 104 East 12th St., Tel. 2467 Lenox.

### DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST

104 East 12th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 240-L Harlem.

### Ph. Lewin

Telephone 421-B Harlem.

### DR. J. M. JAMES SURGEON DENTIST

104 East 12th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 2467 Lenox.

### DR. S. S. ABER

Telephone 2010 Prospect.

### C. L. FURMAN, Dentist

104 East 12th St., Tel. 2467 Lenox.

### GROUND DAIRY CO.

QUALITY OUR MOTTO. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 400 N. 5th St., Tel. 600 N.Y.C.

Arrangements for meeting of May 1 will be considered. Alexander Fraser will continue his course of lectures on Marxian economics.

### Borough Meeting Sunday.

A Borough Meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, April 21, at 2 o'clock, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Only members in good standing will be admitted with their membership cards.

### Harry Watson to Lecture.

"The Lesson of the Lawrence Strike" will be explained by Harry Watson this evening, at 8:15, at Haviland Hall, 299 Classon avenue, near Greene avenue. The meeting is to be under the auspices of the 11th and 17th A. D.'s. Admission free.

### Brownsville Notes.

The Executive Board of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. meets tonight at headquarters, 1701 Pitkin avenue. Important business is to be taken up. Organizer Hurok asks that every member be present.

All who have not settled for ball tickets are requested to do so at once. All who have tickets will be held responsible for them. This should be attended to without any delay.

The Brownsville May Day Conference will meet Saturday night at headquarters. Among the matters on the order of business is the election of marshals and assistant marshals for the parade on May 1. Organizations which have not yet paid their contribution of \$3 are requested to pay up Saturday. Also the additional \$1 which many organizations have given should be paid.

### QUEENS.

The Socialist Local of Jamaica, Queens Borough, will meet hereafter on the first and the third Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. at the West End Hall, corner Fulton street and Van Wyck avenue, Jamaica. Business of importance will be discussed this evening.

### NEW JERSEY.

#### Hudson County.

Fritiof Werenkjold will speak tomorrow at 8 p. m. at Bishop's Hall, 107 Washington street, Hoboken, under the auspices of Local Hudson County. All comrades are urged to notify Scandinavians. Free admission.

#### Jersey City.

Eighth Ward Branch meets tonight at 169 Monticello avenue.

#### Guttenberg.

Branch 2, business meeting at Progress Hall, 25th street.

#### Newark.

14-16 Wards Branch. Public meeting at Fireman's Hall, Springfield avenue, near 14th street. August Claesson will speak on "What is Socialism?"

### PHILADELPHIA.

Con Foley, of Pottsville, Pa., will speak on "Strikes, and the High Cost of Living" at the Southwark Labor Lyceum, 1208 Tasker street, next Sunday afternoon at 2:30, under the auspices of 1st, 26th and 29th Ward Branches.

### CONNECTICUT.

#### New Britain.

Herbert N. Beebe, Socialist candidate for Mayor, polled 323 votes in the recent city election as against 187 votes polled for Mayor in April, 1910. A church brotherhood recently debated the question, "Resolved, That the defects of Socialism outweigh its advantages." Two clergymen took opposing sides of the question.

Wednesday night Robert A. McKinjin, of Hartford, was invited to speak on Socialism in one of the churches.

### Bristol.

At the meeting of the local Tuesday evening, George Spura, Jr., acted as chairman. Organizer Hull presented a report of proposed agitation meetings, to be held in Bristol and Forestville, during the month of May, to be addressed by local and out-of-town speakers.

The call for the State convention of the Socialist party was read and Hull and Spless were elected as delegates from Bristol.

Herbert M. Beebe, late Socialist candidate for Mayor at New Britain.

### NATURE TALKS ON ECONOMICS

This new book, by CAROLINE NELSON, consists of eleven lessons especially prepared for teachers of children in the ethics of Socialism in place of the capitalistic ethics which they learn at school and church. Just what you want for YOUR children. Price, 10c; 75c a dozen; \$5.00 a hundred. Address: CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

### THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE

Meets every second and fourth Monday of the month at 8:20 P. M. Branches are requested to elect delegates. At Socialist Party Headquarters, 207 Willoughby Avenue. Next door to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

### Thomas G. Hunt

Make and Importer of THINKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS. 400 6th Ave., cor. 24th St., Manhattan

### ERON PREP. SCHOOL

185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Save a talk on the advantages of voting machines. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of the voting machine.

It was voted to circulate initiative petitions among the voters to secure the signatures of the necessary 10 per cent of the voters to this end. Charles W. Eaton was invited to address the local next Tuesday on the feasibility of the Socialist party owning a national printing plant.

May Day, the international holiday of the working class is to be observed May 1 by an address on "The Meaning of May Day," by Robert A. McKinjin, recent Socialist candidate for Mayor of Hartford.

### BOSTON.

A meeting of the Central Branch of the Boston Club will be held tonight at Naomi Hall, 724 Washington street, at 7 p. m.

Members are urged to attend this meeting as important matters will come up for discussion.

### NATIONAL NOTES

Three women and thirteen men will represent Illinois at the national convention of the Socialist party at Indianapolis, May 12, seven being elected from down State and nine from Cook County. Those elected from Cook County are William E. Rodriguez, John C. Kennedy, Seymour Steidman, George Koop, James P. Larson, Mary O'Reilly, J. J. Bonnell, Caroline Lewis, and Barney Herlyn. Those from down State are Sarah C. Dexter, of Canton; H. R. Dial, of West Frankfort; Louis F. Haemer, of East Moline; F. T. Maxwell, of Springfield; M. E. Kirkpatrick, of Granite City; George North Taylor, of Streator; Guy Underwood, of Aurora.

Delegates elected to represent Oklahoma at the convention are: R. E. Dooley, G. Sinclair, J. Cumble, L. B. Irvin, Pat Nagle, Oscar Ameringer, Otto Branatetter, George E. Owens, Stanley J. Clark, John T. Willis and H. H. Stallard, Alternates, Carrie C. Block, Irene Youman, Blanche Rhein and Matilda Hodges.

Arkansas—Dan Hogan, E. W. Perlin, James Lang, Ida Callery.

Washington—Anna A. Maley, Kate Sadler, Frans Rostrup, Emma D. Cory, John C. Wanhope, A. H. Raarth, H. M. Wells, Leslie E. Allen, D. Burgess, E. J. Brown, Samuel Sadler and Seth Crosby.

### SCATTERED VICTORIES.

Allouez, Wis.—A Socialist, Erich Wiese, was elected chairman of this town, receiving twice as many votes as the Republican and Democratic candidates combined.

Superior, Wis.—Two new Socialists were elected as Supervisors on the county board in the election here. Patrick Moran in the 6th Ward of this city and R. W. Osterreich from the 8th Ward, while they also held the 4th Ward, where H. M. Parks was elected two years ago.

Aurora Springs, Mo.—Despite the fact that the old party in this town united on a fusion ticket, putting up the greatest campaign they ever waged, the Socialists elected their entire ticket. A big majority was secured by the Socialist candidates for all offices, the People's party being badly defeated.

Scammon, Kan.—The opposition realizing the utter uselessness in putting up a ticket, failed to do so, and the Socialists won in a walk. This is a mining town, located a few miles from the home of the Appeal to Reason.

Frontenac, Kan.—Electing two members of the City Council and failing to elect a third by three votes. The two old parties united on one ticket, but it valied them nothing.

Nebraska.—Three Socialists were elected as Aldermen in this town at the recent election. The three working class Aldermen are: J. J. Mulkey, W. Singleton and Benjamin Millikan.

Havre, Mont.—The Socialists succeeded in electing one Socialist Alderman in this city in a battle between the Citizens and the Socialist party. The Socialist member of the City Council is P. Wallender.

Roundup, Mont.—Three Aldermen were elected in this town and the Socialists were successful in electing one. The reds are jubilant and promise more in the future.

### NORWAY.

According to a story in the Chicago Daily Socialist, the Norwegian Socialist party is torn by internal dissensions over the language question and prohibition. Dr. Alfred Eriksen, leader of Socialist parliamentarianism, and a clergyman in the established church, has been expelled from the party for his activity in behalf of the recognized official culture language of the nation.

The party has also lost the services of another of its greatest intellectuals, Herr Jeppesen, editor of Social Demokrat, the party's daily newspaper in Christiania.

Jeppesen stepped aside because the membership refused to eliminate the prohibition plank from the party platform. Herr Jeppesen held that the prohibition plank was a source of weakness to the party and alienated large numbers of workmen, who refused to go along with the prohibition idea.

Dr. Eriksen's expulsion was brought about because he persisted in holding the presidency of the "Rigmans" language society, an organization made up of some of the biggest capitalists and employers of the country. The object of the society is to advance the interests of the official culture language and oppose the threads of the so-called "landmaal," or provincial, dialect language.

The action of the party is all the more peculiar when it is considered that the champions of the "folk" language are in the minority among the Socialists.

# HILLQUIT=UNTERMYER

## DEBATE

RESOLVED: "That Government Ownership and Operation Is the Only Solution of the Trust Problem."



MORRIS HILLQUIT, Affirmative.

## Carnegie Hall

57th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Saturday Evening, April 27

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

To be held under the auspices of the

Intercollegiate Socialist Society



SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Negative.

### TICKETS:

Boxes (seating 8), 1st tier.....\$3.00  
Boxes (seating 8) 2d tier.....5.00  
Parquet, first 15 rows......75  
Parquet, last 14 rows......50  
Dress Circle, first 4 rows......50  
Dress Circle, last 3 rows......25  
Balcony, first 10 rows......15  
Balcony, remaining rows (unreserved)......15

Seats on sale at Intercollegiate Socialist Society, Room 1210, 105 West 40th street (telephone, Bryant 4696); Rand School, 112 East 19th street (telephone, Gramercy 1022); Socialist Party Headquarters, 239 East 84th street, New York City.

In order to secure a seat, all are urged to order their tickets AT ONCE.

## WOOD ALCOHOL IN POISON RAVAGES

Twenty Deaths in This City Annually From Drinking It in Liquors.

### Remedies.

ALBANY, April 17.—There are fully twenty cases of death or total blindness in New York City every year from drinking wood alcohol in adulterated liquors according to a statement made public here today by the New York Committee on the Prevention of Blindness.

So common has the practice become of adulterating liquor with this poison under names that disguise it, that a large portion of tomorrow's session of the annual meeting of the State Medical Society, now in this city, will be devoted to a discussion of methods of securing new legislation and enforcing the present laws against this insidious evil.

While the loss of life and blindness due to the use of wood alcohol in the cities is well known, through the hospitals and clinics, the committee points out that in the rural districts, where whiskey and other liquor, such cannot be purchased and where the substitutes are often resorted to, the deaths and cases of blindness from the use of wood alcohol poison must be many.

"Since 1896 wood alcohol has been put on the market deodorized and deprived of the disagreeable taste which protected the public from using it as a beverage without knowing its harmful nature," says the committee's statement. "The more attractive varieties of deodorized wood alcohol can with difficulty be distinguished from grain alcohol. When employed as we know it is to adulterate whiskey, 'high balls,' 'punch,' 'hot drops,' 'witch hazel,' 'bay rum,' 'sauce de logne, Florida water, essences of all kinds, Jamaica ginger, 'extract of lemon' and the various 'flintina,' patent medicines, proprietaries and doctored remedies, its taste is so disguised that it readily passes for the genuine article. Moreover, its intoxicating qualities are no inferior to those exhibited by grain alcohol."

### W. S. & D. B. F. NO. 280

By J. H. Sauter.

This supplement is to correct a few errors and omissions of our report of the general quarterly meeting held on April 8.

The financial report showed a membership of fifty-one in the first class and six in the third class. The executive committee of the Co-operative League, I regret to have to say that I have no time in which to prepare anything at length on the subject of co-operation for publication. I am heartily in favor of the co-operative societies, and, furthermore, in favor of the Socialist party making co-operation a prominent feature in its program. We are to take up this matter in a practical way in Milwaukee before long. Very truly yours,

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Washington, April 12, 1912.

## Official Labor News Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All matter should be addressed to the Labor Editor of The Call.

### BUTCHERS' UNION, NO. 11 (STORETENDERS).

By Max L. Hitz, President.

Our regular meeting will be held tonight at headquarters, Wohlles Hall, 408 West 41st street, at 8:30 o'clock.

Twelve candidates whose applications were received at last week's open meeting, will be initiated. All those who wish to join the organization and help in the fight to establish a 65-hour week will be accepted without initiation fee, providing their application is turned in this Thursday, after that day a regular fee of \$1 will be charged.

As there is other very important business to be transacted every member should attend.

### NEWSPAPER WRITERS' UNION, NO. 4.

A special meeting of this union will be held at the World Building, 52-53 Park Row (Assembly Room, sixth floor), this afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp. All members and applicants are earnestly requested to attend.

### CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

"God, Man and the Devil," will be presented tonight in Kesler's Second Avenue Theater, under the auspices of The Co-operative League. The affair is being run on a co-operative basis, except, instead of returning the profits to the purchasers of the tickets, they are credited to their share accounts as members of the league. A similar affair was run off last November with marked success.

Secretary Albert Sonnichsen, of the Co-operative League, at 42 East Houston street, is in receipt of the following letter from Socialist Representative Victor L. Berger:

Dear Sir—I thank you for your letter and copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Co-operative League. I regret to have to say that I have no time in which to prepare anything at length on the subject of co-operation for publication. I am heartily in favor of the co-operative societies, and, furthermore, in favor of the Socialist party making co-operation a prominent feature in its program. We are to take up this matter in a practical way in Milwaukee before long. Very truly yours,

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Washington, April 12, 1912.

## DEBATE ROUSES GREAT INTEREST

Big Crowd Will Hear Hillquit and Untermyer Clash at Carnegie Hall—New Officers.

The question as to whether or not the nation should own the trusts, to be debated by Morris Hillquit and Samuel Untermyer in Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening, April 27, is creating no end of interest among both Socialists and non-Socialists in New York City and vicinity. The tickets for the debate are selling very rapidly, and the event promises to be most successful from every standpoint.

The importance of the subject which will be discussed is indicated in the statement made some time ago by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia, to the Intercollegiate Socialist society, under whose auspices this debate is to be held. Professor Giddings declared:

"If I may venture an opinion as to the most important question in political economy before the American people, it is this:

"Shall the chief and controlling means of production in the United States, including mineral and forest resources, water-power sites, railroads and means of communication, patent rights and the enormous funds of loanable capital be owned by a billionaire four hundred who, in virtue of such ownership, will be able for all practical purposes to own a hundred or more millions of us ordinary human beings; or shall we ordinary human beings, in our collective capacity, own the means of production ourselves and proceed to work out the reality of a democratic republic?"

Tickets may be procured at I. S. S. office, Room 1210, 105 West 40th street (telephone, Bryant 4696); Rand School, 112 East 19th street (telephone, Gramercy 1022), and at the Socialist Party Headquarters, 239 East 84th street.

The recently elected Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society is as follows:

President, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Yale; first vice-president, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Cornell; second vice-president, Ernest Poole, Princeton; treasurer, Morris Hillquit, New York (Law School); secretary, Leroy Scott, Indiana; organizer, Harry W. Laidler, Wesleyan; Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y. U. Law; Frank C. Doan, Meadville Theological Seminary; Miss Jessie W. Hughan, Barnard; Ellis O. Jones, Yale; Mrs. Florence Kelley, Cornell; Miss Mary R. Sanford, Vassar; Miss Vida D. Scudder, Smith; Miss Helen Phelps Stokes; Bouck White, Harvard.

Stokes, who has recently returned from an extended trip in South America, is soon to visit a number of New England colleges where he will speak on the subject of Socialism.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Bring Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most widely read daily paper in New York City. Each insertion costs 1 cent. 1 insertion, 7c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven words to a line.

## UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

### Brotherhood of Machinists

Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City

### JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 899.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 21st street. Free employment bureau. Hours, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday 8 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 474, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 221-223 East 13th st. N. Y. City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 124, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 124 West 9th st. Carle, Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., New York.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION, of Brooklyn, meets every Monday evening 8 p.m., at 100 West 10th st., Brooklyn.

PEARL BUTON WORKERS' UNION, No. 1077, A. P. of L., meets every fourth Thursday at 8 p.m., at 1077 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Socialist Party, New York County, meets every Tuesday 8 p.m., at 100 West 10th st., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 474, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 221-223 East 13th st. N. Y. City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 124, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 124 West 9th st. Carle, Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 474, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 221-223 East 13th st. N. Y. City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 124, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 124 West 9th st. Carle, Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 474, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 221-223 East 13th st. N. Y. City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 124, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 124 West 9th st. Carle, Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 474, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 221-223 East 13th st. N. Y. City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 124, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 124 West 9th st. Carle, Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 474, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 221-223 East 13th st. N. Y. City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 124, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 124 West 9th st. Carle, Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 474, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 221-223 East 13th st. N. Y. City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 124, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 124 West 9th st. Carle, Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., New York.

United Brotherhood



# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Malby, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

Subscription Rates	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$4.00
For Six Months	1.00	1.75	2.00
For Three Months	.50	.85	1.00
For One Month	.15	.25	.30

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. THURSDAY, APRIL 18. NO. 109.

## THE COST OF POPULARITY

Merely in the way of passing remark, it may be mentioned that the Roosevelt primary campaign cost \$59,000. Even at the present high cost of politics it is rather a tidy sum for one city. But then Roosevelt doesn't mind the expense as long as he does not have to foot the bills. That was done by others, and evidently done with great willingness.

George Washington Perkins, F. Andrews Munsey and A. S. Cochran each contributed \$10,000, which accounts for quite half of the total sum.

Though small contributions were solicited from the common peepul, in order that the whole thing might appear as a popular uprising, the common peepul evidently preferred to save their pennies to pay their rent.

But Perkins, once of the firm of Morgan, and Munsey, who now has his magazine earnings in United States Steel, assumed the role of the common peepul and were quite patriotic and very generous. It shows that good-hearted persons capitalists can be when they are in pursuit of increased dividends or extended opportunities to exploit the workers a little further.

Of course, it is an old story. But has it been learned? Evidently not. Roosevelt's popularity depends on the amount of publicity he can either win through his work, purchase through his money or have purchased for him. We have in this instance a few of those who were in the business of purchasing the publicity for him. And the same thing holds good for all other persons and all other causes, all other movements and all other parties.

The very first thing that has to be done is to make your cause known. That applies to the Socialist party as well as to all others.

There is, however, a vast, a fundamental difference in methods. We could not buy popularity, even if we had the money and the power. If we had the money and the power, and used them for purposes of exploitation, we should not have to buy "popularity." We should merely be forced to use both in order to retain it. Most things have been so commercialized that "popularity" is merely another name for publicity, and in all commercial colleges, public and private, publicity is a craft that is taught in the business department.

With all his previous greatness, in spite of all the crowds that greeted him on his return from Africa, it is not probable that Roosevelt would have been seriously considered if he had not had some one to finance his campaign. They paid the money out for the simple, straight purpose of getting greater returns in the future. In other words, Roosevelt to his backers was a gambling proposition.

The working class cannot gamble. They are too much occupied making a living. Yet to them publicity is of the utmost importance. They must have it in order to advance in any measure. Yet it is only through Socialism that they can obtain it. Only through Socialism can they be aroused to their opportunities, and the opportunities of the working class are not a gambling proposition. They are a grim necessity, and they must be used—unless absolute hopelessness is to possess them.

But in order to get this necessary publicity it is necessary to work, to organize, to agitate, to educate.

The sum that Roosevelt spent—through the kindness of some of his friends—would have been enough to conduct a nation-wide campaign to arouse the workers to a realization of their condition. Sooner or later they must do it, for the grip is becoming tighter, the conditions of life are becoming harder, and it is now directly up to the working class to become popular with themselves. They have cheered for this man or that man, fought valiantly and blindly for individuals. But they must fight for themselves. And only through the Socialist party on the political field can they accomplish anything.

## THE PLAIN SPEAKING OF FATHER BELFORD

He must be commended for his frankness. He speaks right out, at first, even if he is compelled to do a little expository, apologetic and explanatory work later.

He believes in three great things:

First—In the combination of church and state;

Second—That this combination represents God;

Third—That being a supporter and exponent of this combination, he speaks in the name of God.

It is good, simple, straight theology. As, according to the Biblical code, God visited upon transgressors the swiftest and most horrible punishments, Father Belford, as the representative of God in Brooklyn, favors the same process. He does not desire to argue. He does not wish to listen to explanations. Before the thing occurs, he knows. When the thing occurs, he knows. Therefore, if the thing is not in accord with what he knows or thinks he knows, he demands that the person guilty of it be forthwith exterminated.

Every explanation since his unspeakable "silence with bullets" article has emphasized the fact of his being a man obsessed with the idea of preventing opposition or discussion through the simple process of murdering those who dare oppose or discuss.

His letter in reply to a letter from W. W. Passage is ample proof of his state of mind and of his intentions if he is given an opportunity. Through the kindness of the Common Cause and other subsidized anti-Socialist agencies, he quotes various fragmentary expressions concerning the law, such as Hayward's "I despise your law," and from other writers and speakers—"Our purpose is to abolish this government." "Our government must be overthrown by revolution." "To hell with your flag." "I spit upon your flag."

Does Father Belford reverence the law, does he uphold it? Not in the least. Otherwise he would fight against every parochial school in Brooklyn, for the public school system is founded in law, supported by law and financed through legal taxation. He despises this particular law so much that he and others gather enormous amounts of money to defy it.

Does he reverence the flag when it is carried by a troop of hirelings sent out to shoot strikers? Does he reverence the flag when it is used to cover the crimes of a scoundrel? Does he reverence the flag when it is the symbol of despoilation and crime? It would be highly interesting to find out what the flag means to him other than a vantage point from which to demand the summary execution of the Socialists.

Socialists make no secret of the fact that they intend to abolish the present form of government. Possibly Father Belford is acquainted with some few of the things that happen here in this country. Lorimer is part of our present National Government. Depew was, Stephenson is, Clark was. Barnes is mighty in Republican politics in this State and Murphy is in Democratic politics. Brooklyn, municipally, is as corrupt as New York.

If Father Belford is anxious to perpetuate this scandal, the thieving, the corruption, the purchase of office, the bartering of justice and the degradation, he is welcome. We are not. On the contrary, we are going to overthrow them. We mean what we say. The economic foundations of this, the ethical justification, are things it is useless to argue, because in his present intellectual status he could not understand.

Does he remember the classic, good, old American phrase concerning the flag—"That flaunting lie"? It goes back to the days of the abolitionists, for even then the flag, when it covered a gang of slave snatchers, was not respected by people capable of decency. But all these things are minor and of trifling importance. What

## The Grip the Coal Barons Thought They Had



## The Trade Unions and the Socialist Party

### IX—THE LOS ANGELES PLAN

By ROBERT HUNTER

It is hardly necessary to point out that one of the greatest dramas ever enacted in the labor movement took place in Los Angeles at the last election. It was a magnificent battle, with labor united against all the forces of capital. The imprisonment of the McNamara added to the excitement, and Socialists and trade union men throughout the world waited with bated breath the outcome of the electoral struggle.

Workingmen, no matter what their religious, political or economic belief, stood, with hardly a dissenting voice, behind the fight of the Socialist party of Los Angeles. And when the news of the McNamara's confession was flashed over the wires it was literally heart-breaking. A magazine writer in Los Angeles tells of being in a street car when he heard the news, and says that the men wept. All over the country that day men of labor wept.

It seems strange that after all the unfortunate bitterness, discussion, argument, and recrimination that have existed for so many years between Socialists and trade unionists all the past was forgotten in the hour of that great battle. Yet that is exactly what has happened in every part of the world when labor formed its lines of battle. In minor skirmishes, in the sultry days about the camp fires, we may quarrel over differences of methods, of progress, of ends, but when the fight is on, the class struggle brings workmen's shoulder to shoulder.

Almost in a moment the differences of the past are swept aside. We don't ask them: Are you a Socialist? Are you a unionist? Do you believe in economic determinism? We ask: Are you for us or against us? Do you fight with us or scab?

And it makes little difference whether it is a great strike or a great political battle—the workers know their own. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were Socialists, but the American Federation of Labor stood with them. The McNamara were Democrats, yet the Socialists stood with them. The working class is a bigger thing than any dogmas, and when it is drawn into battle men rise above their differences and become class conscious. They know where they belong, and they fight for their own.

We may speculate as we please concerning the relations which should exist between the trade unions and the Socialist party, but all our rules will be of little value in guiding the action of labor. We may discuss direct action versus political action, but the actual movement will pay little attention to our wise philippic. When labor has once enlisted in battle it will develop every force at its command to win the day for the armies of labor.

This political club had, of course, the choice of two things: One was to form a rival party to the Socialist party, which meant to divide the political forces of labor. The other was to endorse the Socialist party, to join it in mass and to use it as their weapon in their political battles.

The Citizen, the labor union paper of Los Angeles, has recently published the views of the best known labor leaders in Los Angeles concerning the value of political action. Some of these statements throughout the consideration of labor in Los Angeles.

L. W. Butler, Secretary of the Central Labor Council—During the year organized labor has made phenomenal gains. When the forces that have fought against us are taken into consideration we have probably been the most militant city and have accomplished more than any other in America. In fact, the closing year has been our banner year. We have now arrived at that point in our industrial journey where we should stand pat, and remain true to the cause which has for its purpose the uplift of humanity. I thoroughly believe that organized labor in Los Angeles has taken the right step in affiliating with and supporting the Socialist party. It should take such action all over the United States. Locally we have increased in numerical strength from 6,188 to nearly 17,000. We have made Los Angeles one of the best union label cities on the Pacific Coast. At the last election we assisted in piling up 52,000 votes for the head of the working class ticket. The coming year should add greater laurels to the crown of labor.

President Misner of the Central Labor Council—The new year opens bright for labor. Judging from the past greater gains are to be looked for. We must devote all our energy to building up our industrial organizations. Politically we must remain and vote as we did at the last election—as a unit for the Socialist ticket. That party offers the only hope for the future that affects the workingman. I belong to the working class and know something of the struggle.

S. Isenbauer, of the Blacksmiths—We must concentrate our efforts more thoroughly than ever. Victory sure and lasting is to be fought. Continue by all means the political activity of the Union Labor Club, which, of course, has endorsed the Socialist party.

Val O'Leary, of the Boiler Makers—During the coming year we must thoroughly get our forces together on the political field as outlined in the Socialist party. If organized labor wants recognition it must take the reins of the government and pass good laws for all the people, and not for the few. It is the only good thing to do.

Frank Sesma, Bartenders—We must double our membership, decrease hours and increase our wages during the year. The lines that were drawn during the campaign must be kept sharply defined from now on. We are now on the right political path. With good organization and thorough educational work we can get into the game this fall and win. The future looks bright for organized labor.

W. G. Johnson, Painters—We need closer affiliation. We must strike with

the fist and not with the ends of the fingers. I hope to see a more general industrial organization during the year. We must also keep up our political organization, as we can win that way.

Charles Shields, Bakers—Take organized labor as our industrial organization and the Socialist party as our political expression, and we will become invincible. Of course, the bakers are Socialists. Last week our local reaffirmed our allegiance to the party.

Just Ramirez, Organizer State Federation of Labor—We must keep exhilaratingly at organizing work. We must also act together on the political field. Trouble heretofore has been that we have had no unity of action. We have been voting and pulling against each other. We must work and stay in the Socialist party. When we get the unskilled working in harmony in labor organizations our work will then become merely routine.

J. J. Jones, Assistant Federation—Labor is going to forge ahead the coming year as never before. We are finally learning our political strength. We must now depend more on that than on any other force. In the past we became stagnant. Many of us could not see that we were making headway, but now our ranks are nearly overflowing with boosters. We must remain in the Socialist party by all means. It is the strongest force for good we have. Our industrial organizations should contain every unskilled workman in the town during the year.

A. H. Soner, Barbers—Organize and keep organizing. Everybody must keep his shoulder to the wheel. Political action is our only recourse. Organized labor will never win as it now stands. We must organize to get more of what we produce. Under the prevailing conditions, as fast as we obtain an increase in our wages the prices of commodities are raised correspondingly, and we gain little or no end.

George Stein, Typographical—We must organize on the political as well as the industrial field. Much of our present good standing and much of the change in sentiment that is now manifest in Los Angeles is due to our remarkable socialist activity. Probably in no city in America has such a condition obtained when the workers with one accord meet on such common ground. Henceforth Los Angeles labor will vote together. We have awakened to that fact. The coming year must witness renewed political activity.

The burden of all the above statements is the same. Labor must organize on the political as well as on the industrial field. It must use the trade unions for its industrial expression. It must use the Socialist party as its political expression. Labor must fight with both arms. It must use the political arm to destroy the power of the industrial boss. It must use the trade union arm to destroy the power of the industrial boss. This seems to be the lesson that actual experience has taught the workers of Los Angeles. Not one of the labor leaders above quoted suggests that the unions should close up because the only effective action is political action. Nor does any one of them suggest that the political weapon should be laid aside and the trade unions alone developed. There is no time in Los Angeles for any such futile, hair-splitting philosophies.

The movement in Los Angeles is full of glorious inspiration. The trade unions have risen above their craft spirit, and have stood forth to represent the entire working class of that city. The leaders all declare the necessity of organizing the unskilled. They are working toward the day when the trade union will be powerful enough to protect every man, woman and child who toils. This is a truly magnificent

## THE PLAIN SPEAKING OF FATHER BELFORD

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

he says are merely parrot phrases thrown out to cover the either of understanding or of honesty. The really important to bear in mind are simple.

Father Belford stated that Socialists should be silenced, if be by a bullet.

He backed and hedged on the statement, and said that shins of Socialists should be kicked.

He now clamors for the suppression of Socialism through "State," his idea of the "State" being that particular form in he personally believes.

Nothing he has said can lead any honest-minded man to conclusion other than that he is utterly un-American, for he to force a combination of church and state; that he is utterly scrupulous, for he has twisted and crawled away from actual socialist contentions; that he is blasphemous, for he personally identifies himself with God, and that he is ignorant, for he does not rectly set forth one single Socialist fact.

But we Socialists have become somewhat weary of this method. We recognize Father Belford's right to be wrong. But we do not recognize his right to force his errors forth as the law of the land. We recognize his right to be as much of a boor as he pleases. But we do not recognize any right on his part to make his boorish ill-natured part of the law of the land or as a thing that either explains or excuses an exhortation for people to silence Socialists with bullets.

When he says "I would like to see Socialism suppressed, legally, of course," we know that he has a restricted idea of what legally means. We can plainly see it from his bullets and shin-kicking utterances.

Well, we have our ideas also, and in the words of the current classic—

"Even if he is a houn'  
He's gotter stop kicking our shins aroun'!"

## Only a Servant Girl

L. Verant in 'Humanite.'

I returned from St. Raphael on foot. It was very pleasant along the coast. Under the blazing afternoon sun, the sea, all of sapphire, splashed voluptuously against the shore, while far out the sails of the fishermen seemed to me like fringes of silk stretched over the crests of the deep sea billows.

When turning a corner my attention was attracted to an object lying in the road. It was a modest pocketbook of Morocco leather. I opened it, as much from curiosity as for the purpose of learning who the owner was. It contained a photograph of a young man with regular features, honest eyes surmounted by a thoughtful forehead.

At the bottom a feverish hand had written these words: "At the point of dying, I send you my last thought."

Such a singular fact could not fail to unchain in my mind that flood of reflections which assail, torment and end by distressing a man when he finds himself in the presence of an undecipherable enigma. Who had written these two lines of farewell? To whom were they addressed? Was it the tragic ending of an idyll or of a liaison, or again did they only represent the moral testament of a forlorn, deprived of the consolation of his own people around his deathbed?

These questions were alternating in my brain, when five hundred meters further I decided to enter one of the "pavillon hotels" of the Corniche. A "femme de chambre" received me. "If monsieur will follow me, I will show him a place where he will find it pleasant to rest."

"Willingly," I answered, "and will you bring me a glass of mineral water?" She pointed out to me, at the rear of the hotel, a little rustic balcony facing the sea, a balcony such as one sees in the Swiss chalets, whence there is a view of the shore from the Cape of the Napoule to the Cape of the Garoupe. The shade of an overhanging pine made it an ideal resting place.

"It is the place that all the tourists choose," she told me as she left with my order.

In a few moments she returned with my "vichy." I looked at her carefully. She might have been twenty-two or there about, and she had that type of beauty, as striking as it is pure, which is hardly ever found except in those places where the Latin race has been able to perpetuate itself without an exaggerated addition of foreign blood. Under the unconscious pressure of presentiment, I said to her abruptly: "It was not you, was it, mademoiselle, who lost this pocketbook?"

She seemed to be greatly troubled. Her burning eyes seemed to reflect for a few seconds a sort of mental disorder bordering on vertigo, then she asked:

"Where did you find it?"

"About five hundred meters from here, on the road."

"I was down there this afternoon with an old lady, and I must have lost it then. How, I cannot explain. It is not of great value, but I could never have consoled myself if I had lost the photograph in it."

Her voice trembled at these words and tears glistened in her eyes. I said to her:

"I must tell you, mademoiselle, that in order that I might be able to return the pocketbook to the person who lost it I was obliged to examine the contents."

She gave a little cry. "You read it?"

"Yes, and if I was not afraid of being indiscreet, I would go so far as to ask you."

"No, you are not indiscreet. When I was 17 years old I was in service in

cent ideals, and it lies not far ahead; yet to this task the workers of Los Angeles add another, which includes the political organization of every man, woman and child.

When these two great ideals have been even partially worked out it will mean that the workers of Los Angeles will dominate the industrial and political life of that splendid city. The lives of the workers in the shops will have all the protection that the trade unions can offer. The lives of the workers in their homes will have all the protection that an honest working class administration can give. This will mean sanitary improvements, better houses, labor legislation, impartial courts and all else that can benefit labor in the present regime.

When labor can achieve such tremendous things by unity and solidarity, surely it is well to ask ourselves: Can that be really the friend of the working class who is forever creating division by putting political action against trade union action and industrial unionism against craft unionism? There are a million ways of dividing the working class. Cranks and fanatics can often do it as effectively as Pinkerton operators and corrupt leaders. But the hour is not far distant when the working class will refuse to tolerate any divisions, political or industrial, that mean crippling the power of labor.

the vicinity of Naples, where I was born. My parents were dead, and moral support I had only my old uncle, who was often away fishing in the bay. The manager of the hotel took advantage of my weakness, and I had to take refuge in a room without money, without help or sort, abandoned to the worst spair.

"Most fortunately, my poor mother was of French origin. She taught me her language. That same me, an actress, engaged for the son at Nice, engaged me as a "femme de chambre," and I was to send regularly my baby's head to the old peasants with whom I left her.

"Leaving the actress, I went to the service of a Russian countess, then, two years ago, I came to the "pavillon-hotel" of the Estere, where the work is not very hard, and guests are generous to the help. "patron," too, is easy to get with.

"Now last year a young man came here. His first name was Paolo, he was the only son of a French manufacturer of Milan. He was timid, served and extremely courteous, first he seemed to love solitude, to have the taste for long walks in the mountains. Then his attitude changed, he no longer went out, he lounged around the hotel; I saw ways running across him, in a room in some room, and he seemed to be watching me. One evening in the room he summoned up courage to tell me that he loved me, and his passion was eternal and he wished to marry me, that he would marry me or kill himself.

"It was a terrible shock to me, I passed the night crying, under a violent reaction that I was unable to control, and the next morning I confessed to myself that I was knowing it I had come to love a young man. Then I knew what must stop his impetuosity, he must nevertheless continue to permit applications and assurances that longer listened to, because nothing the world could have induced me to tell him what obstacle separated us. If I had not cared for him the fession of my fault would have me no pain, but the feeling that had for him was too pure, too devoted, to allow me to reveal the hideous truth to inflict upon him a pain so terrible.

"He left suddenly, telling me that he was going home to get the consent of his parents, and that when that consent was given, he would that I would refuse him no longer.

"And, indeed, two weeks later I received a dignified and really touching letter from the Milanese manufacturer which begged me not to let Paolo to despair by a final refusal. He added that Paolo was a dreamer and very sentimental, that he feared he would marry with himself unless I married him.

"Ah, the sheets of paper I was trying to express my regret at being able to do as he wished. I had times I had to recompose myself. It was stained with tears each time. But Paolo was not discouraged again he begged me to marry, he finally decided not to answer me. And then one day this photograph came with the work which have read. At first I refused to believe it, but I had to when the papers told in three lines of his

"But that was only the beginning of my Calvary. Toward the end of the season the proprietor called me one morning and said that a lady gentleman were asking for me. He led me into the little parlor and there an elderly man, hair and beard, and a lady with gray hair, who I had seen as soon as she saw me, said: "I understand, as I know your mother's feet while the father me to tell them truthfully, but I refused to marry their son. I was mated for a long time; then she was snatched—I cried out all the truth to them.

"Why did you not tell Paolo that I was his mother? He would have forgiven you and would not have lost time.

"Those words, monsieur, the goodness, the goodness of the man made me feel even worse. I carry within us remorse for there is nothing more painful than to be forgiven by the very one who involuntarily caused.

"I was from my knees and I asked me to let her take care of me and a good education, but she would not consent. My baby was what would I have left to

The shortest recruit to the Alaska Coast, of Brest, was 2 feet and 4-5 of an