

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

# The Call

The Weather.  
FAIR AND COOL.

300 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 5345 BETHMAN.

Vol. 4—No. 348.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911.

Price Two Cents

## FEDERAL HUNT OF DYNAMITERS WAS STARTED BY TAFT

### President Said to Have Ordered Nation-Wide Inquiry.

## LAWLER BUTTED IN

### Executive Was Talked Into Beginning a Government Investigation.

According to a dispatch which appeared in several of the local evening papers yesterday, President Taft had ordered a nation-wide inquiry into the alleged dynamiting conspiracy headed by the McNamara. Oscar Lawler, who was one of the most bitter enemies of the McNamara rebels before Diaz was overthrown, was the man who persuaded Taft to have the Federal investigation pushed. The dispatch was as follows:

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13.—President Taft was told about the strong case against the McNamaras when he was in Los Angeles on October 15, and he ordered the Federal authorities to go ahead with a thorough investigation, both here and in Indianapolis, with a view to making clear the nation-wide aspects of the dynamiting conspiracy.

"It is being said today that without the moral support thus derived from Taft the investigators might not have found their progress so easy, abundant though the information in their hands was, for they had organized their and all its allies bitterly opposed to them; and the business interests of the Coast were inclined to demand that the matter should be suppressed, just as did San Francisco's citizens when they had recovered from the first virtuous spasms of graft-hunting and had put the two smallest grafters, Taft and Schmitz, in prison."

Lawler Started Taft, Oscar Lawler was the man who approached Taft. He is a personal friend of the President and of John B. Fredericks, the man who built up such a stone wall about the brothers that they were finally compelled to confess having been the one a murderer and the other a dynamiter. John J. McNamara, the dynamiter, was an accredited representative of the organized labor, as secretary of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and James B., the murderer, was his assistant dynamiter.

Lawler told Taft of the strong case Fredericks had built up around the McNamaras. The President was impressed. He was convinced, as any person old enough to read the newspapers was, that the McNamaras were not the only guilty parties.

Lawler pointed out the number of labor leaders who were involved, within forty-eight hours after he had been released, when the trial was but five days old, the President took action. Details of alleged tampering with witnesses and evidence in various parts of the country, and the inability of the State authorities here to bring all the States to justice, were related to him. The local Federal authorities declined to take any steps in the matter pending orders from Washington, and District Attorney Fredericks was unable to go to Washington to present the facts.

Lawler's Authorization. Fredericks knew that Federal statutes had been violated. He knew that there was evidence in Indianapolis which was not accessible to the State authorities here except by the intervention of the Federal Government. He had heard of the willingness of the United States District Attorney Miller in Indianapolis to take immediate action, but authorization was needed from some one higher up.

## PERKINS WOULD JAIL BUSINESS MEN

### J. P.'s Former Partner Suggests Scheme to Control Corporation by Means of New Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Prison sentences for individuals violating the regulations of a proposed "Business Court or Controlling Commission," were suggested today by George W. Perkins, former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Perkins said that revocation of licenses would not be sufficient, and that a "business court" to be effective should have power to send manufacturers to jail.

## AGED COUPLE BURNED BY OIL STOVE FIRE

An aged man who once was a printer, Richard Shaut, 91 years old, who lives with his wife, Jennie, an invalid, in a small bungalow at 13 Acme walk, Coney Island, got up very early yesterday morning to light an oil stove because his wife was complaining of the cold. A few moments later he stumbled against the lighted stove and knocked it over.

The lighted oil spread the flames to the bedding, where Mrs. Shaut lay. The old man first tried to beat out the flames and then attempted to carry his wife out of the burning bungalow, but sank down with her, overcome.

## AGAIN AGITATE DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 13.—The California Senate today unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that Congress submit a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States by direct, nation-wide vote.

## SIXTH MEMBER OF GANG IS ARRAIGNED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Salvatore Di Marco, of Brooklyn, the sixth member of the band of robbers who attacked the Griffin farmhouse at White Plains, during which Mrs. Harry Hall was murdered, was arraigned today before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court at White Plains, under indictment charging him with murder in the first degree, and his trial was fixed for next Monday morning.

It is said that Di Marco has confessed to taking part in the crime, and he even showed Sheriff Hartnett and Assistant District Attorney Davis where some of the money stolen from the farmhouse was buried in the woods some distance from the farm.

## SCHMITZ MUST STAND TRIAL FOR BRIBERY

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Eugene E. Schmitz, former Mayor, must stand trial for taking bribes from the United Railroads and San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, unless District Attorney Fickert can convince Judge William F. Lawler that a conviction is impossible.

Coming into court this morning, confident that the charges which have hung over him for nearly five years would end, like the other graft cases, in dismissal, Schmitz paled and straightened in his chair when Judge Lawler ordered that the trial begin as soon as the District Attorney can prepare his evidence. Fickert will announce his decision next week.

## THE IRISHMAN SAYS: "GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE."

The Irishman says: "Give the Devil his due." John Marra says: "Give a man his money's worth and a little better than he can get elsewhere, you will make a customer of that man and become his friend. There never was a time that this applied as it does today. The very choicest, the very best overcoats and suits at almost ridiculously low prices all are sold at half price now, some as low as 50c."—John Marra, 428 1/2 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## NO TRIANGLE GIRLS SERVED BY FIRM'S EMPLOYE, THEY SAY

### Harris and Blanck's Bluff at Paternalism Falls Flat.

## WITNESSES STEADY

### Efforts to Shake Testimony of Those Who Escaped Holocaust Fail.

While cross-examining the witnesses produced by the prosecution in the case of Harris and Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle waist shop, charged with manslaughter for the burning of 145 of their employees in that shop on March 25, Attorney Steuer, for the defense, began the introduction of evidence in behalf of his clients before Judge Crain in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday.

Steuer asked the girl witnesses whether they had not known a colored man employed by Harris and Blanck for the purpose of sweeping the shop "several times a day." This same colored man, Steuer stated with a great deal of show, also acted as a servant at large to all the operators on the ninth floor, and when 9 or 10 o'clock came he would go around to each of the girl operators and ask her if she wanted him to bring up lunch for her.

The girls on the stand denied this. He would bring up lunch for the examiners and the foreladies only, they said.

Steuer then asked the witnesses if they worked in the Triangle shop at the time when they were having phonograph music there and dances. The manner in which Steuer propounded the question, the sweet smile that hovered about his smooth-shaven, wrinkled face, was calculated to convey to the jurors the impression that working in the Triangle shop was one grand holiday; that work was play, and that Harris and Blanck and their 500 employees formed one happy family. That was the impression which Steuer sought to convey to the jury. Witnesses after witnesses, however, rattled the Madonna-like picture of the Triangle bosses which the attorney painted.

Elevator Only for the Bosses. Ida Singer, of 186 Henry street, testified that the elevators on the Washington place side of the building were known to be reserved "for the bosses only." A volley of cross questions by Steuer failed to shake Miss Singer's testimony about the locked door.

Sarah Friedman, of 170 Henry street, testified that she was rushing about the Washington place elevators with Yetta Meyer and Lena Goldstein in search of an exit from the burning building.

Her two companions lost their lives. She saved herself.

Fannie Salzmanowitz, of 4 East 107th street, was an examiner for the Harris and Blanck firm. She testified on cross examination by Steuer, that most girls walked down nine flights of stairs when going home in the evening because the freight elevators came up very slowly and too much time was consumed in waiting. The elevators on the Washington place side, she said, were reserved for the bosses only.

Asked whether she had actually tried the knob of the door on the Washington place side, Miss Salzmanowitz said:

"I wanted to try the door but the girls who were with me tried it and said that there was no use, it was closed."

When Steuer tried to tangle her up about certain details which she only 19, turned her big, innocent eyes at the attorney and asked:

"In such excitement, would you expect me to remember everything, to make a note of everything?" Attorney Steuer thereupon cut his cross-examination short.

## TRANSFER ORDER IS UPHELD BY P. S. C.

### Application of Street Car Companies for Rehearing Denied and Next Move in Fight Is Due.

Denying the application of all the surface railroads in Manhattan for a rehearing on the order compelling the issuance of free transfers on all lines in this borough, the Public Service Commission announced yesterday that the order will go into effect on January 1, 1912.

If the railroad companies elect to continue the fight which has gone against them in decisive fashion, their next step probably will be to sue out a writ of mandamus, compelling the commission to show cause why the order should not be set aside as depriving the companies of their liberty and property without due process of law, in accordance with their allegations in asking that the order be reconsidered.

The Public Service Commission, in denying the rehearing, did not enter upon a discussion of the various allegations of the companies, which were to the effect that they could not earn fair returns on their investment under the new order. The decision overrules all these points.

## TURKS REPORT 600 ITALIANS AS SLAIN

### Victory of Ottoman Troops at Bengazi Said to Have Been Overwhelming—Rome Silent.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The correspondent of the Express who is with the Turkish army telegraphs from Gharian (December 10, via Tunis) that the Turkish commander at Bengazi reports the defeat of the Italians, who lost 600 killed and many wounded.

A quantity of arms and ammunition was captured. An Italian staff officer of high rank was killed. The Turks had seven killed and fourteen wounded.

This, says the correspondent, more than balances the defeat of the Turks at Anzara. Two thousand natives of Fezzan, according to the correspondent, are on their way to Gharian to join the Turks. They are bringing supplies of dates and flour. The Turks have enough ammunition to last them two years.

## UNION LABOR HOLDS MANY BILLS AS GOOD

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor is in session in this city.

The committee today endorsed a proposed legislative act providing for industrial insurance in this State. The committee also endorsed the Jackson amendment to the New York State constitution relating to the power of the State to enact employers' liability legislation; the Jackson bill limiting the employment of women and children to fifty-hour hours per week; the Sunday Rest bill and one relative to the pay for the employees of the New York Dock Department.

A committee was appointed to confer with the State Committee of Labor relative to the enforcement of the law compelling the reporting of accidents in mines and tunnels.

## AUTO ACCIDENTS CLAIM TWO MORE VICTIMS

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Edward Jones, who was hurt in an automobile accident on the post road on November 11, died tonight in Mayer Hospital.

He received two broken legs when the auto, moving at fifty miles, struck a pole. It was thought he would recover, but blood poisoning developed. Rudolph Effert was instantly killed in the accident.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 13.—Emil Johnson, of New York, injured on Sunday afternoon, two miles from May's Landing, when he was hurled from an automobile into a telegraph pole, died today. Splinters of bone were removed from his brain and the delicate operation was at first believed successful.

## FLIRTER BADLY PUNISHED

Scratched by Woman He Called "Baby Doll," Then Fined \$10. Harry Barnett, of 2205 Third avenue, was fined \$10 by Magistrate Corrigan in Harlem Court yesterday. He was accused of flirting by a little woman, who had scratched and beaten his face almost beyond recognition.

"Oh, you kid, you baby doll," and other remarks were made by Barnett to Miss Mary O'Donnell, of 75 West 125th street, the complainant, as she was entering a drug store near her home, according to her testimony. In reply she, although under five feet in height, beat him and scratched his face to the delight of a large crowd.

## REPRESENTATIVES VOTE TO ABROGATE RUSSIAN TREATY

### House Passes Sulzer Resolution on Passport Question.

## CZAR MAY YIELD

### Discrimination Against American Citizens Forces Congress to Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—By a vote of 300 to 1 the House of Representatives tonight passed the Sulzer resolution, which proposes to abrogate the commercial treaty of 1832 with Russia because of Russia's action in refusing to honor passports issued by the United States Government to American Jews. The single negative vote was cast by Representative George W. Malby, of New York, a Republican.

Government officials believe that the vote by the House on the Sulzer resolution will bring Russia to a keener realization of the resentment felt in the United States over the treatment accorded by that country to American Jews. The hope is expressed that today's action may improve the chances of adjusting the passport trouble through diplomatic channels as contemplated by President Taft.

That the Senate will concur in the Sulzer resolution should Russia continue to refuse to extend uniform treatment to all Americans who desire to travel in that country is indicated pretty definitely in a statement made today by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Cullom announced that he was in hearty sympathy with the House resolution and that unless Russia took affirmative action relieving the situation he believed the measure would be passed by the Senate.

Senator Cullom further announced that it would not be practicable for his committee to report the Sulzer resolution before the holidays. This is taken to mean that Cullom and his associates have determined to defer action until the President has an opportunity to send a supplemental communication to Congress on the subject. In his message last week the President said that negotiations had been opened with Russia looking to diplomatic adjustment of the controversy. He said he would again communicate with Congress on the question immediately after the holidays.

It is taken for granted that if the President reports that St. Petersburg still refuses to make concessions the Senate will at once concur in the Sulzer resolution. The authorities will use every effort to have the difficulty adjusted through diplomacy, but the outlook is not very bright at present. They fear that the abrogation of the treaty will express disapproval of Congress to any treaty which discriminates against Jews.

The treaty is one expressing mutual good-will and contains provisions of a commercial character that are of advantage to both countries.

The Resolution as Passed. The resolution passed tonight provides: "That the people of the United States assert, as a fundamental principle that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of race or religion; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates against any class of its citizens as a condition of its ratification; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or

BRAND NEW PROPHET SCORES SOCIALISM

Catholics Foregather to Hear of "Evil" From Bright Particular Star.

"Honor thy father and thy mother —if thou canst discover them!"

No, no! This is not profanity. There is nothing bordering on the suggestive in it.

This is in line with the highest canons of Christian ethics. This is holding in the highest reverence and devotion to Fourth and Ninth Commandments.

The Clan Foregatherers.

Last night those foregathered some two hundred people, comprising about 50 boys, 20 women and 150 men.

The prophet's subject was "Can a Catholic be a Socialist?" and a Call reporter went to hear and to report.

It is a curious thing, but there seems to be a suspicion of Call reporters in Catholic circles.

"Ah—what paper do you represent, may I ask?" inquired a priest. When he learned it was the Call he breathed hard and went away, returning shortly to inquire whether any other members of the Call's staff proposed to turn up.

The meeting he addressed was held under the auspices of the Alumni Association of St. Ann's Academy—they have part of the writ-ings of the Lady Ann nearby. It is said, at 153 East 16th street.

The prophet's subject was "Can a Catholic be a Socialist?" and a Call reporter went to hear and to report. It is a curious thing, but there seems to be a suspicion of Call reporters in Catholic circles.

"Ah—what paper do you represent, may I ask?" inquired a priest. When he learned it was the Call he breathed hard and went away, returning shortly to inquire whether any other members of the Call's staff proposed to turn up.

The meeting he addressed was held under the auspices of the Alumni Association of St. Ann's Academy—they have part of the writings of the Lady Ann nearby. It is said, at 153 East 16th street.

The prophet's subject was "Can a Catholic be a Socialist?" and a Call reporter went to hear and to report. It is a curious thing, but there seems to be a suspicion of Call reporters in Catholic circles.

"Ah—what paper do you represent, may I ask?" inquired a priest. When he learned it was the Call he breathed hard and went away, returning shortly to inquire whether any other members of the Call's staff proposed to turn up.

The meeting he addressed was held under the auspices of the Alumni Association of St. Ann's Academy—they have part of the writings of the Lady Ann nearby. It is said, at 153 East 16th street.

The prophet's subject was "Can a Catholic be a Socialist?" and a Call reporter went to hear and to report. It is a curious thing, but there seems to be a suspicion of Call reporters in Catholic circles.

"Ah—what paper do you represent, may I ask?" inquired a priest. When he learned it was the Call he breathed hard and went away, returning shortly to inquire whether any other members of the Call's staff proposed to turn up.

The meeting he addressed was held under the auspices of the Alumni Association of St. Ann's Academy—they have part of the writings of the Lady Ann nearby. It is said, at 153 East 16th street.

The prophet's subject was "Can a Catholic be a Socialist?" and a Call reporter went to hear and to report. It is a curious thing, but there seems to be a suspicion of Call reporters in Catholic circles.

"Ah—what paper do you represent, may I ask?" inquired a priest. When he learned it was the Call he breathed hard and went away, returning shortly to inquire whether any other members of the Call's staff proposed to turn up.

The meeting he addressed was held under the auspices of the Alumni Association of St. Ann's Academy—they have part of the writings of the Lady Ann nearby. It is said, at 153 East 16th street.

The prophet's subject was "Can a Catholic be a Socialist?" and a Call reporter went to hear and to report. It is a curious thing, but there seems to be a suspicion of Call reporters in Catholic circles.

"Ah—what paper do you represent, may I ask?" inquired a priest. When he learned it was the Call he breathed hard and went away, returning shortly to inquire whether any other members of the Call's staff proposed to turn up.

The meeting he addressed was held under the auspices of the Alumni Association of St. Ann's Academy—they have part of the writings of the Lady Ann nearby. It is said, at 153 East 16th street.

Rand School of Social Science 112 EAST 19TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NO TRIANGLE GIRLS SERVED BY FIRM'S EMPLOYE, THEY SAY

(Continued from Page 1)

minutes when she made them keep up with her recital of how she first learned of the fire, and how she saved herself.

Lena Zwick was the last witness called. She will be examined this morning.

Considerable speculation was aroused by a ruling of Judge Crain, when Hostwick put this question to a witness:

"Did anybody ever tell you how to get out of the place in case of fire?"

Hostwick objected to the question. Judge Crain at first allowed the question, "subject to future testimony."

This was taken to indicate that the court does not hold that employers are obliged, or were obliged at that time, to instruct their employes how to escape in case of fire.

Justice Melnerly in the Special Sessions yesterday imposed a fine of \$50 upon Isaac Feldman, proprietor of a clothing factory at 89 University place, employing forty-nine persons, for keeping doors locked.

"Violations of this law must stop," Justice Melnerly said, "or the lives of employes are not safe. In the event of fire, many lives might be lost. A second offense will mean imprisonment for you."

Morris Santifier, a clothing manufacturer, of 207 Cherry street, was fined \$25 for a like offense.

Eugene Fredoline, a feather worker, at 203 East 107th street, paid a fine of \$20 for employing a 14-year-old girl, Samuel Kaplan, a coat manufacturer, of 30 East Broadway, paid a similar fine for a similar offense.

N. Y. CONSTITUTION REMAINS THE SAME

Every Amendment Submitted is Snowed Under, but Barge Canal Terminal Proposition Wins.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The proposition to bond the State for \$19,000,000 for the construction of barge canal terminals was carried at the last election by a majority of 4,416, according to the official vote canvassed today by the State Board of Canvassers.

The returns show 315,932 voters in favor of the proposition and 311,516 against it.

The seven proposed amendments to the constitution which were also submitted to the people were all rejected by majorities ranging from 41,573 to 151,914, the latter on the proposition to increase the salaries of Legislators.

The amendment to increase the salary of the Governor from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year was defeated by a majority of 123,664.

The official canvass shows the following results: Amendment No. 1.—For increase in the salary and mileage allowance of members of the Legislature: For 262,490, against 414,404; rejected by 151,914.

No. 2.—In relation to times and places for special terms of Appellate Division and assignment of Justices: For 257,194, against 352,830; rejected by 85,636.

No. 3.—Providing for two additional county judges in Kings County: For 243,764, against 360,659; rejected by 116,895.

No. 4.—In relation to taking private property for public use: For 254,095, against 357,881; rejected by 103,786.

No. 5.—Providing for an increase in the salary of the governor from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year: For 252,791, against 376,455; rejected by 123,664.

No. 6.—In relation to abandonment of canals and use of funds derived from such abandonment: For 228,283, against 324,465; rejected by 41,573.

No. 7.—Authorizing the Supreme Court to ascertain compensation when private property is taken for public use: For 274,846, against 322,782; rejected by 47,936.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 13.—The shock of a mine cave-in and the subsidence of the surface near the central part of Conditale, four miles from here, occurred at noon today just as officials of the Kingston Coal Company, several ministers and prominent citizens were about to give thanks in the Courtdale M. E. Church that there would be no further caving in of the mines in that section.

Some time ago the church and many surrounding houses were damaged by a mine cave-in. The Kingston Coal Company spent \$20,000 in making repairs and strengthening the mine workings, and today's meeting was for the purpose of dedicating the repaired church and giving thanks that precautions had been taken to prevent more cave-ins. Just as they were about to sit down for luncheon the shock occurred and four houses close to the church were damaged. Large fissures in the surface are now spreading and it is feared the church will be damaged before morning.

2500,000 TO U. OF CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The will of Mrs. Jane M. Sather, of Oakland, who died last night, gives \$2,500,000 to the University of California.

FEDERAL HUNT OF DYNAMITERS WAS STARTED BY TAFT

(Continued from page 1)

and many witnesses who had been persuaded by friends of the defense not to come here to testify came over to the side of the State.

Collapsing of Charge Likely. LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13.—That the bribery cases against Bert Franklin, chief detective for the McNamara defense, will collapse is the consensus of opinion today following Franklin's arraignment before Justice Young on charge of bribing Justice Bain, one of the sworn McNamara jurors.

When Franklin appeared, his attorney, Henry T. Gage, requested the court not to exact fresh bail, as Franklin was already under \$10,000 bail in the Lockwood bribery case. The court accordingly permitted Franklin to go on his own recognizance.

No time has been fixed for Franklin's trial on either the Lockwood or Bain charges, as Deputy District Attorney Ford is examining a decision of the State Supreme Court, which prevents conviction on a felony charge on the unsupported evidence of one accomplice. This decision, it is believed, will make it impossible to convict Franklin.

It was learned today that Special Assistant Attorney General Lawler will inquire into the allegation that a fund for bribing McNamara jurors was raised by the defense. The Los Angeles investigation, it was said, would probably be concluded within ten days, when Lawler will go to Indianapolis to participate in the investigation there.

District Attorney Fredericks today resumed work on the cases. It was believed that, so far as Fredericks was concerned, the confession of the McNamara brothers ended the case. Now, however, he is said to be planning to arrest a well-known California man, who is alleged to have assisted J. B. McNamara in placing the fatal bomb under the Los Angeles Times Building.

Seventeen Witnesses Heard. Seventeen men and women were witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury today in connection with its investigation of the activities of the McNamaras, self-confessed dynamiters. All of these were from San Francisco and most of them told of having seen J. B. McNamara in that section at some time prior to the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building or subsequent to that disaster.

The examination of witnesses progressed rapidly today and as fast as they were excused they were given vouchers for their fees. There are persistent rumors that arrests of prominent labor leaders are imminent as a result of testimony given before the jury. J. F. Munsey, secretary of the Salt Lake City Structural Iron Workers' Union, probably will go before the jury tomorrow. Ever since he was served with a subpoena the intimation has been circulated that his testimony will be of great importance. He is said to have harbored J. B. McNamara several weeks after the Times Building was dynamited.

The witnesses who were before the jury today traced pretty thoroughly, according to reports, the movements of J. B. McNamara and his associates, M. A. Schmidt and David Kaplan, beginning with the purchase of a large quantity of high percentage dynamite at Giant, Cal., and continuing up to the point where part of it was stored in a building in South San Francisco, the remainder being brought to Los Angeles.

CHINESE ROYALISTS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE. SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.—Tang-Shao-Yi, who represents Yuan-Shih-Kai at the peace conference here, will arrive Sunday, and negotiations will begin almost immediately. It is thought that the imperialists will be ready to accept any terms they are able to obtain, while the revolutionaries will probably give the widest guarantees in regard to the future of the imperial family.

Wu-Ting-fang, the Republican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to the State Department at Washington as well as to Andrew Carnegie protesting against any loan being made to the imperialists.

SAXON GOVERNMENT TO WAR ON UNIONS. BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Rendered desperate by the progress of labor organizations, the government in the Saxon Parliament, yesterday gave notice of its intention to ask the Reichstag to pass more stringent laws in regard to strike picketing.

Saxony seeks the enactment of laws providing for a greater measure of protection for strikebreakers and heavier penalties for labor union officials who "interfere" with them.

U. S. PLANS TO LIST ALL WHITE SLAVES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A national registration scheme has been inaugurated by the Department of Justice as an aid to the suppression of the white slave traffic. Agents of the department have already been at work on the plans in this city and Richmond and Norfolk, Va., and it is expected that they will be kept at the task until every city in the country has been visited.

The idea is to have each woman found in a questionable resort fill in a printed form answering a long series of questions designed to aid the authorities in tracing her from place to place. Other blanks are provided to be filled in when a woman leaves a resort or goes from one city to another. This record will be kept on file in the Department of Justice to aid the authorities in trailing white slave traders.

TEA. December Chilliness is much less trying to those who drink timely cups of good hot White Rose Ceylon Tea Double Strength Saves Half

STOKES CASE TO GO TO JURY TOMORROW

Counsel for "Shooting Show Girls" Will Sum Up Today.

The trial of Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad for shooting W. E. D. Stokes was concluded yesterday so far as the taking of evidence is concerned. The case will go to the jury tomorrow afternoon. Today will be spent in summing up by counsel for the defense.

By consent of counsel, Stokes, now recovering from an operation for abscess of the kidneys, was eliminated as a further witness. Dr. Josiah P. Thornley, his physician, testified that Stokes would not be able to appear in court in the near future.

By consent of counsel, Stokes, now recovering from an operation for abscess of the kidneys, was eliminated as a further witness. Dr. Josiah P. Thornley, his physician, testified that Stokes would not be able to appear in court in the near future.

One of the last witnesses yesterday was Stokes' young wife, Helen Elliott, whom he married on February 11, 1911. The lawyers for Miss Graham and Miss Conrad were surprised apparently when she was called. Mrs. Stokes was quite self-possessed under the stare of the crowd and answered questions readily.

Buckner asked if she was with Stokes at his Lexington farm in May last. She said she was; that they went there on May 19 and returned on May 29. He asked her if she remembered what time it was when they got back to New York on May 29. Mrs. Stokes consulted a little black diary and answered that it was after 12 p.m. She remembered that the train was late. Miss Conrad had testified that she saw Stokes at 10:30 a.m. on May 29. Just one question was put to Mrs. Stokes on cross-examination: Had she lived at the Ansonia before she married Stokes? She said she had lived there five or six months before her marriage.

There were few witnesses yesterday. Miss Conrad, displaying her temperament somewhat less, but still unable to resist giggling at "that funny Mr. Buckner," was under examination most of the day, describing among other adventures, her success in obtaining a confession from Charles Miller, of Plattburgh. Horace Hicks, an elderly colored man, who was Mr. Stokes' valet for several years, told what he had observed of Miss Graham while she was visiting Stokes at the Lexington farm. Hicks was cooking and housekeeper at that time. Some of his answers so upset the courtroom that Justice Marcus threatened to put the crowd out.

LORIMER WILL TAKE STAND NEXT MONDAY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, will take the stand on Monday next as a witness in the investigation of the Senate into charges of corruption in connection with his election as Senator.

Much criticism was aimed at the committee that conducted the first examination for its failure to call Lorimer. The Senator replied that he was ready at all times to appear, but the committee had not intimated a desire to hear him. Lorimer volunteered to take the stand in the second investigation. By agreement, he will follow the government's witnesses offered in rebuttal.

At the hearing today, the agreement was reached by which Lorimer should be the last witness. Judge Haney, counsel for Lorimer, announced that the defense had but two more witnesses besides the Senator. He said Lorimer would take the stand prepared to "answer every point raised" and the Lorimer lawyers expressed a desire that the government conclude its testimony before he takes the stand. This was agreed to. The case will undoubtedly be concluded before the holidays.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 13.—Word reached here today that a dozen passengers were hurt in a wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway at West Parish, Me. The train was a special, rushing east at a great rate of speed with 500 foreigners who are booked for passage to Liverpool.

The injuries to the passengers were slight, none sustaining broken bones. J. P. Cole, Elmer May and Herbert Aldrick, tralmen, were severely hurt, but will recover.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—John Moore, a freeman of Pacific, Mo., was killed and six persons injured in a rear-end collision in a dense fog between two St. Louis bound Missouri Pacific passenger trains near Eureka, Mo., thirty miles west of here, today.

Frederick Houten, of 1740 Garfield street, a track walker, discovered the body of a laborer on the Harlem Railroad early yesterday. He had been killed by a train.

WILL ARREST PARENTS FOR BEATING CHILD. Adeline Ackerman, a pretty, suburban girl of 7, appeared before Justice Ryan in the Children's Court yesterday with her body a mass of scars. Charges had been made that the girl had improper guardians.

Physicians who examined the girl stated that she had more than forty bruises and scars on her body, made by some instrument of punishment. It was impossible, the doctor said, for the girl to have received the bruises and scars by falling.

Her father, Charles Ackerman, and her stepmother were in court, and after hearing the story, Justice Ryan recommended that the Children's Society secure warrants for the parents.

The girl tremulously denied her stepmother beat her. Eight school teachers and school employes, shocked by the black eyes and bruises almost monthly suffered by this undernourished child when she went to school, caused her to be brought to court.

DEBATE SOCIALISM AT TWILIGHT CLUB

Dr. Lunn and Justice Russell Argue for and Against Proposition.

Justice Isaac F. Russell and Dr. George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor-elect of Schenectady, N. Y., last night, at the Twilight Club, debated for fifteen minutes each, the question, "Is Industrial Competition More Desirable Than Socialism?"

Justice Russell opened by declaring he stood for competition, as opposed to Socialism, although he admitted that his opposition to the latter had not set the world on fire.

He declared that he is a kind of a Socialist. He believes in Stamer's ownership of telegraphs, telephones and parcel post. That he believes is all right. But labor unions, he urged, are all wrong.

Socialists, he said, stand for an eight-hour day. For his part he did not believe that a man could do a day's work in that time. He often worked twelve hours, and then far into the night.

Constructive Socialism, so-called, he urged, has so far proved a dismal failure. The justice also objected to the alleged intention of the Socialists to destroy the courts and leave the judges without jobs.

Dr. Lunn told how he had left the church because he insisted on preaching what was distasteful to those who gave him his salary, but which, on the other hand, he believed to be the truth.

Commenting on the Socialists' intention to put judges in them who had a new viewpoint, Justice Russell merely intended to put judges in them who had a new viewpoint.

Justice Russell, he declared, had not put up the proverbial straw man to pull to pieces. He had put up one blown out with air. Socialists, he said, believed in competition with capitalism removed. As a result of competition under capitalism people are hungry in a land abounding with all necessities. Men and women, able and anxious to work, are denied the opportunity.

Today, he said, the many are at the mercy of the few, and the many are waking up and asking questions. At the moment Roosevelt is advocating a policy that would result "merely in the destruction of a few big capitalists, while leaving the system itself untouched."

Instead of such a policy, the speaker urged that the many should take over the great machinery of production and distribution and use it in their own interests and for their own benefit.

A notice of the meeting, it was stated, had been sent to the press, stating that Dr. Lunn would speak on "The Immorality of Roosevelt." The Twilight Club knows nothing of the notice or of how it was sent. Nobody at the club could throw any light on the matter, and the incident had to drop for the moment.

FOUR MORE VICTIMS OF RAILROAD MOLOCH. Many Others Injured in Wrecks Occurring in Various Sections of the Country.

WELLS RIVER, Vt., Dec. 13.—Trapped in the wreckage of their locomotive when it struck a gigantic boulder that had been thrown on the track a short distance south of here early today by a blast of dynamite, the engine driver and fireman of a freight train on the Connecticut and Massachusetts division of the Boston and Maine Railroad were killed and several of the train crew injured.

The dead are: William Joyce, engine driver, of Randolph, Vt., and "Jack" Carder, fireman, of Lyndonville, Vt.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 13.—Word reached here today that a dozen passengers were hurt in a wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway at West Parish, Me. The train was a special, rushing east at a great rate of speed with 500 foreigners who are booked for passage to Liverpool.

The injuries to the passengers were slight, none sustaining broken bones. J. P. Cole, Elmer May and Herbert Aldrick, tralmen, were severely hurt, but will recover.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—John Moore, a freeman of Pacific, Mo., was killed and six persons injured in a rear-end collision in a dense fog between two St. Louis bound Missouri Pacific passenger trains near Eureka, Mo., thirty miles west of here, today.

Frederick Houten, of 1740 Garfield street, a track walker, discovered the body of a laborer on the Harlem Railroad early yesterday. He had been killed by a train.

WILL ARREST PARENTS FOR BEATING CHILD. Adeline Ackerman, a pretty, suburban girl of 7, appeared before Justice Ryan in the Children's Court yesterday with her body a mass of scars. Charges had been made that the girl had improper guardians.

Physicians who examined the girl stated that she had more than forty bruises and scars on her body, made by some instrument of punishment. It was impossible, the doctor said, for the girl to have received the bruises and scars by falling.

Her father, Charles Ackerman, and her stepmother were in court, and after hearing the story, Justice Ryan recommended that the Children's Society secure warrants for the parents.

The girl tremulously denied her stepmother beat her. Eight school teachers and school employes, shocked by the black eyes and bruises almost monthly suffered by this undernourished child when she went to school, caused her to be brought to court.

MINERS IN WRECKED SHAFT STILL ALIVE

Government Rescue Men Hope to Save Imprisoned Briceville Workers.

BRICEVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Three miles under Cross Mountain Mine, Sam Miller, imprisoned miner, and his gang of imprisoned helpers, today are playing hide and seek with death. Twenty-five government rescue men, wearing oxygen helmets, are helping Sam and his men to win their game.

Miller was the oldest of the miners imprisoned by the explosion Saturday. It is said he knows the location of every hallway, every entry, and every room within the mine.

Leading at least one dozen men, Miller is making his way from entry to entry. They are driven on by the foul gas, but remain long enough at each place to record with chalk on the walls a notice to the rescuers that they had been there.

Sam Miller is signing his own name to each notice, thus "going to No. 36," but then that Sam and his men have gone on to another place. Instantly has joined with death and destitution to complete the horror of the disaster.

A father spent last night and today in the still unfulfilled grave of his son. A mother of four children wandered on the road today with the youngest baby in her arms asking passersby whether they have seen her husband. He is in the mine.

A sister of a dead man who is already buried is crying that her brother is not dead and keeps prepared for him a place at the family table.

Three more bodies were recovered this afternoon. The total is now forty-one. Owners of the mine issued a statement this morning declaring a thorough investigation as to the cause of the dust blast was under way.

"It is our purpose to deal justly with relatives or representatives of those who are injured or who were lost in the mine," the statement concludes.

The miners suggest that no hasty action be taken by relatives in the way of making contracts with lawyers for division of possible damage money as suits may be brought for claims at any time within twelve months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Lea (Dem. Tenn.) today introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the victims in the mine disaster at Briceville, Tenn.

BRITISH RAILROADS TO RAISE RATES JAN. 1. LONDON, Dec. 13.—It has been decided by practically all the railways in Great Britain to increase the excursion and computation fares from 7 to 10 per cent on January 1.

This increase is made necessary, they claim, by the raising of the wages of their employes.

JERSEY LABORER SMOTHERED. Knocked down by earth when the sides of a fifteen-foot ditch in Warfield street, Upper Montclair, N. J., collapsed as he was working in the bottom of the excavation, yesterday, a laborer was smothered to death. Joseph Lanzilla, a contractor, living in Willow street, Montclair, for whom the victim was working, was arrested, charged with responsibility for the accident. It is said that there were no braces or planking to strengthen the sides of the ditch.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. SARAH H. WESTWORTH, Plaintiff, vs. EARNEY GOLDMAN and others, Defendants. In pursuance of an order of the court, made and entered in the office of the clerk of the court on the 12th day of November, 1911, the undersigned has directed that the following be published: A bill of particulars, set forth in and annexed to a public auction, at the Exchange Building, 120 1/2 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Jacob H. Hays, Auctioneer. The terms directed by said judgment, with the terms thereof as amended, are as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south by the lot numbered 138, and on the west by the lot numbered 144, containing twenty-five feet of frontage on the East side of West Avenue, twenty-five feet of the same on the West side of West Avenue, and containing the same area of land, situate, being and being in the City of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the County of New York, known as the lot numbered 141, in Block 100, bounded on the north by the lot numbered 142, on the east by the lot numbered 140, on the south

### POISONING CUTS WIDE PATH IN RANKS OF WORKERS

Devastates of Industrial Disease, Both in This Country and Abroad, Shown by Bulletin of U. S. Department of Labor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The results of three interesting investigations on lead poisoning are given in Bulletin No. 95, about to be issued by the United States Department of Labor. Dr. Sir Thomas Oliver, a British expert on lead poisoning, has been invited to investigate the lead poisoning in European industries. Dr. Alice Hamilton, of the United States Department of Labor, has been investigating the lead poisoning in the white lead industry in the United States, and John B. Andrews, of the United States Department of Labor, has been investigating the lead poisoning in the pottery industry in the United States.

Improvement Through Regulation. In smelting, coach building, the manufacture of paints and colors, and in many other British industries Dr. Oliver finds a similar record of sickness and death due to the use of lead and largely preventable. The improvement which has followed the extension of factory inspection and the legal regulation of factory conditions is sufficient evidence of this fact. While in 1900, 1,058 cases, of which 33 were fatal, were reported, by 1909 the number had been reduced to 555, of which 30 were fatal. The failure to show a greater decrease is regarded as due to the development of new lead-using industries and a better reporting of actual causes of death.

The prevention of lead poisoning requires especially cleanliness of the workshop and of the individual worker who is exposed to lead in any form. Ample washing appliances must be provided, with plenty of hot and cold water, soap and towels. No food should be eaten in the workrooms and never at any time or in any place until after the hands and face have been thoroughly washed. No work in a lead factory should ever begin for the day by employes who have had no food. Wherever practicable dust-proof machinery should be used, and so far as possible any dust caused in the manufacturing processes should be taken care of by exhausts. Respirators should be provided and their use made compulsory in necessary dusty work. Above all, the employes should be carefully instructed in regard to the danger to which their occupation exposes them, and periodical medical examination of workers in lead processes should be provided.

While many cases of lead poisoning occur among American workers in white and red lead, there are by no means the only industries in which serious danger of industrial lead poisoning exists. A study by John B. Andrews, Ph. D., of the deaths in 1900 and 1910 from industrial lead poisoning in New York State disclosed sixty cases among the formal mortality returns of attending physicians. This number includes only those cases reported as industrial lead poisoning and takes no account of the cases, certainly quite numerous, where lead poisoning does not appear as the immediate, recorded cause of death, although without doubt often the determining cause.

TONIGHT, AT 8:15  
**Walter Lippman**  
Lecture on "What Are Reformers Good For?"  
WALDORF BALL, 399 CLASSON AVENUE, CORNER GREENE AVENUE, BROOKLYN  
Under the auspices of the 11th-17th A. D. Kings County.

# Industrial Socialism

This is the title of the pamphlet by William D. Haywood and Frank Bohn that has stirred up the discussion in regard to capitalist-made law, which is now being vigorously debated by the party membership, and which is occupying columns in the Socialist press.

Whatever else may be said of it, it has started Socialist party members to thinking. The only way to inform yourself upon the exact contentions made in this pamphlet is to get it and read it yourself.

Eugene V. Debs declares it maintains "the TRUE revolutionary attitude of the working class." He asserts further that "it states the industrial and political position of the workers in plain, straightforward terms, in their own language, and is well calculated to open the eyes of the workers to the weakness of craft unionism and political Socialism, and impress upon them the necessity of proletarian solidarity, both economic and political and supplementary to each other, as the true basis of the revolutionary movement."

"Industrial Socialism" will be sent postpaid, for 10 cents, three for 25 cents, fifteen for \$1, and 100 for \$5.

## Charles H. Kerr & Co.

118 West Kinzie St., Chicago

## HOTCHKISS DECREES STATE INSURANCE

Says It Was a Failure in Other Countries, and Is "Socialistic."

W. H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance, speaking yesterday before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in convention at the Hotel Astor, deplored the growing demand for State insurance on the part of the public at large as a Socialistic measure, and urged the companies represented there to band together in a campaign of education to prove the futility of State insurance.

Hotchkiss said, in part: "Wisconsin next month inaugurates a system whereby the State itself will grant life insurance and annuities to residents, yes, even to strangers within her gates, without, as yet, however, the obligation assumed to see that the indemnity is paid. Comparisons are at work in other States, with doubtless similar statutes in view. The growth of political Socialism suggests more experiments of the same kind. The present drift is unmistakable.

Hotchkiss said, in part: "What is needed by our people is not the submergence of this great institution in sovereignty, but the proper co-ordination of insurance and government. Each should do for the other only what each can do better than the other. In some things—underwriting and adjustment, for instance—insurance by private corporations has been eminently successful. The very nature of these things makes impossible their economic accomplishment through the ordinary processes of government. These the State should, save for helpful supervision, let alone. But where corporate initiative has failed, the State should co-ordinate with its creatures.

Hotchkiss said, in part: "Save, perhaps, in the life field—and here the State has already acted—insurance by private corporations has not stood the test. Here, therefore, government has a duty. It must lend a hand. Indeed, while leading to its insurance corporations all technical and specialized functions, and making no effort, save through proper watchfulness, to interfere with these factors in the rate charged, will not the State in the distant future co-ordinate with corporate insurance, and regulate or limit expenses of all kinds? If it does not, the present drift toward State insurance seems likely to continue. For, whatever be the field, the people will not long pay for the insurance of the future more than such service is rightly worth.

Hotchkiss said, in part: "How many insurance men even know that, while State life insurance has been in force in New Zealand more than forty years, its early success has not been maintained, its present situation is unsatisfactory, its alleged reduced expense ratio is due more to its inertia than its efficiency, and that, while it has the prestige of a governmental institution, the proportion of State insurance to total insurance in force in that dominion is less and less each year?"

Hotchkiss said, in part: "Has insurance done anything to make it plain that the boasted State insurance system of Germany is defeating its object by obliterating the line between compensation and charity, or sought to emphasize the danger which lurks in an insurance proposal where, as in Germany, either the employers' contributions to the fund or the employees' claims for sickness, accident, or old age are fixed by a board of nonexperts subject to local or political clamor?"

Hotchkiss said, in part: "Above all, what has insurance done to blazon the absurdity of a social service—whose work must be in method scientific, whose rates must recognize conditions infinitely diverse and an experience fairly encyclopaedic, and whose adjustments with the people must be without fear or favor—such a system being taken away from present agencies of great skill, the insurance corporations of today, and permitted to our American system of politics, partnership and pull?"

Hotchkiss said, in part: "Hotchkiss closed his address with a plea to the several companies to do away with their competitive practice and consequent loss of energy."

## MINUTES OF LOCAL N. Y.'S CONVENTION

### Committee on Organization Suggests Many Changes. Discussion Follows.

The following are the minutes, in part, of the meeting of the convention of Local New York, Socialist party, held on Sunday, December 10, at the headquarters of Branch 5, 346 West 125th street:

The convention was called to order at 11 a. m., by Julius Berger, organizer of Local New York.

On motion it was decided that the report of the Joint Committee be taken up after report of Committee on Organization.

The Organization Committee submitted the following report:

At its first meeting, your committee discussed the various questions dealing with the present form of organization of both the local and the branches, and endeavored to arrive at some understanding of its defects, and the changes that, in the opinion of your committee, should be made in the interest of greater simplicity, greater uniformity, greater co-operation, and consequently greater efficiency.

Your committee is of the opinion that certain changes in the present form of organization of the local and the branches are urgently needed at the present time to obtain the following results:

First—To reorganize the office of the local so as to relieve the organizer of his clerical and routine work, that he may devote his time and energy to the duties properly pertaining to organization.

Second—To centralize power and responsibility in the local by eliminating the Central Committee as a deliberative body.

Third—To enlarge the powers of the Executive Committee.

To simplify and systematize the organization of the branches so as to make them more effective for educational and propaganda work.

With these aims in view, your committee begs to present the following report of its work:

1. Organization of the Local—Your committee (by a unanimous vote) concurs in recommendation No. 5, contained in the report of the Executive Committee and offers the following resolutions toward putting recommendation No. 5 into effect:

**Raise Organizer's Salary.**  
(a) That the salary of the organizer be raised from \$21 per week to not less than \$100 per month.

(b) That the salary of the financial secretary be increased from \$15 per week to \$50 per month.

(c) That the financial secretary be selected and appointed by the Executive Committee.

(d) That the clerical and routine work of the office can and should be performed by the financial secretary alone, with additional help during the four months preceding election.

(e) That the financial secretary have complete charge of the clerical and routine work of the office.

(f) That the financial secretary be provided with a separate office within the present quarters of Local New York.

(g) That the Executive Committee try to induce competent comrades of Local New York to do voluntary once work.

2. Organization of Branches—Your committee offers the following plans for organization for branches as a substitute for the resolution of Comrade Edlin, the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and all other resolutions and recommendations that have been presented to the convention dealing with the organization of branches:

1. Each branch shall have at least the following three committees: An Executive Committee, a Membership Committee, and a Propaganda Committee. The election of committees on education and naturalization is recommended. Carried.

The Membership Committee, consisting of about 3 per cent of the membership of the branch, shall be elected in a regular branch meeting. Its duty shall be to increase and consolidate membership by calling on delinquent and indifferent members, by visiting uncontrolled voters and sympathizers and by holding or organizing meetings at regular intervals.

It shall elect a permanent chairman, who shall supervise the activities of the committee and keep an exact record of the work done. The financial secretary of the branch shall be a member ex officio of the Membership Committee. Carried.

All the members of an Assembly district, who volunteer in the work of the committee shall constitute the propaganda committee of the A. D. This committee shall meet once a month for transacting business. Carried.

The Assembly district organizer shall act as chairman of the committee, shall supervise its entire work, and shall keep a record of the work done, and shall, subject to the approval of the committee, appoint captains for those election districts in which a regular agitation is carried on. Carried.

**Literature Distribution.**  
The members of the committee shall distribute literature twice a month on the days chosen by the committee, as far as possible. Carried.

It shall be the duty of every captain to supply the residents of a definite part of his election district with literature once a month. He shall endeavor to obtain the assistance of as many members as are necessary to canvass the entire election district regularly. He shall assign a block or a group of houses to each of these assistants. At regular intervals he shall supply the district organizer with a list of the members and sympathizers living in his election district. Carried.

The district organizer shall constitute the Propaganda Committee of each branch. Its functions shall be to select and obtain the necessary literature, to see to it that the leaflets are folded, stamped and counted; to agree on definite instructions to captains, on the form and content of

and the system of keeping records; to have the necessary press notices published; to prepare, for the branch and the local, monthly reports of the work accomplished. Carried.

The district and branch organizers of Local New York shall meet regularly once in three months, under the chairmanship of the local organizer for the transaction of all such business as concerns the political activity of the party and for the purpose of making reports and comparing their methods of work. Carried.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the branch, the district organizer, the chairman of the Membership Committee and of such other standing committees as the branch may elect. The Executive Committee shall perform the routine work of the branch, subject to the approval of the branch meetings. Carried.

III. Literature—Your committee does not concur in the resolution "That all branches of the local receive literature without cost from the local office." The committee offers the following recommendations as a substitute therefor:

(a) That the local establish a central literature bureau.

(b) That the branches be urged to purchase all their literature from the local bureau.

(c) That the local refund to the branches as an inducement a certain percentage of their purchases in the form of free literature.

IV. Language Branches—Your committee voted not to concur in recommendation No. 2 of the Executive Committee (abolition of language groups). The committee offers the following amendment: "That each language group send one representative to each of the standing committees of the branch in whose territory said group is organized."

V. Your committee does not concur in the resolution to amend article 31 of the by-laws dealing with conventions for the following reasons:

(a) The notification required to be sent to branches would conflict with the campaign activity of the branches.

(b) Your committee is of the opinion that the adoption of the resolution would destroy the real usefulness of the convention by limiting its scope to the resolutions presented by the branches.

(c) In the opinion of your committee, the by-laws should not be tampered with at every slight temptation, but should remain in force for a period of time sufficient to test their usefulness. Fraternally.

A. ROSEN, Secretary.

On motion it was decided that the report of the Committee on Organization be considered serially. After discussion of recommendation No. 1 it was carried that the question of increasing the salary of the organizer be referred to the City Executive Committee, with the recommendation that the salary be increased.

The same was decided with regard to recommendation about increasing salary or the financial secretary. A lengthy discussion arose on the question of giving the financial secretary full charge of the clerical and routine work of the office.

Finally, a substitute was proposed that we abolish the office of both organizer and financial secretary, and employ an executive secretary, empowering the Executive Committee to employ such additional assistance for organization work and other necessary work in the office to carry on routine work.

The convention adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Recommendation No. 1 of the Resolution Committee, was adopted. Recommendation 2, of the Resolution Committee, was taken up, and it was passed with the exception of those words referring to the number of members required to constitute the Membership Committee.

Recommendation No. 3 was taken up, and after some lengthy discussion the chairman ruled it out of order, as it conflicted with the accepted law and traditions of the party. The decision of the chair was appealed from, but the chairman was finally sustained by a vote of the convention.

Motion made and carried that all members residing in an assembly district shall constitute the Propaganda Committee in that district, and shall elect the district organizer. On motion Recommendation 4 was accepted; also Nos. 5 and 6, with the exception of those words stating definitely as to how often literature shall be distributed by the committee.

Then recommendation was passed with the provision that everything following the words "the district organizer" shall constitute the Propaganda Committee of the branch, to be stricken out. Recommendation No. 8 was passed with the provision that all words following "under chairmanship of the local organizer" shall be stricken out. Recommendation No. 9 was passed as read.

In place of the recommendation of the Resolution Committee regarding the language branches, a motion was passed by the convention that the language groups as such be abolished and that language branches be recognized on an equal basis with the other branches of the party.

Regarding the recommendation of

"DISREGARD THE SUPREME COURT'S DECREE"

"Obedience to the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States ought to be refused."

"The decree of the Supreme Court should be entirely disregarded."

Who gave utterance to these defiance? Was it any labor leader or agitator?

By no means. Four distinguished judges of one of the highest State courts in the United States declared in writing that no attention whatever should be given to a certain decision of the Supreme Court.

Did the Supreme Court hale them up for contempt of court? Did it punish them in any way?

It did not. It took no punitive action whatever. It went out of its way to pay tribute to "their great respectability," and mildly said that they were in the wrong.

The Supreme Court dared not punish them. The decision against which they protested concerned Chief Justice Marshall's own interests.

The remarkable circumstances under which this decision was made are related in the next installment of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States" in next Sunday's Call.

Query: If a worker had refused to obey the Supreme Court's decision,

## MANUFACTURER'S SALE

EVERYTHING for the HOME From MAKER to USER

\$40 PARLOR SUIT  
BUY from MAKER  
SAVE DEALER'S PROFITS  
\$2000 VALUE  
\$1000 PRICE

CHICAGO Sample Furniture Co.  
173-175 E. 90th St., near 91 Ave.

the Resolution Committee not to concur in the resolution of amending Article XXXI of the by-laws of Local New York dealing with conferences, it was decided by the convention that whenever four branches of the party of Local New York demand a city convention, it be the duty of the Central Committee to call such a convention.

The report of the Resolution Committee as amended was then adopted as a whole.

A motion was passed that the City Executive Committee be instructed to get a more suitable hall for the next session of the convention. On motion it was passed that Comrade Dexter's substitute motion regarding organizer and financial secretary be made the first order of business at the convention next Sunday.

The convention adjourned at 8 p. m. until next Sunday.

GEORGE S. GELDER,  
WILLIAM EDLIN,  
Secretaries.

CONRADES! Subscribe for that revolutionary theory magazine, which is being printed in English and French. The price is 50 c. per 6 months. No. Address:

THE RAY  
288 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

The Frank Department Store  
Corner 100th St. and Columbus Ave.

CALLAHAN  
110 BOWEN.

HENRY FRAHME  
TRUSSMAKER

1489 2d Ave. Bet. 24th & 25th Sts.

OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have them examined by a professional optician. If glasses are necessary, have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's  
100 West Broadway, Tel. 428 Grattan.  
Branch 1st Lane Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts.  
1700 Public Ave., bet. Broadway and 24th St., 2nd Floor, Brooklyn.

1 am with The Call since The Call started.

\$1 GLASSES \$1 FOR

Your Eyes Examined and Treated by  
DR. L. H. KRAMER,  
From the Peoria Opt. Co.,  
Opp. State Bank, 375 Grand St.

OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician,  
1035 Broadway, Brooklyn,  
Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

PHARMACISTS

George Oberdorfer  
2393 EIGHTH AVENUE  
Near 128th Street

Pharmacist

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

GENERAL REYES TO MARCH ON MONTEREY

More Trouble for Madero's Government—Many Scraps Reported.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 13.—Surprise was created here today by the news of the arrest in San Antonio by United States officers of F. A. Chapa on charge of violating the neutrality laws. He was bound over in the sum of \$5,000.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 13.—The Federal officials received a shock today when a confidential agent reported that Gen. Bernardo Reyes is in Galena, State of Nuevo Leon, in which place he took refuge two years ago when at odds with General Diaz.

Mexican officials have come to the conclusion reached by Governor Colquhoun, of Texas, that General Reyes, while an active enemy of the government, is not the real leader of the revolt, but that he is being used as a blind by Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who, when all attention is focused on the Reyes affair, will break out in a different part of the republic.

It is claimed that the people of that section are not satisfied with the way in which the plot of San Luis Potosi has been carried out, and the natives of Ajalpan, Coscoatan, San Gabriel, Chila, and San Mateo are prepared to rise again.

SCHENECTADY NOT TO LOSE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

When shown a report yesterday emanating from Rome, N. Y., to the effect that the American Locomotive Company intended moving its Schenectady works to the former town, which is said to be a paradise for bones, because the local manufacturers' organization hold the threat of loss of employment over the heads of any worker who dares to advocate anything in the nature of a strike, officials of that company, at 30 Church street, vigorously denied that any such action was contemplated.

WHERE TO DINE

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Dinner 15c. Lunch 10c. Entertainment 10c. Telephone 4084 Lenox.

MAX KRAUSZ CAFE AND RESTAURANT, 618 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK. Open Day and Night.

UNION LABELS. UNION MADE PIANOS. Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.



Always insist on seeing the label. The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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.

SPORTS

RIDERS DROP BEHIND

Halfway Mark in Six-Day Cycle Race Reached After Considerable Excitement.

The score at midnight, the seventy-second hour, was as follows: Miles. Laps. Kramer and Moran....1,417 2

The halfway mark of the six-day cycle race in Madison Square garden was reached at 11 o'clock last night with twelve of the original and a reconstructed team still in the grind.

There were only eight team leading last night, two of the foreign combinations being lapped in the afternoon. Galvin and Wiley also lost another lap yesterday. The last twenty-four hours of riding was replete with spills in which the riders suffered bruises.

At 10:30 Pye, with Drobach on his rear wheel jumped the field and soon opened a gap of thirty yards. Kramer was reluctant about starting the chase, but Lorenz and Clarke took up the work, but were still some distance back of Pye and Drobach when Stein fell from his wheel. He was uninjured.

Just following Stein's fall there was fifteen minutes of the wildest excitement when a series of sprints occurred while the race was not under way according to the rules, which provided that the bell be struck before the grind be continued after an accident. The sprints ended when Galvin fell, and was run over by Cameron, Wells and Lapize. No one was hurt.

MAT CONTESTS AT LONG ACRE.

Jim Prokos, the middleweight wrestling champion of New England, will be called upon to defend his title by Bill Collins, of this city, at the Long Acre Club tomorrow night. Among the other wrestlers who will perform will be Alex Haggiss, the Greek lightweight champion, who will meet Young Hackensmith, Lew Filles, who will meet Tommy O'Toole, of Chicago, and Mike Ducas, who will meet Young Turner. Admission to the club will be 35 and 50 cents.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

1275 St. and Second Ave. Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work.

GEO. J. SPEYER : Printer

1275 St. and Second Ave. Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work.

PARKS AND HALLS

HARLEN RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations.

Labor Lyceum 110 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations.

Labor Temple 243-247 E. 94th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association.

ARLINGTON HALL 1801 St. Marks Place. Social Club and Casino.

O. W. Wuerz PIANOS 1515 THIRD AVENUE, near 50th Street (Manhattan).

2030 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx).

1700 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

UNION LABELS. Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

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.

LYNCH AGAIN HEADS NATIONAL LEAGUE

Thomas Lynch, at the meeting of the National League in the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday was re-elected president of the organization by a vote of 6 to 2.

Robert Brown, an editor of Louisville, was also a candidate for the position, being placed in nomination by Charles Ebbets, one of the insurgents against the Lynch administration. In his battle he had only Horace Fogel lined up with him, Charley Murphy deserting the rebels at the last moment.

Lynch was generally praised for the work he did in the office last year, and congratulations were heaped on him when his re-election was announced.

HARRY LEWIS BEATEN BY FRENCH BOXER

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Carpentier, the French boxer, got the unanimous decision of the judges at the conclusion of the twenty-round boxing match between him and Harry Lewis here tonight. The decision in favor of the French fighter was naturally a popular one, and was not undeserved.

Nearly every round was of the same character. Carpentier would act on the defensive until he found a good opening and then land from one to three good straight rights. He retained his quick ability to duck and dodge to the end.

The Claque, where the fight was held, will seat 7,000 people comfortably. Tonight it was crowded to excess with a crowd which favored the French national champion, but the followers of Carpentier were not offensively partisan.

GAME WITH HARVARD PAID CARLISLE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 13.—This afternoon William F. Garcelon, graduate manager and treasurer of Harvard's athletics, sent a check for approximately \$11,000 to the athletic association at the Carlisle Indian School, this sum being the Indians' share of the gate receipts for the football game played against Harvard in the Stadium on November 11.

It is almost certain that when the \$11,000 check is received by the Indians all incidents relating to football between Harvard and Carlisle will be closed for a long time to come. Carlisle will not be in the Crimson's schedule next fall, and it is very likely that there never will be any more football games played between the Harvard and Carlisle Indian teams.

WALTER BLAIR RELEASED.

Rochester Club Again Gets New York Americans' Catcher. Walter Blair, the catcher of the Yankees, has been released to the Rochester Club of the International League. This news comes as a big surprise, inasmuch as such big money was paid for the catcher's services by the New York American League Club last year.

Blair was a sensation with the Rochester Club in 1910. He caught nearly every game in the season and finished up with a big average. Last year the New York Club, from which Rochester secured him, got him back, but he did not display any of the form that made him a favorite in the minor organization.

BAXTER WINS DEERFOOT RUN.

In one of the best runs ever seen in Brooklyn E. Baxter, of the Mohawk A. C., romped home last night a winner over one of the classic set of hill and dale men ever got together, in the fifth weekly invitation run of the Deerfoot A. C., of Brooklyn. C. Davis, of the Irish-American A. C., finished in second position, about two minutes ahead of J. Braica, who sports the colors of the Maplewoods, while H. Pressinger, the speedy Morning-side athlete, finished fourth. The first five to finish were:

E. Baxter, Mohawk A. C.....30:05 C. Davis, Irish-American A. C.....30:17 J. Braica, Maplewood A. C.....32:24 H. Pressinger, Morning-side A. C.....32:58 F. Mandell, Deerfoot A. C.....33:20

KELLY-NITCHE BOUT CLOSE.

Under a special act of the New York Legislature, passed within recent years and at the instigation of the International Mercantile Marine Steamship Company, controlling the American, White Star, Anchor and other trans-Atlantic lines, keepers of sailors' lodging houses are made "commissioners of sailors' boarding houses of the State of New York," and it is alleged by Captain McFarlin that they are "runners" for the big steamship companies. He alleges, also, that during the woman's strike of a year ago, the alleged "mission" provided strikebreakers for the lines whereon the strike had been declared.

WOLTER TO DIE NEXT MONTH.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The Court of Appeals today fixed the break beginning January 31 for the electrocution at Sing Sing prison of Albert W. Wolter, the convicted murderer of 18-year-old Ruth Wheeler, of New York.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

MANHATTAN.

Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "A Glimpse at the History of Architecture," Greenville T. Seeling.

Public School 33, 418 West 23d street: "The Bermudas," Prof. Charles L. Bristol.

Public School 40, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Phases of Life in Persia," Albert B. Tait.

Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets: "Is Mars Inhabited?" Prof. S. Alfred Mitchell.

Public School 64, 10th street, east of Avenue B: "Noiseless Forces," Jacob B. Price, Ph. D.

Public School 100, 138th street, west of Fifth avenue: "The Turning Points of the Civil War," Rossett Johnson, LL. D.

Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "Constantinople, the Gate of Felicity," Charles A. S. Dwight, Ph. D.

Public School 165, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Life in the Southern States," William H. Stubblebine, Ph. D.

Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "Southland, the Beautiful," Frank D. Baugher.

New York Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Jean Francois Millet," George Kriehin, Ph. D.

St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson street, south of Christopher street: "Quaint Brittany," Mrs. Antoinette B. Hervey.

Morris High School, 166th street and Boston road: "Philippine Impressions," Mrs. Frances Williston Burks.

Public School 4, Fulton and Third avenues and 173d street: "Spain," Louis F. Berry.

Public School 16, Carpenter avenue, near 240th street, Wakefield: "Yellowstone National Park," Robert G. Welch, Jr.

Public School 36, Castle Hill avenue, between Watson and Black Rock avenues, Unionport: "Ireland, Past and Present," Michael Conway.

Commercial High School, Albany avenue and Dean street: "Les Miserables," Miss Mary Phelps.

Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue and Keap street: "Samuel Coleridge," Modern Balladists," Henry Neumann, Ph. D.

Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue and 5th street: "Markets in General—Fish and Poultry," Miss Anna Barrows.

Public School 5, Tillary and Bridge streets: "Life in Mexico," Mrs. M. Newington Goodwin.

Public School 42, St. Marks and Classon avenues: "Tahiti and the Society Islands," Henry E. Crampton, Ph. D.

Public School 114, Remsen avenue, near Avenue F, Canarsie: "The West Indies," George Donaldson, Ph. D.

Public School 116, Knickerbocker avenue and Grove street: "Glimpses of Portugal," William C. Davis.

Public School 148, Elbery and Hopkinton streets, near Delmonico place: "Palestine of Today," Charles E. Herring, Ph. D.

Public School 152, Avenue G, between East 23d and East 24th streets: "The Old and the New Turkey," Mihran T. Kalaidjian.

Public School 157, Tansie place, between Park and Myrtle avenues: "A Peep at Life in Cape Colony, South Africa," Charles Pittman.

Public School 159, Pitkin avenue, between Crescent and Hemlock streets: "Through the Heart of Asia," Don C. Sowers, F. R. G. S.

Public School 162, St. Nicholas avenue and Suydam street: "Anglo-Irish Literature," Thomas S. Lowery, S. D.

Public School 163, Benson avenue and Bay 14th street: "Oklahoma, the Land of Now," Elias W. Thompson.

Brooklyn Public Library, Clinton and Union streets: "England Under Henry VIII," Albert L. Merahan.

Brooklyn Public Library, Norman avenue and Leonard street: "The Spanish Islands," Willis Fletcher Johnson, L. H. D.

Bryant High School, Wilbur avenue and Academy street: "What to Do in Case of Fire," Thomas P. Tuite.

Good Templars' Hall, Springfield avenue, near Higbie avenue, Springfield: "Life in Armenia," Frederic D. Greene.

HEARN'S AIDE TURNS DOWN SAILOR'S STORY

That the Christian Association for Spreading of the Gospel Among Seamen, which maintains headquarters and an alleged "mission" at 300 West street, exists less for the purpose of aiding sailors than for political and financial exploitation of their labor, was asserted yesterday by Captain James F. McFarlin, of the National Reform.

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE" AT THE EMPIRE THEATER.

By William Malley.

The one feeling carried away from seeing A. E. W. Mason's "The Witness for the Defense," at the Empire Theater, is that of regret that Miss Barrymore and her excellent company should be wasted upon such an inept and purposeless play. One can quite understand how, with Sir George Alexander featured in the role of Thresh, the witness, the London admirers of that popular actor should find enjoyment in the piece, with its distinctly English atmosphere adding to its interest for them, but as a vehicle for the display of Miss Barrymore's splendid talents it is practically a failure and as a play it is of an antiquated and shallow pattern.

Throughout its entire length there is no real, true note of deep feeling struck, the confession of Stella in the third act coming nearer to that than any other time, and then this achieved wholly through Miss Barrymore's admirable delivery of the lines. Then it is that one glimpses the possibilities of her art and what she might do in a part providing such opportunities as that of Zoe Blundell in "Mig Channel," and the stenographer in "The Twelve Pound Look"—not to mention that still more remote achievement, Mrs. Jones in "The Silver Bix." It is when one recalls these memorable portrayals that one realizes what little chance the same accomplishments have in the character of Stella in Mr. Mason's play.

The story of "The Witness for the Defense" reveals for itself its lack of depth and vital human interest. Stella Ballantine is married to a drunken brute of a husband, an English Government official in India. In a moment of despair she kills him, partly involuntarily, partly in self-defense.

The only person whose testimony might convict her is an old sweetheart, Henry Thresh, who has visited the couple immediately before the shooting. He goes on the witness stand and by concealing part of the truth brings about the woman's acquittal.

Stella returns to England, to her old home at Little Beding. There she meets a young man, Richard Hazlewood, and they become engaged. But the people of Little Beding regard her with suspicion, even though she has been cleared of the charge of murder. Young Hazlewood's father, an elderly impracticable theorist, does not want his son to marry a woman who has been accused of killing her husband.

Stella does tell Richard, and, as was to be expected, that young man decides to stand by her. There is nothing for the elder Hazlewood to do but accept the situation and for Thresh to return to London.

It will be seen that the central idea of the play is based upon the almost fortuitous circumstance of Thresh's visit to the Ballantines in India, and the later developments are obvious and mechanical. There is a good deal of repetition, the killing of Ballantine being reviewed again and again, although the first act was devoted entirely to that incident and its immediate provocation. That act could very well have been eliminated, and this would have justified the exposition which takes place later, in position which is unnecessary as it stands, since the first act has already told the audience all it needs to know.

Stella is rather a negative type, and it is hard at the very beginning to master up sympathy for a woman who submitted to living six years with a man who treated her as Ballantine was shown to have done. No self-respecting woman in these days does that sort of thing—at least, not so much as women used to do. Stella should either have left her husband or killed him long before, and no jury would have condemned her for it. Probably it was fear of economic want that impelled her to stay on and suffer and endure, as many other women do in like circumstances. Stella had married for a "home," any way, and paid the penalty. But she is altogether too colorless to arouse real sympathy. And the character is not one worthy of Miss Barrymore, that is certain. Beautiful in form, graceful of gesture, musical of speech, and resourceful in artistic skill as she is, the actress cannot give vitality to the author's mediocre conception.

A. E. Anson is successful in every way as Thresh. This is really the most important part in the play, and Mr. Anson gives it dignity, authority and intellectual force. He plays with an ease and poise that are a great pleasure to witness. Ernest Stallard is as successful in his way as the elder Hazlewood. W. L. Abington lays it on a little too thick as the brutal husband. A quieter, more restrained method would have been more effective. Leslie Faber as Richard, Edmund Hare as Pettifer and Annie Edmond as Mrs. Pettifer fill the other principal parts acceptably.

The setting was good, that of the Ballantine tent in India being especially effective, the somber air of shadowed mystery being strikingly conveyed.

THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA, FROM CHICAGO, CONDUCTED BY FREDERICK STOCK, INVADERS MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN IN ONE DAY, AND WITH ALBERT SPALDING AS SOLOIST, ACCOMPANYS NEW YORK WITH SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S B-MINOR VIOLIN CONCERTO.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Depending not upon those "cavalli di battaglia" Tchaikovsky's "Patheic" symphony and the "Tannhauser" overture of Wagner to "draw" the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago, in a single concert in Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday afternoon, played to a "house" that would be regarded as exceptionally good by most of the symphonic organizations regularly identified with the New York musical season.

The performance of the day was not wholly devoid of mishaps in the orchestra, and these, confined mainly to the brass and wood wind contingents, when they occurred, were glaringly prominent and almost disastrous to ensemble attainment.

Referring to the master's knowledge of and sympathy with the peculiar forte of the violin, with the new "Hague" concerto arrests attention by a nobly expressive phraseology for the solo instrument, developing early in the initial movement. Much liberality is shown in the orchestral construction, which not infrequently approaches dramatic emphasis. A chastely elegant beauty marks the second movement, which is replete with harmonies of supreme radiance. In this, an audience in B-flat, Mr. Spalding realized his best performance, phrasing with poetic sentiment and passionate spirit and producing a tone of organic sonority. An example of the striking unusual effects of the orchestration of the third movement is a pianissimo tremolando, suggesting a far-distant study of gullers and mandolins. At the conclusion of the new composition the young American violinist was many times recalled.

The big Brahms symphony served to bring out the fullest resources of the band's technique and capacity, there being observed a splendid fidelity in the spirit and purpose of the composition. The first movement

ARREST MINISTER FOR BOMB OUTRAGE

Disgraced Army Chaplain Implicated by Confession of Accused Private

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Dec. 13.—The Rev. Charles M. Brewer, formerly a chaplain in the army, and pastor of a Baptist Church at Junction City, Okla., was accused last night of implication in a mysterious confession of Private Michael Jordan of explosions which has kept the military authorities at Fort Riley in a state of apprehension nearly months.

Quirk, in a confession to Col. L. Hoyle, Sixth Field Artillery, mandant at Fort Riley, said he blew up the bridge across the River June 24, blew up the stable June 30, when twenty horses were killed or burned to death, and also blew up the main which supplies the army with water.

Quirk declares in his confession that he committed these crimes in investigation of Brewer, who sought vengeance because he had been court-martialed and dismissed from service for conduct unbecomingly officer and a gentleman.

Quirk also implicated Mrs. Jordan, wife of a convict in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, United States Deputy Marshal Wichita, according to the confession, has gone to Ottawa, Kan., where he is a prisoner.

Quirk has been in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth since he was arrested here for the explosion which has kept the military authorities at Fort Riley in a state of apprehension nearly months.

Charles M. Brewer, pastor of the Baptist Church, who was arrested this afternoon on the charge of being implicated in dynamiting outside Fort Riley, Kan., and Sheriff A. J. Hays, who were arrested on the charge of being implicated in the explosion, were taken to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, where they were confined.

ENGLISH SPIES SENT TO JAIL BY GERMAN

LEIPSIK, Dec. 13.—Heavy sentences were meted out today to eleven spies arrested at Hamburg on Dec. 18, and who have been confined in closed doors before the Imperial court for several days. Max Schulz, an English spy, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. One of his associates, named Hipsch, was condemned to five years in jail; another engineer, Wulf, was sent to jail for two years. Schulz's housekeeper, each received three months.

PARAGUAY BOW SWELLS

Brazil Will Send Gunboats to Tab on Dec. 15. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A revolution in Paraguay has assumed proportions that Brazil will send four or five additional ships up the Plate River to Assunção, according to dispatches received from the State Department today. At the request of the Director of the Brazilian and Argentine naval commanders now at Assunção have served notice that the movement of the capital or any fortified places will not be permitted.

ATTELL AND KILBANE MATCH

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13.—Max Attehl, featherweight champion, and Johnny Kilbane, who knocked Joe Rivers, the sensational middleweight fighter, to meet in a scheduled round battle at the Vernon arena on Washington's Birthday.

Weber, the "Andante" movement from Liszt's "Faust" symphony, is a study from the first of Wagner's dramatic, "Das Rheingold." With orchestra, Mr. Spalding escaped Seamus' B-minor violin concerto.

The band accomplished notable in the Beethoven epic and in the first of Liszt's symphonies. His playing accordingly to his own playing. Stock read the former work in a comprehensively divided at once the clarity and homogeneity of detail evolved climaxes of heroic melody. The lovely romanticism of the "epic" from Liszt's symphony, the classic beauty of the overture to "Freischütz" and the optimistic fervor of the "Rheingold" music were happily exemplified.

With a greater performance of the day to his credit, Mr. Spalding, the solo part of the Saint-Saens concerto with occasional fillings of technical manifold lack of inspiration, which he contrived to hymn with such splendor of tone.

FREE MUSIC LECTURES TONIGHT

MANHATTAN. Public School 14, 5th Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn. Labor Temple, southwest corner 19th Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn. Walter L. Rorer. THE BRONX. Public School 43, Brown Street, 128th Street, Hudson Park and 1st Avenue, East River. BROOKLYN. Public School 21, Bay Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn. Public School 22, Bay Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn. QUEENS. Public School 23, Bay Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn.

SS MEN PLAN POLITICAL PARTY? Between Capital and Labor, Will Be Aim.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Business men of the nation may be urged to form a new political party to fight industrial unrest, reform the present system, force "peace between capital and labor" and institute "business man's administration," according to action taken here this afternoon by the Executive Committee of the National Industrial Union.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Robert H. Elder will be the principal speaker tomorrow evening at the meeting of the Women's Progressive Political Club, 1409 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

Under the auspices of the MacDowell Club, an exhibition of paintings by Aline Weston, Kathleen Houlahan, Ruth S. E. A. Knaeble, Amy Londoner, etc., will be held at the club on Monday, Dec. 18, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

McCann's Hats. An always ready-made collection. 20 Bowley. Established 1868.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 180th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

The Rand School Book Store 112 East 19th Street Tel. 1023 Gramercy. Social Forces in American History, by A. M. Simons. \$1.50. Love and Ethics, by Ellen Key, out this week. 50 cents.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

NO FUSION IN ALLENTOWN, PA.

Editor of The Call: During the last few days we have received several letters from Comrades in New York City asking us to give an explanation of why we fused with the Democratic party at the election held last month.

When we received the first letter we considered it a good joke on the Comrades here, but later, on finding out that the matter was being exploited by the S. L. P. in the People, we woke up to the fact that we were being maliciously misrepresented by the letters being published in the various New York dailies.

We know where this movement started from, and we will attend to the man responsible in due time. In explaining this matter I want to assure the Comrades everywhere, that we are willing to have the State Committee of Pennsylvania, or the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, make an investigation into this matter, and will surrender our charter as a local if we have violated either the State or national constitutions.

The Uniform Primary Act of Pennsylvania make it possible for one of the old political parties to get Republicans or Democrats on the Socialist, or any other minority party ballot, and there is no way, at least that we know of, to get these men off unless they swear to a statement that they want to get off. Of course, where the minority party is large enough to place a full ticket in the field they are safe, but in the case which we have been accused of fusing, we only had a couple of Comrades eligible to go on the ballot.

In order to make this fact doubly hard on the minority parties the last Legislature passed an act which forces all township, borough, city, and county officials to be elected in the odd numbered years. In the townships and boroughs we are allowed to nominate our candidates by caucus if we so desire, and it is a little easier for us to keep the henchmen off our ballot.

It is in the contest for city and county offices where they get us. In order for a candidate to have his name printed on the official ballot a petition signed by a number of voters must be presented to the County Commissioners about two weeks before the day of the primary election. The number of these signatures required varies according to the office desired. The Socialist party constitution of Pennsylvania provides that in order to be eligible to be a candidate for office our Comrades must be members of the party at least a year, providing there has been a branch or local organized for that length of time in the election district or city in which they reside.

If the Comrade has been a candidate at any time in the past on any other party ticket he cannot be a candidate on the Socialist ticket until five years from the time he has last been a candidate on the old party or reform tickets. That is the safeguard we have in our State constitution against fusion.

Suppose now that there are ten candidates to be elected in an election district and we have a dozen Comrades living in that district, of whom only eight are eligible to be candidates. We can get out petitions for the eight, but still have two offices open. The Democratic or Republican politicians, having access to all the files in the Courthouse, can tell just how many candidates will be printed on our ballot, and then, in order to set their candidate for the office which we have no candidate on our ballot, all they have to do is get a bunch of their henchmen to go to the polls, ask for a Socialist ballot and write the name of the old party candidate on our ballot.

There is a provision in the Pennsylvania law which allows any name to be written on the ballot in a case like this. The names of Well, Good and Scheiner, Democrats, were placed on our ballot in this manner. We didn't have enough men to fill the ticket here, and as the law says their names couldn't be printed on our ballots, we couldn't stop it. It looks very much as though the law in question was created for the express purpose of making it almost impossible for a new party to get a start in any city.

None of our Comrades voted for these men. The vote was so cut up here that we are safe in saying that the Socialists knew where they were at, so to speak, and cut all men that got on our ballot in this way. If there is any way that we can get men like this off our ticket I would like this wisecrack in Columbia University to please explain the manner through The Call.

Perhaps this gentleman is a member of the S. L. P. If so we would invite him to Allentown to investigate the manner in which both the Socialist and the S. L. P. carry on their work. In looking up the Socialist party he will find us carrying on a campaign of organization work, as we realize that we must get a big movement here if we want to stop the very matter under discussion.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings. Branch 2, Executive Committee—22 Rutgers street. Branch 3—61 St. Marks place. Very important meeting. Election of delegates to the Central Committee and officers of the Branch for 1912.

Branch 5 Committees—260 West 125th street. All committees are requested to be present. The members of the Organization Committee are particularly urged to be present in full force, as the matter of the Maurer meetings for voters are to be taken up.

Roumanian Socialist League—Room 6, University Settlement, 134 Eldridge street. Branch 7 Discussion Evening. A regular discussion evening of Branch 7 will be held tonight at headquarters, 143 East 103d street.

Women's Naturalization Class. Women Comrades, don't forget this is the night that the Naturalization Aid Society begins its classes of "Yorkville Forum" for women at the Yorkville Forum, 143 Third avenue, at 8 o'clock. Urge all women who are not naturalized to attend these classes, which will be held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Open Air Meeting Tomorrow. The Women's Committee on Propaganda Among Women will hold a meeting at the corner of Broad and Wall streets tomorrow noon. Comrades will remember that the meeting of Mrs. Pankhurst was broken up by the brokers at this place, and any of the Comrades who should attend this meeting to see that this does not happen to the meeting of the Socialist women. Speakers: Lena Morrow Lewis and Luella Twinnings.

Entertainment and dance given by Branch 9, for Branch 3 and all its friends. To be held at the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton avenue, Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. An especially good program has been arranged. One of the real old jolly good times is again at hand, and whoever doesn't come won't get a bit of it—and we know how to have a good time, we're not stinky. Every one welcome.

Minutes Central Committee. The regular meeting of the Central Committee of Local New York was held on Saturday, December 9, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Manhattan. Comrade Berlin was elected chairman and Comrade Sackin vice chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

A letter from the German State Agitation Committee of New York drawing the local's attention to the fact that on October 25, 1911, the International Socialist Bureau called upon all the Socialist parties of the world to protest against the Italian robbing expedition against Turkey by holding mass meetings and showing the dangers of war and the ever growing tendency toward militarism. Moved to refer to the Executive Committee. Carried.

A letter from Bruno Warner preferring charges against Joseph Gitchthal, Rheinold Krahlmann, Bertha Kisherman and Comrade Schaefer for slander. Comrade Ramm was elected to the Grievance Committee, and it was moved that the organizer try and arrange a committee to hear all four cases together. Also moved that the organizer investigate Comrade Warner's record and answer yes or no as to whether Warner has ever been under charges for misappropriation of party funds. A letter from Louis A. Baum, charging U. Solomon with having grossly slandered him at a meeting of Branch 8. Comrade Caroline Dexter was elected to the Grievance Committee in this case. A letter from Louis A. Baum, charging S. Reichenthal with having used insulting and insinuating language and calling him a spy. I. Sackin was elected to the Grievance Committee in this case.

Executive Committee reports were accepted as read. A discussion over referendum "D" brought out several complaints. The organizer reported that a number of branches absolutely refused to vote on this proposition for the reason that they did not fully understand it, and that some locals apparently voted one way and others another, according to views expressed by certain speakers in the branches. A motion carried instructing the organizer to communicate with the party papers hereafter, on all referendums and to furnish them with statements of facts, so as to give the membership a clearer understanding of them.

Under roll call Gelder stated that Branch 5 had taken up the Lyceum Course and suggested that branches other than his should help them make it a success. William Kohn, for Branch 6, explained how it would probably be possible for his branch to co-operate with Branch 5 in the Lyceum matter. Oppenheimer stated that the German group had unanimously endorsed the bill conferring the vote on all adult persons having resided in the State one year. Markoff, for his branch, moved that "A general party meeting be called to discuss the question of municipal operation of the subway system." This was referred to the Executive Committee for discussion.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 165-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE. 880, near 108th St.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen, 11th floor; rent \$22. COLUMBIAN AVE. 775, near 104th St.—2 and 4 rooms, all light, newly decorated; \$12-\$14. KINGDAVE AVE. 127 (104th St.)—Newly decorated; all improvements; half month free.

WEST END AVE. 175—Upper flat, 3 rooms, bath; improvements; all light; \$22. 5TH AVE. 280, 136th St.—2 rooms, new law kitchen, all light, newly decorated; \$12-\$14. 82d ST. 428 W.—1 and 2 rooms, bath, water; rent \$14-\$16. 84th St. 120 W.—4 rooms, light room, bath, hot water; improvements; \$17.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. PARK AVE. 1008-1070—4 rooms; steam, bath, hot water; rent \$18. 10TH ST. 231 E.—Kings, bedroom, kitchen, \$14-\$12; around corner, 2 rooms, \$7-\$8. 32d ST. 219-221 E.—3 and 4 rooms; all improvements; \$20-\$25. Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. BAYLE AVE. 883—3 light rooms and bath; rent \$14-\$17. 110th AVE. 1512, near 172d St.—Three, four rooms; steam; \$14-\$17. 116TH ST. 280, 170th St.—4 rooms and bath; steam heat; rent \$18-\$20; include.

DETECTIVES. No strike work taken; only high class work. 37 West 43d street, Captain Boyer. through the eye as well as through the mind. Consequently we would be glad to know if you can make such arrangements as will give this particular work of the Campaign Committee all the push it can get. These arrangements are, to get a suitable room, advertise the meetings, print tickets if such are needed, supervise the meetings, etc.

Of course, Comrade Burlington will bring along with him his picture machine. Further information about this subject can be had by making application to the secretary of the party. MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. The School of Social Science, organized in Boston last year for the purpose of carrying on education in Socialism and allied subjects, is continuing its work this season.

One of the most important features in its program is the series of four courses of Sunday afternoon lectures, twenty-four in all, by George Willis Cooke, on Economic Determinism and Social Progress. Cooke's reputation as a scholar is already widely established, and is fully sustained in this course. The very latest scientific conclusions are so co-ordinated as to lend irresistibly to Socialism as the only scientific economic system.

Frequently the scientists are allowed to speak for themselves and thus lend their authority to the strength of the argument. The second course has already begun, the subject for next Sunday, December 17, being, "The First Industrial Subdivision of Labor." The lectures are held in the Labor Study Building, Copple Square at 2:30, and are free to the public. Membership in the school is open to all by the payment of the annual membership fee of 50 cents.

Pittsfield. In the city election held in Pittsfield Tuesday, the Socialists made a splendid showing, making a gain of about 80 per cent over the vote (313) for Governor on November 7. The vote was as follows: Republican, 2,527; Democratic, 2,467, and Socialist, 568, or about 10 per cent of the total vote. This is the first time the Socialist party has run a ticket in the city election. In the strongest Socialist ward the candidate on the workers' ticket received about 17 per cent of the vote. The Pittsfield Socialists are much pleased over the result of Tuesday's election and will soon start the campaign of 1912 with a rush.

COLORADO. Grand Junction's Socialist Chief of Police, S. E. Hutchinson, recently took office and the Socialists of the city presented him with a silver star. On the back of the star was engraved "S. E. Hutchinson, the first Socialist Chief of Police in the United States, presented by the Grand Junction Branch, International Socialist party." The Mayor, Thomas M. Todd, Socialist, asked Hutchinson to come to the City Hall to prepare for his official work of the next day, and while they were there the Socialists took them by storm. The Women's Socialist Club brought baskets filled with good things to eat, and a feast was laid.

OREGON. At a meeting of the Central Labor Council of Medford a resolution was adopted endorsing the Socialist ticket for the city election in January. The Socialist party will take an active part in the city campaign. Speakers of note will be brought here from outside points. They now have one Alderman and mean to secure several more, if not all.

NEW SOCIALIST SOCIETY. A new revolutionary monthly, printed in Russian and English, and named the Ray, has been organized in Detroit. D. L. Ormsby is editor and general manager of the Ray. The address of the publication is 255 Fourth avenue, Detroit. The subscription price is \$2 a year, \$1 for 6 months.

PHILADELPHIA. Thomas Birtwistle, secretary of Local Philadelphia, has made the following announcement: The Campaign Committee at its last meeting determined to start Socialist Science classes in the center of the city that may be the beginnings of a really proletarian school of science and industry. The objects of these talks in science will be to show how its interdependence and interrelation with industrial development, but the whole of social life.

Comrades Hughes, Minasian and Whiteside have promised to give their valuable time and services to the development and successful issue of this work. Announcements as to time, place of meetings and the particular subjects to be discussed will be sent out immediately after the details have been worked out. A stereopticon will be used as much as possible in all these lectures.

Besides that, the Campaign Committee has made arrangements by which Comrade Burlington, and perhaps if other Comrades, can make an itinerary of the city, speak in a popular manner about the same and similar subjects, use the stereopticon to show such developments of machinery, such as the steam engine, etc., as will make it possible for our philosophy to be

Classified Advertisements. SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 10 per line; 2 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 50c per line. Seven words or less.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE. 880, near 108th St.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen, 11th floor; rent \$22. COLUMBIAN AVE. 775, near 104th St.—2 and 4 rooms, all light, newly decorated; \$12-\$14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. PARK AVE. 1008-1070—4 rooms; steam, bath, hot water; rent \$18. 10TH ST. 231 E.—Kings, bedroom, kitchen, \$14-\$12; around corner, 2 rooms, \$7-\$8.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. BAYLE AVE. 883—3 light rooms and bath; rent \$14-\$17. 110th AVE. 1512, near 172d St.—Three, four rooms; steam; \$14-\$17.

DETECTIVES. No strike work taken; only high class work. 37 West 43d street, Captain Boyer. through the eye as well as through the mind.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. The School of Social Science, organized in Boston last year for the purpose of carrying on education in Socialism and allied subjects, is continuing its work this season.

Pittsfield. In the city election held in Pittsfield Tuesday, the Socialists made a splendid showing, making a gain of about 80 per cent over the vote (313) for Governor on November 7.

COLORADO. Grand Junction's Socialist Chief of Police, S. E. Hutchinson, recently took office and the Socialists of the city presented him with a silver star.

OREGON. At a meeting of the Central Labor Council of Medford a resolution was adopted endorsing the Socialist ticket for the city election in January.

PHILADELPHIA. Thomas Birtwistle, secretary of Local Philadelphia, has made the following announcement: The Campaign Committee at its last meeting determined to start Socialist Science classes in the center of the city.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE MEETINGS at 419 First Avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p.m.

Brookwood of 7 Macdonalds. Affiliated with the Federation of International Socialist Clubs. 34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. Any Worker in the Machine or Metal Industry.

LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F. 110th St., N. Y. Metropolitan No. 2, Friday, Bronx Labor League, 105 Courtland St., N. Y. Elks Club, No. 2, 1st and 2d Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL UNION No. 100, 23rd St., N. Y. C. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL UNION No. 100, 23rd St., N. Y. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL UNION No. 100, 23rd St., N. Y. C. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL UNION No. 100, 23rd St., N. Y. C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL UNION No. 100, 23rd St., N. Y. C. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL UNION No. 100, 23rd St., N. Y. C.

Children's Teeth Treated and Made Free of Charge. Paris Dental Parlors Co. 116th St., N. Y. C. 116th St., N. Y. C. 116th St., N. Y. C.

# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl street, New York. R. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3300-3304 BEEKMAN.

Subscription Rates	Sunday Issues Only	Week-Day Issues Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issues
For One Year	\$6.00	\$4.50	\$4.50
For Six Months	3.50	2.50	2.50
For Three Months	2.00	1.50	1.50
For One Month	.50	.40	.40

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter. VOL. 4. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14. No. 248.

### THE TEMPTER

As recorded in that veracious history known as Genesis, Adam said when caught with the goods: "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat."

So, having confessed and thereby spared heaven the great expense of an investigation, the calling of many witnesses and the employment of angelic detectives, Adam and Eve were merely dismissed and driven forth from Paradise.

Later, the explanation was somewhat different. One might follow the good, old maxim to look out for the woman at the source of anything that happened, but the devil was much handier. Through most of the literature of the middle ages, and even up to our own time, the erring human being cries out: "I was tempted of the devil. I was misled by Satan. Beelzebub possessed me. And I did err."

But recently it has changed. The culprit stands up and says in effect: "If it please your honor, a man came to me and he told me that if I got hold of certain real estate on Broadway—or if I put my money into Canned Crullers, Limited—or if I plunged in the Gravitation Elimination Corporation—or if I backed Old Hoss for first place—or if I bought a block in the Atmosphere Hogging Company—I could get 1,000 per cent. So I took the money from the safe, or I forged a note, or I went to the bank and drew out my savings—or my wife's savings—on a forged order. That, your honor, is the reason I am here before you. I am not to blame. The hope of profit he held-out to me misled me, and I did bite at the bait."

A certain Colonel Clark, of Brooklyn, and also of R. G. Dun & Co., was recently swindled out of \$4,400 through one of the oldest of all old games.

A polite, well dressed, suave, pleasant spoken stranger made friends with the colonel and told him how he might get a lot of money for nothing.

One brought up in the old theology would have instantly understood that that man was the devil. "For his forms are multitudinous, and he can make his face pleasant to behold. His voice is now sweet and coaxing, now terrible to hear. He may speak in the voice of a friend, or insinuate sweet blandishments with the voice of love. But the end is desolation, and eternal torment awaits those who listen."

Colonel Clark listened, all right. The mysterious stranger had a friend, and that friend had the power to draw the winning numbers in the Honduras Lottery. To a person as desirable as Colonel Clark, to a man of his standing in society, his ornamental pillarship, his known record as a defender of the hearth, advocate of the home, trustee of social purity and good citizenship, and his probable record as one who always stood for soundness in politics, it would be easy to get in on this game and swindle the dupes who invested their dollar or two in the unholy game of conducting a lottery.

Truly, it was spoiling the Egyptians. And the colonel, being a wise man as well as a good man, fell for it.

The mysterious and nameless strangers showed him how easy it was, how simple it was to do the suckers. They showed him how, with a very little real money, he could get a great deal of money of another nature.

So this model husband and exemplary citizen drew \$4,400 out of the bank. And it is still out of that particular bank, and it is out of his hands. Maybe the mysterious strangers are saving and exemplary citizens also, and have redeposited it.

This may look merely like the ordinary game of the bunco men, of the swindlers and the thieves. But for all the thieves who know they are such and who keep a sharp lookout for the accredited and uniformed representatives of law and order, there must be a plentiful supply of good men who are willing to take a plunge into wickedness in order to get more than the legitimate per cent of return. Those who swindled Colonel Clark were law-breakers. He is worse.

He is a man who connived at swindling in order to get a big amount of money that was supposed to be the fruit of swindling. He is the typical good man of capitalism.

What he did is what every defaulter, every get-rich-quick operator, every fake promoter and every swindler, great or small, does in his pursuit of wealth.

Tracing it back further, it will be found that the impulse to swindle is but one manifestation of the system of exploitation.

Swindlers are easier to expose and punish than solid business men are. Both grow rich through robbery.

If the mysterious strangers, who may or may not have been the devil, had Colonel Clark as a wage worker, they would have been the course of a few years taken away from him much more than \$4,400—that is, supposing he is competent to hold a job. Instead of putting a bunch of folded papers in a box, they would have put some money in an envelope, enough to enable him to sustain life. But all the time they would have gone steadily on robbing him.

He is not a workman. He is superior to that. In fact, he is engaged in business. His business is looked upon as legitimate and necessary. The men he met are also engaged in business. Their business is not looked upon as legitimate and necessary. They care nothing for that, for they, too, have to live, and as they don't wish to work, they must live on the work of others.

Colonel Clark, when he became a participant in a swindle, even though he is the dupe of that swindle, acted from the same motives that prompted the McNamaras in their dynamiting. He acted from the same motives that compel a hold-up man. He acted from the same motives that possess a usurer. He was after money, money on which to live in better style than he was living, or money to carry him through that period of life when he is no longer able to work. We live in a money-mad age, and if you can get money without having exposed the methods whereby you got it, then you are a highly respected and successful being.

But Colonel Clark was caught. He will be jeered and laughed at.

Yet, he was no more a dupe than the workman who is fleeced of much of the wealth he really creates.

And the men who did Colonel Clark are no less respectable than those other eminent gentlemen who fleeced the workers and then tell their victims what a beautiful system this is.

### DISASTERS AWAITING "PEACE"

That riot in Carnegie Hall during the "peace meeting" was a most delicate little thing. It was about as complete and noisy a summary of things as they actually are as could possibly be given. "Peace," in the minds of the promoters of the meeting, was a sort of defensive and offensive trade alliance. They were banded together for the purpose of taking it out of some other nations that were not in the deal. Now, the Irish are a people, but they are part of a nation. The Germans are a nation and a people, but they do not all live in the same country, even geographically considered. But in the words of the old song that has caused more than one theatrical riot:

"Oh, the Irish and the Dutch,  
Sure, they don't amount to much—"  
But those who assert it, should have heard the combination when the trouble started!

But then it is a matter of small consequence. If there is one thing being that is continually in hot water, it is the Dove of

## THEY DO THEIR XMAS SHOPPING EARLY



This civic virtue of doing your Christmas shopping early carries with it something more than its own reward. Our best people, who are always on the job—Christmas and every other time—are rewarded for their virtue by the possession of the wealth the workers create, and which the latter starve for lack of. Be virtuous and you will be happy.

## Letters to the Editor.

### "WE HAVE NO APOLOGIES TO OFFER."

To the Editor of The Call: I want to subscribe heartily to every word of your admirable editorial entitled, "We have no apologies to offer." In today's issue of The Call, you have said the right word and said it none too soon. It has the right ring and the right spirit. Moreover, it fills a double purpose. It is not only a trenchant and irrefutable reply to the World, and the whole class of deceptive capitalist and labor-hating organs of which that paper has long been the representative, but it can be taken also as a rebuke to those people claiming to be Socialists, who have during the past week rushed into print and onto the public platform in denunciation, not of the McNamaras as misleaders of the trades unions, but of the unions themselves. I refer particularly to the speech delivered by Bouck White at the Bay Ridge Forum last Sunday night and reported in most of the capitalist dailies on Monday morning. The Tribune evidently found the speech so much to its liking that it "featured" it on the front page, with prominent headlines to the effect that "Socialists denounce trade unions." It was apparent, by the simultaneous publication of the report in the morning papers that Mr. White had taken the precaution to have copies of his speech transmitted to them in advance, so that no charge of misquotation can be laid upon an over-zealous reporter. The part of Mr. White's speech which received most publicity was as follows: "Trade unionism stands for violence. That is the lesson which McNamara sculptured enduringly on the tablets of every intelligent reader of events. For that dynamite was more than a private in the ranks. Rapid was his promotion, swift was his fall; he is to a highest post of leadership; he is the kind of man trade unionism delighted to honor. After his arrest, his official magazine continued to hint the need of further violence. To be sure, disclaimers are now being uttered sonorously. But these vociferations are muffled into muteness by the thunder of fact—fact palpable as the day. I press it upon you, it was trade unionism and not an unofficial set of irresponsible that decreed and did this wrecking of property and this slaughter. I go further. Not only does trade unionism stand convicted of appalling violence, violence is a constituent part of its program. Socialism has shown here and there an inclination to tie up with trade unionism. Dearly will she repay it; for she thereby is made answerable for the wild deeds which are inseparable from the trade union plan and principle. Socialism fights its fight through the balloting booth, and therefore peaceably. Now I maintain that such talk as the foregoing, coming from one reputed to be a Socialist author and lecturer, and widely circulated at a critical time by a press always ready to misrepresent Socialism to the mass of organized workers, is not only unjust to the movement and the great body of Socialists, but it also convicts the speaker of downright ignorance of the fundamental basis of the Socialist and labor movement. In the first place, it is not meet for us to join in the bloodthirsty hue and cry of the callous and shameless crew who are now taking advantage of the McNamara expose to bring to consumption their long-planned campaign against the labor organizations of this country. Of all people, it is we, the Socialists, who should proclaim, as you have done today, that our allegiance first, last and all the time, is to the working class generally, and specifically to that portion of it organized into unions to fight the economic battles of their class under the rule of capitalism. It does not matter if the leaders of the unions should betray their trust a thousand times, as the McNamaras have done, and as many others have done before them, and as many others will probably do again. It does not matter that the mass of workers have been misled since the first, bitter fight against slavery began ages ago, and that they are likely to be misled

again, ere they see the light that shall set them free. It does not matter that the leaders of the unions most prominent in the public eye at the present time are showing themselves pitifully weak and impotent to cope with the existing situation. These are all things that are unavoidable in the struggle upward, things that will be counted in the sum total of experience that will make toward enlightening the working class for their ultimate emancipation. It is a bitter price to have to pay, but the reward will be worth the cost. And it is we Socialists who, in this hour of trial and travail and cruel doubt, must stand as the bulwark between the unions and their enemies. Now, as never before, are we needed to encourage and hearten the workers in their distress, not to join hands and voices with their despairers in driving from them all faith in the present and all hope for the future. We have no need to repudiate the McNamaras and their kind; they were never of us, and they only welcomed our aid because they were casting the dye for their own lives. We stood by them as leaders of organized labor, who had been illegally treated by the legal authorities; we defended them because we believed they were innocent. They betrayed us, as well as the whole labor movement, which they deceived into championing their cause. Now that they are revealed in their true colors, we can leave them to those whose mercy they have bargained for. But what we did we should be ready to do again, under the same circumstances, and with the same knowledge to guide us. The cry of the World is also that of the anarchists, who can always be depended upon to show their true colors in a crisis. We are charged by Emma Goldman, for one, that we used the McNamaras for political purposes, and then dropped them "like hot lead." Well, the McNamaras should be proud of their defenders. If the anarchists wish to make martyrs of them at the expense of the Socialists, let them do so. But before they assume that responsibility let them be prepared to bear it, and not shunt it and whine and grovel and sneer as they did ten years ago when they ignominiously repudiated Ciolekow, whom they now delight to honor. So I ask you give Mr. White the right to declare as a Socialist against trade unionism, as he did in the speech I have quoted? And I take it that in the terms he uses he means by "trade unionism" the economic organization of the workers in any form, whether it be the "pure and simple" kind, or "industrial unionism," or any other sort. He makes no distinction, and so neither can I. It is evident that Mr. White, like some others who have done these things, is a capitalist and a

sanctum during the past few days, has no direct, practical knowledge of the trade union movement. He has probably never belonged to a union, or had occasion to, or ever even attended a trade union meeting in his life, except perhaps in the most perfunctory manner. He probably knows nothing of the actual workings of a union, or of the working conditions in the shops, factories and mills that impel the workers, out of self-preservation, to organize into unions. To him, the class struggle, even if he accepts it in theory, which I doubt, is a purely theoretical affair and something that has never entered into his life as it has into the lives of the great industrial proletariat. So he knows nothing, and can appreciate nothing, of the harshness, the deprivation, the anxiety and misery that embitter, dwarf and sacrifice the workers in their ceaseless scramble for the means of life for them and theirs. All this, I venture to assert, is a sealed book to Mr. White, or he would probably talk differently. He would have learned, with the class to which he would then belong, that the unions are not a sporadic thing called into existence out of caprice or to satisfy the personal ambitions of a comparatively few men. He would have learned that unions—the organizations of labor—are the outgrowth of economic necessities deep rooted in the soil of a social system that produces the class struggle. He would have learned that the unions were born not because of leaders, good, bad or indifferent, but because the workers needed them both as a means of defence against capitalist greed and rapacity and as a means to secure to the workers a larger portion of their product and to advance and uplift the conditions of the workers everywhere. And with all their faults and errors, the unions have done both these things, and will continue to do them until the end of the chapter. Their capacity for accomplishment will be based upon the intelligence of their members and the statesmanship of their chosen leaders. Let those who would indict them for their blunders while pursuing their mission be careful to come into court with clean hands. What Mr. White does not see is that instead of Socialism being discredited by the McNamara affair, it is vindicated. Because we have always recognized the unions as a weapon in the class struggle and essential to the workers' welfare, we have sought to educate their members to the necessity and wisdom of augmenting their efforts on the economic field by united political action at the ballot box. We have sought to show them that with all the powers of government arrayed against them their later aims would be vitiated and nullified. The long series of events that led to this last dramatic manifestation has justified us in our position. And who have most strenuously, desperately and unreservedly opposed us and kept the union members from listening to our pleas and considering our arguments? Not alone the capitalist politicians and press, with the "educators" and clergy of all degrees, but the leaders of the unions, the Gompers and Mitchells and McNamaras, who either would not or could not see whether their blind and futile leadership would take them, and whose arrangements of Socialism were joyfully approved by the same people who now teach them. We can afford to let the unions deal with those fallen idols as they see fit. I for one, have confidence that the right thing will be done. But what we cannot afford to do is leave the unions, composed of workers who are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood, to suffer because of the folly and incompetence of those whom they here heretofore trusted. Let them err again and again we must counsel them to the right. When they stumble and fall we must raise them. When they are attacked we must stand between them and their enemies. When they revile us out of their misunderstanding and ignorance we must bear with them and remember that they are to be forgiven, "for they know not what they do." And there never was a time when the organized workers, baffled, distraught and betrayed as they now are, needed our support, our counsel, our defence, our forbearance and our devotion more than they do at this moment. Because they are bewildered and astray we must cheer and comfort them. And we must proclaim to them that not one inch of the ground they have gained through years of struggle must be yielded before the onslaught of the gloating cormorants who would devour them without mercy. The unions, in some form or other, are here to stay. We shall tie to them because the bond that binds us is one that cannot be broken while capitalism lasts. We have one mutual enemy, the capitalist class. We have one mutual cause, whether they perceive it or not. We cannot be separated—we would not if we could and could not if we would. The same conditions that brought the unions into existence as a protest against social degradation, brought Socialism into being as a movement to forever remove the cause of that degradation. We are indissolubly welded until the last rampart of capitalism has fallen. This is not the time for waiting; for recruitment, for giving comfort directly or indirectly, to the enemy; it is the time for solidarity, for comradeship, for faith in each other and the cause. You are right, Comrade Editor. "We have no apologies to offer." Shout it throughout the land so that all, friends and foes alike, can hear, so that the workers can take heart, lift up their heads, and take from out their present humiliation, strength and pride and hope for the great work they have to do. Let our mutual enemies everywhere know that we have only just begun to fight. And above all, let Ben Hanford's motto, in this hour of trial, especially be ever uppermost in our minds: "The working class, may it ever be right, but right or wrong the working class." WILLIAM MAULLY, New York, Dec. 5, 1911.

Editor of The Call: I have read with interest the communications from Comrades Bohn and Haywood, and they are certainly tame compared to their part in the name regarding party policies. Haywood returned from the International Socialist Congress in New York immediately to condemn the "green," he said, according to the "was not a good place to take the revolutionary pulse of the workers of Europe. If the congress could have taken the advice that the emancipation of the workers must be brought about by one big industrial organization, it would have learned something." But unfortunately the representatives of 10,000,000 European workers could not learn that lesson. At the Yorkville Casino, Haywood said, "No Socialist can be a trade unionist," and also that "Craft unionism is a breed of scab." These are some of the moderate statements that I, W. W. men have been making for some time, ever since that organization ceased to furnish them with an excuse. We have had our experience here in Bridgeport. I wonder, Comrades, how we would feel to have on our Executive Committee any one holding these views and preaching them as Socialism? Where would our organization be a few years, like the S. L. P., the I. W. W., the Western Labor Union, the T. and L. A.? Let us consider the matter. Why does not Haywood Bohn go into the industrial movement and fight there? We are a political movement, when we work there we must be organized, the workers into "one political union." As a trade union, I am also working for industrial unionism, but I do that work in union, not at my party meetings. Haywood do the same. Let him go back to the miners and work for his one big union on the industrial field. In my opinion, Charles Bohn, Frank Hayes, Adolph German, staying in their unions and fighting there, have done more for industrial unionism than all the I. W. W. put together. When I want to see the tactics of my union I go to my union meeting. When I want to change the tactics of my party, I go to my local. I don't mix them. I have, perhaps, the foolish notion that if I want to change the policy of any organization I should fight with the members of that organization. That is what Tom Mann, Ben Tillot have done in England. That is the reason why they were successful there, and the I. W. W. a failure here. If, however, Haywood's idea change the policies of the party, and make it the basis of I. W. W., then I think it is time for us all to take up the

sometimes pro-social in their effects. "Socialism is to be done something anti-social." "It is, it is, it is," cried he in effect. von Winkler committed suicide, gathering a dozen or so Austrian into his vitals and thus made into which the warriors of Socialism victoriously poured. If von Winkler had not committed suicide, tyranny would have triumphed. Let's all be hoary for suicide. Scarcely has the noise of the headlines died away before the Comrade Bohn and Comrade Haywood in his wonderful capacity to write a proposition in logic to a degree which makes the strand of a rope appear like a two-inch steel wire in comparison. In spite of this, it is always easy to place Comrade Bohn. Whenever Comrade Bohn says "It is," Comrade Bohn says "It is," and when Bohn gets done talking the jury always has the greatest reasonable doubt whether it is or it ain't. Right here I think the editor of the Call is to be criticized for giving to readers of the paper the same day the lacerations of Comrade Bohn and Comrade Haywood. Editorial actions might have seized the opportunity for recalculation by putting at the end of the letter a seven-point Gothic paragraph. Bohn today, La Monte tomorrow. Newsdealers get busy. Nobody will ever be able to say anything to make me quit loving La Monte. He gave me too much pleasure a year ago by his translations of Deville lectures. I followed him from Louisville to Cincinnati, and chunks of wisdom he let drop were sure worth the money and expended. La Monte was then a falling, however, for infringing the of war by using poisoned arrows in the effort to put on the stigma of Japonism is hardly missible, even under the loose rules of govern intermezzo Socialist debates. He attempted to create the impression, Germany, under the Exception Law, at the present moment, may inspire me to think he is something of a knave when he is in jail, but it makes the judicious grieves. It is a will" for "shall," has not an exactness concerning the propriety of my I have no doubt at all of Comrade Bohn's ability to defend himself against his critics, and I "kick in" on the merely to point out that "Don't hit the belt" is a good rule, even if it dates the publication of the "Communist Manifesto." Right here, too, let me suggest that, as "there were have been Agamemnon," so there were were common sense worthy of admiration, for Marx and the later Socialist philosophers were born. Whether we like tigers at the barricades, or ourselves with billing somebody in a nose, we are pretty certain to get a flue of fighting before the game is out. In the meanwhile, there is contemptible in complying with those whose wisdom we dispute. There is pusillanimity in declining to die damned foul against a stone wall you have to. In view of which—and Schabod, Bohn and La Monte to the contrary notwithstanding—I firmly believe that the ideas of Bohn and Haywood are false, characterized as "ethically unjustifiable and tactically suicidal." Yours for the P-R-revolution, CHARLES DOBBS, Louisville, Ky.

A CRITICISM.  
Editor of The Call: I have read with interest the communications from Comrades Bohn and Haywood, and they are certainly tame compared to their part in the name regarding party policies. Haywood returned from the International Socialist Congress in New York immediately to condemn the "green," he said, according to the "was not a good place to take the revolutionary pulse of the workers of Europe. If the congress could have taken the advice that the emancipation of the workers must be brought about by one big industrial organization, it would have learned something." But unfortunately the representatives of 10,000,000 European workers could not learn that lesson. At the Yorkville Casino, Haywood said, "No Socialist can be a trade unionist," and also that "Craft unionism is a breed of scab." These are some of the moderate statements that I, W. W. men have been making for some time, ever since that organization ceased to furnish them with an excuse. We have had our experience here in Bridgeport. I wonder, Comrades, how we would feel to have on our Executive Committee any one holding these views and preaching them as Socialism? Where would our organization be a few years, like the S. L. P., the I. W. W., the Western Labor Union, the T. and L. A.? Let us consider the matter. Why does not Haywood Bohn go into the industrial movement and fight there? We are a political movement, when we work there we must be organized, the workers into "one political union." As a trade union, I am also working for industrial unionism, but I do that work in union, not at my party meetings. Haywood do the same. Let him go back to the miners and work for his one big union on the industrial field. In my opinion, Charles Bohn, Frank Hayes, Adolph German, staying in their unions and fighting there, have done more for industrial unionism than all the I. W. W. put together. When I want to see the tactics of my union I go to my union meeting. When I want to change the tactics of my party, I go to my local. I don't mix them. I have, perhaps, the foolish notion that if I want to change the policy of any organization I should fight with the members of that organization. That is what Tom Mann, Ben Tillot have done in England. That is the reason why they were successful there, and the I. W. W. a failure here. If, however, Haywood's idea change the policies of the party, and make it the basis of I. W. W., then I think it is time for us all to take up the