

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

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The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Socialists have no interest separate and apart from the Working Class as a whole.

WEATHER: GENERALLY FAIR.

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Price Two Cents

ARCHBALD ACCEPTED PRIVATE ARGUMENTS AFTER CASE WAS IN

Attorney Submitted "Briefs" Following Close of Testimony.

HARD TO IMPEACH

Warned of Effect of Leniency in Wire Pool Cases, but Made No Reply.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—That Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, permitted a railroad attorney to submit additional arguments privately in a case pending in his court after the taking of testimony and arguments of counsel had been completed was the principal development today in the investigation by the House, Judiciary Committee of charges against Judge Archbald preferred by William P. Boland, a coal operator of Scranton, Pa.

Judge Archbald is imposing small money fines on the defendants in the wire pool cases in New York and a trip to Europe at the expense of the members of the bar of his court in Scranton were other subjects upon which the committee obtained testimony.

Helm Bruce, an attorney of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, testified regarding correspondence between Judge Archbald and the railroad connection with three rate cases filed by the New Orleans Board of Trade against the railroad.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided in favor of the Board of Trade. The railroad appealed. After the arguments had been concluded, Judge Archbald, according to Bruce, wrote to him asking whether the testimony of C. B. Compton, traffic manager of the railroad, had been correctly reported, and later the judge sent another letter, in which he asked the attorney's opinion regarding the contentions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision in the case.

Bruce produced a long letter replying to Judge Archbald in which the railroad attorney discussed the legal questions with Judge Archbald inquired about.

A Supplemental Brief.

"This letter was practically a supplemental and private brief in the case, was it not?" asked Representative Webb.

Bruce admitted that as far as he knew, the counsel on the other side of the case was not aware of the celebrated correspondence between himself and Judge Archbald.

Bruce declared that he had also received a letter from Judge Mack, of the Commerce Court, asking for a copy of a document mentioned in the case which the judge was unable to find in the record. Bruce said that he sent the document in question to the judge.

When the Commerce Court decided in favor of the railroad, reversing the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Bruce said Judge Archbald sent him a letter in which he complimented him upon his presentation of the case. Bruce was unwilling to read this letter because of the complimentary reference and Chairman Clayton read the letter into the record.

Albert H. Walker, an attorney of New York and a writer of law books, testified regarding Judge Archbald's lenient treatment of the defendants in the wire pool cases. He told of his efforts to appear in the case as an amicus curiae in an effort to induce Judge Archbald to impose a fine heavier than \$1,000. There were eight indictments, Walker said, against more than eighty defendants. Most of them entered pleas of nolo contendere and received fines of \$1,000 for the first offense and \$100 on each succeeding offense.

"After the fines were imposed," said Walker, "United States District Attorney Wise came to me and characterized the proceeding as a bargain counter. He said that it was similar to the sale of indulgences by the Pope, and that the government was compounding with the defendants for a small share of their plunder."

"I saw Judge Archbald in his chambers and told him I wished to appear as an amicus curiae. When Mr. Frank Baerkes, of the American Wire Company, pleaded nolo contendere, I arose and asked that a fine of \$5,000 be imposed."

MORE "EVIDENCE" IN DARROW CASE

State Claims to Have Scored Important Victory When Deposit Slip Is Admitted.

LOS ANGELES, May 29.—The State scored what it claims to consider an important victory in the Darrow bribery trial today when Judge Hutton declared admissible as evidence a deposit slip for \$1,000 which Bert H. Franklin, star witness for the prosecution, declares Clarence Darrow gave him to be deposited in a local bank.

At this morning's session, Franklin, who took the stand yesterday, resumed his story of the alleged bribing of Robert Bain, one of the McNamara jurors. He said he approached Bain at the suggestion of Darrow and asked him if he would accept \$500, with a promise of \$2,500 more when the McNamara case closed, for voting for the acquittal of James B. McNamara. Bain accepted, said Franklin.

"I gave him \$400," the witness continued, "with instructions not to use any part of it until two months later. Bain asked me what assurance he had that he would get the rest of the money and I said we were placed in such a position that we would have to pay."

"Did you report this matter to Darrow?" Deputy District Attorney Ford asked.

"I did, the next day," the witness replied.

At this point the trial adjourned until Friday, owing to a death in the family of Attorney Appel, of counsel for the defense.

COAL TRUST MAY NOW BE PROBED

Keystone Representative Introduces Resolution Asking for Investigation of Anthracite Grab.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the anthracite business was today introduced in the House by Representative Dieffenferer, of Pennsylvania.

He charges that the coal operators are overcharging the consumer for fuel and are using as an excuse for the alleged exorbitant prices the fact that recently the operators increased the wages of their operatives.

He contends that the increase in wages approximates \$3,000,000, while the increase in price of coal has already amounted to \$15,000,000.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is directed by the resolution to make the investigation through the Bureau of Labor.

COAL ROW IN BROOKLYN

Grand Jury Warns Dealers to Drop "Working Understanding."

The May Grand Jury in Brooklyn, yesterday, handed up a presentation to County Judge Fawcett in relation to its investigation of the charge that there had been a criminal combination among some of the coal dealers in the borough to boost the price of coal.

The foreman said that he and his colleagues regretted that there was not enough substantial evidence to warrant action against those interested in the "working understanding" among the coal dealers.

SOCIALIST PROFESSOR "SHOCKS" SOCIETY

(By Lillian New Bureau.)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—Society received a drenched shock this afternoon with the announcement that Edmund Henry Dana, long one of its petted favorites and assistant instructor in philosophy at Harvard, who is to be married on June 15 to Miss Jessie Holliday, a beautiful English portrait painter, has decided to dispense with the services of a clergyman.

Mr. Dana is a Socialist and suffragist, and because of his belief is to have the ceremony performed by a local justice of the peace. Instead of bridesmaid and best man, only the number of witnesses required by law will be in attendance.

Mr. Dana is the son of Richard Henry Dana, the author and grandson of Longfellow, the poet.

He graduated from Harvard in 1909. As a Socialist, he has taken an active interest in the party's affairs, being its candidate for Principal Assessor in this city last fall.

Miss Holliday, whom Mr. Dana met in North Wales, is a portrait and miniature painter of talent, and obtained her training in the British Royal Academy.

(Continued on page 2.)

OROZCO PROTESTS AT ACTION OF U. S.

Tells American Consul That This Government Is Actually Intervening.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, May 29.—Declaring that the United States is actually intervening in the affairs of Mexico by permitting the Mexican federalists to form armed expeditions on American soil, to enter territory controlled by the rebels, Gen. Pascual Orozco, commander in chief of the rebels, today filed a formal protest with Marion Letcher, the American Consul here.

Orozco declared that the rebels are making every effort to protect foreigners when the United States permits the Madero Government to form military expeditions on American soil to attack and make war upon them, but prohibits the exportation of munitions of war.

Orozco says that no doubt the United States will be amply repaid by Madero in case of his triumph in the cessation of Mexican territory to the Americans.

Orozco's army continues to concentrate at Bachimba, near Chihuahua, and the federalists continue to move north toward him, repairing the bridges which the rebels destroyed. A small rebel band appeared last night at Santa Isabel on the Mexico Northern Railroad, west of Chihuahua, and burned a bridge of that railroad, also firing into the train.

Several small bands of federalists have appeared in that district and there have been several brushes between them and the rebels garrisoning the town.

MEXICO CITY, May 29.—So close to the city that he was in easy telephone communication with the Presidential palace, the southern rebel leader, Emilio Zapata, today talked with President Madero regarding the condition of hostilities in Morelos.

He guaranteed to disband his followers if the federal troops are withdrawn from Morelos; if he is placed in supreme military command and is permitted to name a new Governor of the State.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Magsalena Bay was again the subject of a long discussion at a session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today.

The greater part of the time was devoted to the Rayser resolution calling on the committee to learn what power is conferred by law upon the Mexican Government to grant exclusive fishing concessions and whether such concessions, if allowed, would encroach upon the Monroe Doctrine, and what position the United States should assume in reference thereto. It was decided to refer the problem to a subcommittee to be appointed by Chairman Cullom.

TWO FREIGHTERS RAM EACH OTHER IN BAY

Through a misunderstanding of signals the Porto Rican freighter Berwind, outward bound, and the French Line freighter Hudson, carrying sixty-three passengers, collided near quarry early yesterday.

The French ship, rapidly filling with water from a great hole in her port bow, was rushed to the shore at 65th street, Brooklyn. Her commander, anxious to save his ship and passengers, was so excited that he rammed the pier at that later, carrying away about ten feet of it. Later the ship settled till her keel rested on the bottom.

With her bow crushed to within two feet of the top, the Berwind was picked up by tugs, which took her back to the Atlantic docks at Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn.

700 STRIKE AT EDgewater

Company Learns That Workers Won't Be Arrayed Against One Another.

The Corn Products Company, of Shady Side Edgewater, N. J. was given a demonstration of working class solidarity when 700 laborers went out on strike yesterday demanding an increase of 4 cents per hour.

This the company refused and ordered the men in the mechanical department to do the work of the striking laborers. This the skilled men refused to do, and joined the ranks of the striking laborers. The mechanics are now also demanding a wage increase and the laborers have decided to stay out until the demands of all are granted and every man reinstated.

It is said that the I. W. W. is contemplating taking charge of the strike.

WORK HORSE PARADE TODAY

Starts at Washington Square and Will Proceed Up Fifth Avenue.

The sixth annual work horse parade, organized by the New York Woman's League for Animals, will start from Washington Square, about 9 o'clock this morning, and will proceed up Fifth avenue, past the review stand in Madison Square. There may not be much pomp and circumstance about the work horse parade, but it serves to interest thousands of bystanders every year, and the prizes awarded to the several classes are always hotly contested.

(Continued on page 2.)

SOLD BEET SUGAR IN BLANK BAGS

Trust Subsidiary Head Wrote Have-meyer That Name Indicating Factory Be Dropped.

Chester S. Morey, president of the Great Western Sugar Company of Colorado, which is a subsidiary of the Sugar Trust, was again a witness yesterday at the trust busting suit in the Federal Building. Assistant United States Attorney Knapp spent most of the day trying to find out on what the trust based its prices for sugar in the West, mainly in Colorado.

A letter written by Morey to Have-meyer was produced, in which Morey said he was giving a differential of 10 cents on the 100 pounds in Colorado and 5 cents in Missouri. In explanation of these differentials Morey said he was trying to induce Colorado people to use beet instead of cane sugar.

"On what was the selling price of sugar based?" asked Knapp.

The cost of production and distribution was the reply.

The witness declined to admit that the selling price was based principally on either the cost of producing cane sugar or materially greater than producing beet sugar, particularly since the trust has practically no competition to contend with in the latter industry.

The letter continues: "All of the sugar which we have shipped to the Eastern market this year has been shipped under the following brand, 'Extra Fine Dry Granulated Sugar.' We have already discovered that it is a mistake to have the name of a local factory or anything on the sack to indicate that it is beet sugar, and next year every bag of sugar will be turned out without any distinctive brand from all of the factories merely using a number on the bottom of the sack to identify the factory from which it is shipped in case a claim for damages is made."

The hearing was adjourned until next Monday.

BISHOP RULES OUT LABOR RESOLUTION

Creed Officer at Episcopal Convention Calls Movement to Force Union Label "Tyranny."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 29.—Declaring it would be less "tyranny" to force upon the convention a number of amendments for the union label on all printed matter of the diocese, Bishop Charles Tyler Olmsted ruled a labor resolution out of order at the Episcopal diocesan convention of Central New York today.

The resolution, introduced by the Rev. Dr. I. M. Meelin Jones, precipitated a discussion in the convention. Dr. Jones' Syracuse church is composed almost entirely of workmen.

The resolution was enthusiastically endorsed by the Rev. Byron Curtis, of Rome, who said that he called upon the convention to adopt the resolution. Typographical Union, he said, was an honorable organization and had won the respect of the business world, and he urged that the convention act accordingly.

The Rev. Mr. Rose, of Casenova, said that he did not think that the diocese was called upon to endorse a Money Trust and Oil Trust or labor organizations.

Three or four men were soon upon their feet, but former Chief Justice Charles Andrews, of the Court of Appeals, gained the floor and moved that the Meelin Jones resolution be placed on the table. His motion prevailed.

Dr. Jones wanted his resolution taken from the table and referred to a committee of three to report at the next convention, but Bishop Olmsted ruled him out of order.

NEW YORKERS ARGUE ON POSTOFFICE SITE

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Headed by Mayor Gaynor, a score of city officials and representatives of civic and business organizations of New York today advocated before the Senate Public Buildings Committee Senator O'Gorman's bill for the purchase of a \$5,000,000 site for new federal buildings in the southern part of Manhattan.

"It can be summed up in a very few words," said Mayor Gaynor. "New York will remove from City Hall Park the old courthouse, which is obsolete and insanitary, and erect a new building on another site."

It would be a very graceful act to the people of New York if the government should tear down the old court and post-office building and return the site to the park.

President George McAneny, of Manhattan Borough, said there was national as well as city interest in the bill as a Revolutionary day it was a camping place.

ARREST COUNT AS SWINDLER

Said He Was John D's Partner and Tricked Nobles and Georgy.

ROME, May 29.—Charged with swindling leading members of the Roman nobility, Cardinal Merry del Val and high members of the papal household, Count Orsi was arrested today. It was alleged that he represented himself as a partner of John D. Rockefeller, the American Oil King, and promised great returns on money invested in his enterprise.

(Continued on page 2.)

STATE'S ATTORNEY WARNS VIGILANTES

Issues Ultimatum That Prosecution Must Cease—Authorities Weakening.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 29.—Attorney General Webb today issued an ultimatum to the members of the local Vigilantes Committee that they must refrain from exercising the functions of the Police Department in aiding the local officers to handle the Industrial Workers of the World, who have been making a free speech fight.

As a result, Superintendent of Police Schon issued a statement today appealing to all citizens not to take part in the I. W. W. troubles.

Apparently the troubles have ended for a time. Webb says the situation here is of Statewide importance, and that he will urge legislation to meet it.

That Governor Johnson will be asked to convene a special session of the Legislature to enact a statute against "sedition" was stated here today by city officials.

(Special to the Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—At a gigantic protest meeting held under the auspices of the Ettor and Giovannitti Defense Conference, at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, a vigorous resolution condemning the authorities of San Diego for conspiring with the Vigilantes in their murderous work against the free speech fighters was passed. The audience pledged itself to render what moral or financial aid may be necessary to bring about the victory in this great fight.

MAY VOTE BIG SUM FOR LEVEE WORK

\$74,000,000 for Flood Prevention. Red Cross Appeals for Aid—Suffering Is Immense.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representatives Ransdell, of Louisiana, and Humphreys, of Mississippi, today introduced a bill providing appropriations aggregating \$74,000,000 for levee work and improvements of the Mississippi River. The Ransdell bill provides an immediate appropriation of \$11,000,000, with appropriations for a similar amount for three succeeding years. It provides that \$8,000,000 of this sum shall be devoted to levee construction and repair and the remainder to river improvement work.

The Humphreys bill stipulated that \$10,000,000 shall be carried in the next rivers and harbors bill, and like amounts provided in 1914 and 1915. It has been estimated by the army engineers that it will cost \$22,000,000 to complete the 1,400 miles of levees necessary to protect the Southern States.

The local Red Cross committees which are actively at work raising funds for the Mississippi flood sufferers received today a long telegram from Ernest P. Bicknell, director of the Red Cross, describing conditions in Louisiana.

Bicknell and his aids are on the ground, organizing relief work, superintending the refuge camps, distributing provisions and guarding against outbreaks of disease among the refugees huddled in tents and shacks along the river.

The Red Cross makes an urgent appeal to the whole country. Contributions of any amount are welcome. They will help put back on their feet these hard-working sufferers, who will become self-supporting again if aided over until new crops can be grown.

Send contributions to the Mayor of your city, the Governor of your State, or to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, American Red Cross, 55 William street, New York City.

ROOT BILL NOT TO PASS AT THIS SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Only eighteen members showed up tonight in the House chamber, where the Democrats were scheduled to meet in caucus on the subject of immigration.

Advocates of more restrictive immigration laws, of whose business the meeting for tonight was called, now believe that it will not be possible to pass the Dillingham bill at this session.

Various organizations the country over for the past two months attacked this vicious piece of legislation. The Dillingham bill, which proposed to exclude illiterate immigrants, and the Root amendment thereto, which proposed to give the immigration officials full authority to deport any alien who in their opinion helped to overthrow or conspire against any foreign government, were denounced at protest meetings everywhere.

It is believed that the bill cannot be passed at this session, and that it will be postponed for the next session, at least.

COLOMBIA GRAB UP AGAIN

WASHINGTON, May 29.—All eyes were turned to this city street today, demanding the reannexation of Colombia to the United States.

DOCTOR DECLINES TO TAKE SICK MAN

Ambulance Surgeon Refuses to Take Sick Man Because "He Is Too Filthy."

Ely Ellened, a cap maker, aged 57, sick and discouraged because he was out of work, attempted suicide by gas yesterday in the bedroom of his flat at 1518 East New York avenue, after his wife and two children had gone out.

James Alpert, owner of the house, broke in the door and called Patrolman Goodman, who called an ambulance and worked with Alpert to revive the man.

When Dr. Fleming arrived from St. Mary's Hospital, according to the record on the blotter at the police station, the doctor exclaimed: "I won't remove this man to the hospital. He is too dirty. He would have to be washed and I'm not going to bring any work like that in to the nurses. I won't have anything to do with him," said the doctor, and the ambulance drove off.

The patrolman reported to Lieut. William J. Egner, who called the hospital on the telephone and was told that Dr. Fleming had no right to act in the way he did, but should have taken the sick man to the hospital, no matter what his condition.

Later in the day Dr. Fleming called for Ellened and took him to the hospital, where it was said he was not in a serious condition.

300 MORE STRIKE IN SCHWAB'S PLANT

Workers in Wilmington Branch of Steel Magnate's Concern Determined to Obtain Relief.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 29.—Three hundred additional workmen at the plant of the Harlan & Hollingsworth corporation, a part of Charles Schwab's steel concern, struck today for more money. Together with the men and boys who went out yesterday, 600 employees are now on strike.

The workers demand an increase of from 4 to 5 cents an hour. They are all employed in the shipbuilding department of the works. William C. Cox, president of the corporation and son-in-law of George F. Baer, of Philadelphia, declared today that the demand would not be granted. He left this afternoon on a business trip and will return tomorrow.

As a result of the strike-up the concern is badly hampered. Several vessels are now in course of construction. Until Cox's return, it is said no effort will be made to fill the places of the men and boys.

GIRL KILLED WHEN AUTO LEAVES ROAD

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., May 29.—In an automobile accident here this afternoon Miss Helen Bonn, a society girl of Malden, was instantly killed, while Miss Bennie Emerson, also of Malden, and socially prominent, and George A. Ransdell were badly injured.

The car was proceeding up a steep hill and on a sharp curve. Immediately on the left was a stone wall on the edge of a precipice that has a sheer drop to the sea of seventy-five feet.

Evidently something gave way, as the brakes failed to hold the heavy car on the steep grade, and it dashed backward, struck the wall, knocking down twelve feet of masonry and plunged over the embankment. The auto turned turtle and landed squarely upside down, some twenty feet below.

Miss Bonn, who was 20 years old, was killed instantly. Miss Emerson was severely lacerated about the face and body, while Ransdell suffered a broken leg and other injuries. It is possible both were hurt internally.

WILL SHOW EXHIBITS OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The conference of State officials of Bureau of Labor, Factory Inspectors and Industrial Commissioners, which is now in session here, has decided to ask the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco, to invite the nations to send exhibits on social economics and workers' insurance.

A resolution to that effect by L. W. Hatch, Chief Labor Statistician of New York, was adopted today. The conference will elect officers tomorrow and then transfer its activities to Baltimore.

TRIAL OF BANKER BEGINS

Former Head of Federal Reserve Bank Charged With Theft of \$125,000.

David A. Sullivan pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Fawcett in the County Court, Scranton, to the charge of larceny of \$125,000 from the Mechanics and Traders Bank, which is now failed.

The alleged theft was committed in June, 1907, while Sullivan was head of the institution, subsequently known as the Union Bank. That is the only indictment against him in connection with the failure of the bank.

LEBBON CARS TIED UP

LEBBON, May 29.—All street cars employes in this city struck today, demanding the reannexation of Colombia to the United States.

MORE SWELL HOTELS HIT WHEN WAITERS STRIKE IS EXTENDED

Men of Waldorf, Rector's and the Breslin Walk Out.

The strike fever which has seized the waiters employed in hotels on the Great White Way and on fashionable Fifth avenue, last night hit the aristocratic Waldorf-Astoria, Rector's and the Breslin.

It looks very much as if other hotels and restaurants will have strikes on their hands before twenty-four hours are over, and that some steps are taken by the hotel proprietors to smooth over the trouble with the union there will not be single fashionable eating establishments doing business on the Great White Way, or in fact, in the Grand City.

The management of the Waldorf-Astoria evidently got word to the effect that the waiters were going on strike and took precautions so that the waiters should not leave the guests in the middle of their meals.

As the guests arrived and took their way to their usual places in the dining rooms, they were told to go to a certain particular room where the food would be served. In this makeshift room they were served by the waiters who had been held in readiness.

In Rector's the waiters struck while a number of guests were assembled in the various dining rooms, hurrying the waiters to serve them so as to be on time in the theater before the curtain goes up. At the Breslin the waiters walked out, leaving some of the guests in the middle of their meals and asked them to suspend the union order for a while and serving them their meals, but without result.

"I beg your pardon, ladies and gentlemen," the waiters told the guests, "the time to strike has arrived and we cannot remain here any longer."

The strike hit the houses very hard and in all the struck hotels the waiters were pulled down so as not to show how badly crippled they were.

The "strong arm squad" was in evidence near all the hotels, but there was very little work for them to do as the men everywhere quit peacefully and pervaded to the hall on the International Hotel Workers' Union, 77 West 47th street.

The plain clothing cops tried to meddle with the strikers, but without result, as the strikers paid no attention to them and kept on marching to the union hall two abreast.

At the Waldorf, Manager Bicknell told the reporters that he had not yet adopted a strike and that about 6 o'clock he had called the waiters into the ballroom and read them the demands of the union and promised to grant them all they asked for, but under no circumstances would he recognize their union. He said he told the waiters that if they wanted to go to walk out as soon as possible and not leave the guests in the middle of their meals, as had been done in other hotels.

Bicknell said he had the same ready with the pay envelope and the waiters decided to quit their work.

The figures as to the number of waiters and the departments that have given out at the hotel did not agree with the statements given by the union. At the other end of the city it was claimed that at the Waldorf and other hotels the waiters were not so far from their meals, as had been done in other hotels.

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GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Bronx Labor Lyceum At 706-707 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx From Thursday, May 30, to Sunday, June 2, 1912, inclusive ADMISSION, 10 CENTS

EXPECT STRIKE ON DOCKS TO END SOON

Men Seem Satisfied With Sir Clarke's Report on London Trouble.

LONDON, May 29.—It was generally believed today that the strike of the transport workers will be officially called off within forty-eight hours. This action will follow the action of Sir Edward Clarke, who investigated the strike for the Board of Trade. He declared that both sides were to blame for violating the agreement reached last August. He advised that the men return to work and leave matters in dispute to be adjusted through legislation.

ARCHBALD ACCEPTED PRIVATE ARGUMENTS AFTER CASE WAS IN

European Trip at Bar's Expense. John T. Lenahan, an attorney of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and a former member of Congress testified in relation to the judge's European trip at the expense of the members of the bar. The fund, he said, was collected by F. W. Searis, former clerk of Judge Archbald's court. Lenahan said that he contributed either \$10 or \$15.

RAILROAD ENGINEERS ADOPT PENSION PLAN

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 29.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today adopted a pension plan proposed by J. G. Bywater, of Salt Lake City, rejecting the plan proposed by W. C. Prenter. Members are free to take up the pension plan or ignore it.

MEN HELD AS PRISONERS TO BREAK WAITERS' STRIKE

"Is New York in Russia?" is the question that is being asked by nearly every one who is familiar with the tactics employed by the Hotel Astor. That men should be held locked in a room against their will and commanded not to utter a word under the threat of being beaten up by a lot of Pinkertons seems inconceivable. Nevertheless, this is an actual fact, according to Attorney Charles Recht. This is the story he related yesterday: "The two notorious strikebreaking agencies known as the Frank E. Hannan Company, of 98 North Moore street, and Waddell & Mahon Corporation, of 137 Bleecher street, run a series of innocent advertisements in some of the 'labor-loving' morning papers for writers to take the places of the men now out on strike. "About forty-five men applied to the Hannan office for the positions that were advertised. From this office they were taken to an empty lodging house located at 243 West 46th street and were locked up there for several hours. All this time the men were not informed that they were wanted to act as scabs.

HITS CARPENTERS WITH INJUNCTION

Must Not Interfere With Newton Company, Says Justice Stapleton.

A permanent injunction was obtained yesterday by the Albro J. Newton Company from Supreme Court Justice Stapleton, of Brooklyn, restraining the officers and business agents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the affiliated unions, the Joint District Council of New York and vicinity from interfering with the Newton Company.

The suit against the unions was tried before Justice Stapleton some time ago, but it was not until yesterday that the court's decision was announced. In the case Justice Blackmar had previously granted a temporary injunction to the Albro J. Newton Company, which manufactures window sashes and doors, became involved in a quarrel with the union over the open shop question, the company maintaining its right to employ men who were not members of the union, which is composed of journeyman carpenters.

The unions made every effort to get the Newton Company to abolish the open shop and make the concern exclusively a closed shop, but without success. Finally the quarrel became so bitter that the matter reached the courts. In its complaint the company alleged that the agents of the unions had attempted to establish a boycott indirectly against it by threatening to order strikes on buildings where the Newton Company's products were used.

Justice Stapleton in making the injunction permanent, said in a memorandum: "The facts established upon the trial of this case were the same as those accepted by the special term in granting the order herein continuing the temporary injunction. To those facts the law has been applied by authority governing this court. To restate the facts is unnecessary, as they were in that opinion succinctly and accurately expressed. To rewrite the law, in contemplation of its execution, is learned exposition by Mr. Justice Blackmar would be pedantic. The plaintiff may have judgment for a permanent injunction expressed in terms precisely as those used in the order."

Of the success of the carpenters unions combination in Manhattan, Justice Stapleton said: "The combination of the defendants has been so far successful that the Master Builders' Association, comprising 100 of the large representative builders in Manhattan, has been coerced by the repetition of strikes and labor difficulties to enter into an agreement with the Carpenters Union in October, 1909, not to purchase or use any nonunion woodwork. When the master carpenter of Manhattan entered into this agreement on October 30, 1909, the manufacturing woodworkers of New York, who relied upon the master carpenters for their market, had no alternative but to make an agreement to unionize their mills in order that they might be qualified to reach this market under the new conditions so in January, 1910, the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association entered into an agreement with the Carpenters Union, wherein and whereby they agreed that they would employ exclusively in consideration of the Carpenters' Union agreeing not to handle nonunion woodwork and thereby eliminating nonunion competition."

The permanent injunction is leveled against Henry Erickson and the officers and business agents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This union has a membership of 200,000 in 1,000 local unions. It is affiliated with the New York Building Trades Council and the Board of Business Agents.

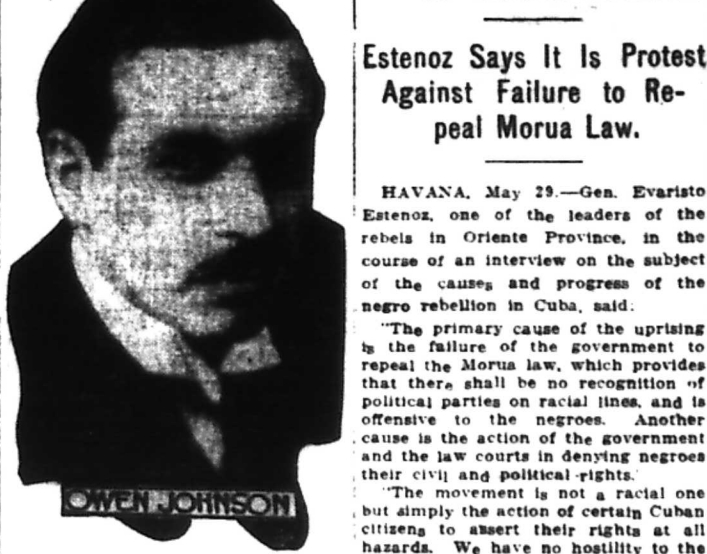
LOTS OF MUSIC THIS SUMMER

Central Park to Have Daily Concerts During July and August. Announcement was made yesterday by Park Commissioner Stover that there would be plenty of music this summer in the parks of the city. Daily concerts will be given in Central Park in July and August. In Central Park the regular Saturday and Sunday concerts will begin on June 2, one month earlier than last year. These concerts will continue until June 30, when the daily concerts will begin, and will continue for nine weeks, until August 31.

MEN HELD AS PRISONERS TO BREAK WAITERS' STRIKE

"Is New York in Russia?" is the question that is being asked by nearly every one who is familiar with the tactics employed by the Hotel Astor. That men should be held locked in a room against their will and commanded not to utter a word under the threat of being beaten up by a lot of Pinkertons seems inconceivable. Nevertheless, this is an actual fact, according to Attorney Charles Recht. This is the story he related yesterday: "The two notorious strikebreaking agencies known as the Frank E. Hannan Company, of 98 North Moore street, and Waddell & Mahon Corporation, of 137 Bleecher street, run a series of innocent advertisements in some of the 'labor-loving' morning papers for writers to take the places of the men now out on strike. "About forty-five men applied to the Hannan office for the positions that were advertised. From this office they were taken to an empty lodging house located at 243 West 46th street and were locked up there for several hours. All this time the men were not informed that they were wanted to act as scabs.

Owen Johnson, Author, III With Typhoid Fever EXPLAINS CAUSE OF CUBAN REVOLT



Owen Johnson, the author of 'Stover at Yale' is seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home in this city. His physician says that his condition is extremely critical.

HAVANA, May 29.—Gen. Evaristo Estenoz, one of the leaders of the rebels in Oriente Province, in the course of an interview on the subject of the cause and progress of the negro rebellion in Cuba, said: "The primary cause of the uprising is the failure of the government to repeal the Morua law, which provides that there shall be no recognition of political parties on racial lines, and is offensive to the negroes. Another cause is the action of the government and the law courts in denying negroes their civil and political rights.

"The movement is not a racial one, but simply the action of certain Cuban citizens to assert their rights at all hazards. We have no hostility to the white people, and I have given strict orders that no violence shall be permitted on the persons of whites under pain of death. One of our soldiers has been hanged for violating this order. "If the Americans intervene they will recognize me and my followers as a political party. We are prepared to continue fighting whatever happens. All the responsibilities for intervention must rest on the shoulders of President Gomez and the government."

The rebel forces are reported to have organized a regiment in Havana and the standard they are using is that which was displayed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, who headed in 1895 an armed revolt against the Spaniards. Twelve negro insurgents were captured today at Saeta, a small fruit port at the entrance of Nipe Bay, according to reports received by the government. They will probably be executed. Traffic on the Guantanamo and Western Railroad is still interrupted.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Meager reports from Cuba received at the State Department today indicated that the Gomez government, despite its large force in the field, is doing little to put down the negro uprising. The federal forces, it is said, are making no effort to seek out the rebels and capture or disperse them. The soldiers are devoting themselves solely to guarding foreign property. A few important clashes with negro raiders have occurred. The negroes, on the other hand, are not pursuing any definite plan of campaign. They are now in greatest force in the forest and mountainous country of the Guantanamo district, and contenting themselves with clandestine plundering, rather than any open attacks. The character of the country in which the negroes are operating presents a great obstacle to even the most energetic military commander seeking to crush the uprising. Criminals Become Active.

"Criminal characters are beginning to take advantage of the unrest created by the negro revolt. They have begun robbing and plundering small shops and the homes of individuals. Orders have been given for forty rural guardsmen to proceed to Dalgua to protect the property of the Spanish-American Iron Company. The Nashville, which was sent to Nipe Bay to make an investigation of conditions there, reported today that all was quiet in that district. Large American interests are located in this district. The American marines sent to Guantanamo (to the transport Nipe) have been landed on the naval station and are now encamped there. Reports to the effect that the detachment of marines had been sent to Santiago and Nipe Bay were emphatically denied here this afternoon. Not a single marine has thus far been placed on Cuban soil nor have any orders been issued for marines to leave the naval station territory. Despite the lack of action in Cuba, the State Department still regards the situation as extremely serious. A most careful watch of all phases of the situation will be maintained until decided improvement in conditions in the island has been shown. Secretary Knox today declined comment on the charges made in Havana that President Gomez himself incited the negroes to rise against the government. The opinion still prevails in Washington, however, that the present uprising is more than the expression of dissatisfaction with their political status by the negroes.

CZAR MAY RELEASE GRIP ON MISS MALECKA

LONDON, May 29.—It is confidently stated that in consequence of British representations following a lively agitation by the Socialists here, the czar will remit the sentence of four years' hard labor and life exile to Siberia imposed on Miss Esther Malecka, on condition that she leaves Russia. Miss Malecka is the sympathizer with Polish revolutionists in whom the English have been much interested. She is English because her father became a naturalized Englishman and she was born in this country. The Russian Government, however, ignored this claim, but on account of the feeling in England over the matter is evidently willing to "make a concession."

TO QUASH INDICTMENT AGAINST 'CON' FOLEY

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 29.—The case against "Con" Foley, the Socialist party's "moral terror" of Pottsville, Pa., charging him with "inciting a riot" in connection with the strike at the Coombe Garment Company of Minersville last summer will, in all probability, be quashed. When briefs were submitted to the court no one appeared to argue the case against Foley. Foley, who was under \$500 bail, claims his indemnity against indictment for the reason that he had been indicted two terms and not tried, which under the law he claims exempt him from further liability to trial. Although the case was undoubtedly held over Foley's head for purposes of intimidation, he did not shirk his duties during the war.

WE SELL MORE STRAW HATS FOR \$2.90 THAN WE DO FOR \$1.50. And the \$1.50 hat is the Best \$1.50 Hat in This Big City. McCANN'S MEN'S HATS. 210 Bowery, Above Spring St.

CALL ANNIVERSARY AFFAIR PROVES BRILLIANT SUCCESS

New Star Casino Filled With Enthusiasts Who Celebrate Birthday of Working Class Daily and Cheer Herron and Lee.

More than fifteen hundred persons attended the fourth anniversary of The New York Call at the New Star Casino, Park avenue and 107th street, last night. The event was at the same time a birthday celebration and an occasion of reunion. There were numerous meetings between friends and fellow workers, who recounted to each other the early days of The Call and dwell nostalgically on the great obstacles which it confronted and which the working class daily surmounted, and they pledged one another all around the great hall to make The Call a grand monument to proletarian genius.

Talk of the proposal to make The Call a one-cent paper was on almost every lip and there were mutual assurances everywhere that the local Socialists would not fail to raise the necessary funds to realize this great purpose. Enthusiastic groups were clustered about the different booths where business which augured well for The Call was being done. William Karlin called the audience to order for the program and presented Miss Caroline M. Dexter, who, after referring briefly to the work of The Call, introduced Alger non Lee.

Lee, who was editor of The Call during the first year of its existence, recounted the early struggles and told how his staff and supporters struggled valiantly to keep their paper afloat during its most trying experiences. The paper was launched, he said, without reason to believe that it would continue for three months, but its sponsors were resolved on success and now, he declared, there is reasonable ground for being sure that The Call will be a splendid success. We are no longer hoping against hope, he said, but are building on experience. Even a setback, he said, has not yet what the Socialist movement in the East ought to have. Although it has a greater circulation than ever, more advertising and wider reputation, we cannot, he concluded, afford to fold our arms, but must prepare to place The Call on the basis of a one-cent paper so that it may do the requisite service in the coming campaign and thereafter.

Professor George D. Herron, who was next introduced, was greeted by a stirring ovation. Herron said he had not come to America with a message, but to "get the feel" of the Socialist movement in this country, especially in New York. He referred to an interview with him which appeared in The Call last Saturday, and which, he said, had caused many to remark upon the gloomy outlook he entertained for the future. I am not a pessimist, declared Herron. In fact, I believe that the promise for the Socialist movement in the United States is very hopeful. A man should not be branded as a pessimist because he sees two paths and directs the attention of his comrades to the fact that in his opinion one leads to success and the other to destruction. The prophets of old Israel saw the promise of a better day and called upon their compatriots to witness the possibility, so that they might through their efforts make it a fact, said Herron. Were they therefore pessimists? He then referred to the opportunity which presents itself to the Socialist party in this country. Its success, he continued, will depend upon how much it demonstrates that it is Socialist in fact as well as in name. The world, declared Herron, borders on the verge of a great crisis. Governments are alternately threatened with destruction. Civilization may be destroyed and society thrust back into the darkness of medievalism. Whether or not this great catastrophe will be averted, continued Herron, depends upon how well the Socialist party is able to cope with the situation when it comes and grasp the opportunity when it offers to make a new world. The Socialist party must prepare for that great moment. It must acquire intelligence, courage, discernment, ability to read the signs of times. When the time comes the Socialist movement must not lack the qualities to take advantage of the opportunity, which will surely be thrust upon it.

Herron alluded to the Socialist movement of Germany. It is not a question of 4,000,000 votes, he said, but a question of whether these votes mean anything or not. The financial powers which dominate modern civilization, explained Herron, control all channels of information. Things are happening all about us every day that we know nothing about and which if they were generally known would precipitate drastic action upon the part of the masses. A few years ago the people would not have stood for a San Diego and, he added, for a Roosevelt. The tragedy and shame, declared Herron, is not so much that these things exist but that you and I submit to them. Herron announced that government today has actually ceased to exist. Government, he said, has ceased to be the adjustment of the interests of the masses to the needs of the classes. In the face of the fact of the non-existence of government, the people are already

DIES PINIONED UNDER OVERTURNED ENGINE

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—From 7:45 o'clock tonight until midnight fifty men attempted to raise a Baltimore and Ohio engine from the body of Daniel Edwards, engineer of B. & O. engine which was struck by lightning at Second and Oregon streets tonight. For four hours, Edwards pinned under the engine, directed the operations. Even with almost his breath he begged of them to hurry. "Get a wrecking," he pleaded, the men in Philadelphia couldn't touch this engine. In a few more minutes he expired with a whispered communication. Policeman Daley to keep the body from his wife until morning. While Edwards was under the engine a physician from the Methodist Hospital endeavored to inject morphine into his arm. Edwards waved his hand aside, declaring if he was going to die he would die with all his faculties. The engine of which Edwards was the master left for Baltimore tonight dragging twenty cars of perishable freight. The train was just about to pull out of the yards when there was a flash of lightning, followed by a terrific explosion into the air, broke the coupling of the first car and turned over into a top-top feet deep at the side of the track. Mounted Policeman Daley rushed to the place. He heard groans and cries, beneath the engine was Daniel Edwards, the engineer, who lives in Philadelphia, a suburb; Elmer Wright, 32, a man, and Morris McCullen, 41, conductor, both of Philadelphia.

FELLOWSHIP FARM ORGANIZER IN CITY

George Elmer Littlefield, of Wood, Mass., is in this city by reason of some twosome individuals, who organize a New York Fellowship Farm along the lines conducted in the West and West the past few years. He has just returned from the state, where a large and flourishing group is established, seventeen in number of that city—mostly Socialists. In brief, the following farm organization, to 100 members, organized in each county, has been established monthly for forty-four cents this money to cultivate and care for first payments on \$5 to \$25 and land near a great city. The land is subdivided into acre holdings, each member who also shares equally the dividends of a 15-acre or more co-operative garden with berries, peaches, etc., under expert management. This 15-acre tract to pay the organization in ten years, and some time set apart and some money for each member to use in the future in paying the \$15.00 in 100 shares. At the end of ten years the land is to be returned to the state, and the money already

HERRON EXPLAINS GRAB OF TRIPOLI BY ITALY

American Socialist Declares Attempted Conquest of Only Unappropriated Section of Northern Africa Is Matter of Self-Preservation.

According to Prof. George D. Herron, who is stopping at the Hotel Wolcott, on the street, preparatory to leaving shortly for his villa home near Florence, Italy, the story of the Italo-Turkish War has not yet been told. Herron told a talk yesterday that the whole attitude of Italy in the war had been misrepresented, and made the statement that she stands alone in Europe, unopposed by any of the other powers because it is the one nation on the continent that looks to the future and progress.

"I do not try to justify the war," Herron said. "I am merely trying to explain it. I am not a militarist. Neither do I am imperialist. If I could, I would withdraw every soldier in the world tomorrow."

But what I do want to say is that the spirit and purpose of Italy in the war with Turkey have been misrepresented.

Italy was called upon to preserve its nationality. Italian nationality means a deal in my eyes. I look upon Italy as the most progressive country in Europe. It is almost 200 years ahead of England in labor legislation. I believe that Italy is well on the way to the republican state. It is basically a semi-republican country, and the social reforms may well come there first. These are some of the features which are identified with Italian nationality, and to preserve this nationality Italy has entered into the war with Turkey.

"Italy," continued Herron, "is hemmed in by hostile powers. On the east and west there is Austria. In Egypt there is England. On the northern coast there are France, Germany and Spain. In Morocco and France in Algeria. All these powers are pressing in upon Italy, trying to suffocate it. There is no such thing as a Tripolitan people. The country is swept by roving bands, and before the Italians came there was a howling waste. The United States in the recent war did destroy the nationality of a people, the Filipinos in its war in the Transvaal, England destroyed the nationality of another people, the Boers. But Italy is doing no such thing.

"Then, again, the conduct of the Italian soldiery in Italy has been misrepresented.

The stories of the atrocities committed by them on defenseless Arabs are not true. The fact is that the Italian army in Tripoli has been remarkably humane. They have rendered aid and service wherever possible. They have come as much as educators and benefactors as they have come as soldiers.

"I talked with a friend of mine who was a war correspondent in Tripoli, and he said that the tales of atrocities committed by Italian troops on Arabs are base fabrications, without a grain of truth.

"And these misrepresentations of Italy," went on Herron, "are explicable largely on the basis that all the powers of Europe and financiers of Europe are opposed to Italy in the war with Turkey. Austria is as unrelenting in its hatred of Italy as before the days of Italian independence. In fact, Austria is hand in glove with the Vatican and is seeking to disintegrate Italy so that it may restore the papal power of the papacy.

The financial coteries of Europe hold Turkish bonds to the sum of 150,000,000 English pounds. When one stops to consider that the defeat of Turkey by Italy will cause a deterioration in the value of these bonds it is not so difficult to understand why Italy stands alone and unopposed in Europe today.

"Of all modern wars, Italy's war with Turkey, I believe, is the most justifiable. And I might add, the most humane. The Italian troops have been as considerate as the circumstances would allow.

"And I would particularly like to have you understand," remarked Herron, "the temper of the Italian people generally toward the war. I can safely say that they are with and for it to a man, yes, down to the very children."

"Can you say the same thing of the position of the Socialists?"

"Yes," responded Herron. "Many of the Socialist deputies partake of the same sentiment."

"Openly?"

"Yes," replied Herron. "Now some people do feel that the general channels of information have left much to be desired. Now, I would have opposed to me on general grounds because, as a Socialist, I am necessarily an anti-militarist. But I do repeat that of all modern wars, Italy's war over Tripoli finds most justification in morality and purpose. It simply resolves itself to whether Italian nationality is worth preserving, and I believe it is. And if Italy surrenders it will not be at the expense of the nationality of a people.

"Italy," concluded Herron, "is well on the way toward republicanism tomorrow if the surrounding powers would permit it. It is they who compel the continuation of the monarchy, and at that it is only the great form. The Italian King knows these facts, and he tells the Socialists, with many of whom he is intimate, that their day is almost near. Because Italian society is essentially democratic and progressive, Italy has incurred the hatred and enmity of its neighbors. And these neighbors have joined hands with one another against Italy in the war with Turkey because they hope through its defeat to stifle the spirit of democracy which radiates from it.

As the reporter was leaving, Professor Herron asserted his anti-militarism and anti-imperialism and repeated that he was not seeking to justify war at all, but merely trying to explain the fundamental motives behind the Italo-Turkish conflict.

Curtis Guild May Succeed Crane in the United States Senate



WASHINGTON, May 29.—Following a conference with President Taft, Ambassador Curtis Guild, stationed at St. Petersburg, said that if the various Republican factions of Massachusetts united in asking him to become a candidate for the Senate, he would accept and make an active campaign in Massachusetts this fall. Guild met Crane at the White House and the two conferred with the President.

TITANIC RESCUERS GET THEIR MEDALS

Captain Rostron and Crew Honored for Quick Work on Morning When Ill-fated Liner Sank

The steamship Carpathia, the liner that was pushed all night to the rescue of the survivors of the ill-fated Titanic, was the scene of a memorial gathering yesterday when a committee of the survivors presented their tokens of appreciation to Commander A. H. Rostron and all those working under him. To the captain was presented a handsome silver loving-cup suitably engraved and to the vessel and two sets of resolutions—one from all the survivors and the other from the women survivors.

When the speeches of presentation and acceptance were concluded, there occurred a scene such as never before, probably, was enacted on shipboard. More than 200 names were called out and each man stepped up to receive a gold, silver or bronze medal, and as each was handed a medal the others assembled in the saloon cheered.

Frederick K. Seward, vice chairman and secretary of the committee, who, as the sponsor of the medals, Goldenberg presented the medals and cup, made a brief speech before beginning the distribution.

He touched briefly upon the sad side of the Titanic disaster and then praised the work of Captain Rostron and his men in picking up the survivors.

"On one side of each medal was a picture of the Carpathia as she appeared on the morning of April 15 when the lifeboats from the Titanic were approaching her. On the reverse side was inscribed—

"Presented to the captain, officers and crew of the steamship Carpathia in recognition of gallant and heroic services from the survivors of the steamship Titanic, April 15, 1912."

Those who received the gold medals were Captain Rostron, Chief Engineer A. B. Johnson, Surgeon F. D. McGee, Purser E. G. Brown and the first and second officers.

MINERS CONFRONT BITTER STRUGGLE

May Be Evicted From Their Homes—Keystone Cos-sacks to Arrive.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 29.—Within sight of the old historic Brads Bend, where the first iron rails made in the United States were turned out during the Civil War, a great tragedy is being enacted.

The miners employed by the Great Lakes Coal Company, who recently struck after two weeks' suspension because the company refused to agree to the Cleveland scale agreed by all other operators in this district, have received notice of eviction, effective Saturday June 1.

Practically all the miners are Socialists, and due to the agitation of George McLaughlin, have become thoroughly class conscious. A Socialist meeting was held there last Friday night, and the enthusiasm of the miners was aroused to a high pitch. The miners were warned against any violence whatsoever and agreed that they would avoid it under any provocation. They had intended, however, to remain in their homes and require the evictors to carry them out of their houses. Having announced this plan the company has called for the state constabulary, which will no doubt shortly be upon the ground. In the meantime, the notorious Judge Patton, of Kittanning, has issued an injunction restraining the miners from using the \$5,000 of their own money for strike benefits.

The Great Lakes Coal Company is a large concern controlling 25,000 acres of coal land in which C. E. Ducky and Alexander R. Peacock, typical Pittsburgh millionaires, are largely interested. These same parties own the Western Allegheny Railroad and therefore, the employees of both companies are prepared to conduct the strike industrially if strike-breakers are imported. At the present time every mine of the company is shut down not even the pumps working. The railroad men will not work and haul the coal in case the mines are opened up by scabs.

The Socialists in Pittsburgh district and Allegheny Valley are thoroughly aroused over the situation and Friday night there is to be a big parade and demonstration starting at East Brady at 7:30 p.m. and march up Brads Bend to Kaylor, where speeches will be held. Hundreds of outside Socialists will pour into Kaylor and witness the evictions on Saturday morning. Every means of publicity is to be employed to make public these outrages. The strike is to be conducted in an orderly manner and after eviction takes place the strikers will camp on the fields and maintain a solid front against the company. Contributions and food supplies will be needed for this occasion and Socialists will be advised through the press as the strike advances. All communications should be addressed to Harry Reese, county secretary of the Socialist party of Armstrong County, Kittanning, Pa. Kaylor is one of the strong localities in the No. 3 District of the U. M. of A., and as a result of this strike the Socialist party will make great headway in Armstrong County, where they gave the old parties a close race for first place in the last election.

Clinton O. Hadley May Be Government Aerial Mail Carrier



WASHINGTON, May 29.—A large number of aviators are candidates for jobs as aerial mail carriers in the government's service now that the transportation of mail by aeroplane is to be given a thorough trial. Clinton O. Hadley, who has aspirations in this direction, is a comparatively young aviator, although he has demonstrated his abilities. It is understood that Hadley is to be given an early opportunity at carrying mail on his machine.

WINIFRED ANKERS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Third Degree Confession Forced by Brooklyn Detectives Had No Weight With Jury

Winifred Ankers, the maid of all work in the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, who had been on trial for several days charged with having caused the death of nine babies in this institution through giving them oxalic acid in their milk, was found not guilty yesterday by a jury before Justice Sudder in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Justice Scudder fixed bail at \$2,000 on an indictment which is still pending, and friends said they would have a bondsman in court tomorrow morning to release the young defendant.

Mrs. William F. Haig, of 150 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, has promised Justice Sudder to take care of the young woman and has found her a home out of the city.

The second indictment will probably be pigeon-holed.

When the trial was resumed after an abrupt halt Tuesday afternoon, the court announced that he had decided to allow the jury to decide whether or not improper methods were used by the police to obtain a confession from the homeless girl. Several times while her attorney, Edward J. Reilly, was summing up, the defendant, hugging her tiny red-haired baby boy, broke down and sobbed hysterically.

No witnesses were offered for the defense. Reilly pointed out that the confession was practically valueless because of the third degree methods which the Brooklyn detectives had used in extracting an admission of guilt.

TWO CLOTH SPONGERS' UNIONS GET TOGETHER

The long standing controversy between the two cloth spongers' unions has finally been settled through the hard work of Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Frayne has been negotiating with the two organizations for several months past, and he finally succeeded in bringing the two warring factions together into one organization.

The two organizations were known as the Cloth Examiners and Spongers' Union, which was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Textile Strikers and Examiners' Union, which was independent.

The members of the independent union were initiated into the A. F. of L. Cloth Spongers' Union at its last meeting, and the unity was ratified by the workers with great enthusiasm. The independent union, at a meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Marks place, on Tuesday night, officially voted to disband, and hereafter there will be only one union in the cloth sponging trade.

FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE OF PAGE SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Five years in the penitentiary and \$1,000 fine—the maximum penalty—was the sentence imposed today in the Criminal Court on Henry W. A. Page, the New York Times broker convicted of libeling Representative Clayton, of Alabama, and other members of the House Judiciary Committee. Motion for new trial was overruled, but the defendant was paroled and an appeal will be taken.

Page sails for Europe on Wednesday and has promised to return. He also told Judge Barnard that he would assist in his campaign to "show up" Congressmen as crooks.

Department of Justice attorneys strenuously objected to Page's parole, but Judge Barnard refused to reconsider.

The reason for this opposition developed this afternoon, when insanity proceedings were instituted against Page. Two alienists who studied the broker during his trial made affidavits as a basis for the complaint.

GETS CERTIFICATE OF DOUBT

Charles Carrel, who was sentenced for forgery as a second offender by Judge Otto A. Rosinsky, of the Court of General Sessions, obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt from Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Blanchard held that the trial judge erred in denying a motion to strike from the prisoner's indictment the charge that he had previously been convicted of counterfeiting and had served a sentence for that offense.

FIRE VICTIM GETS VERDICT

Mrs. Sophia Petrof, wife of a Russian newspaper correspondent, was awarded a verdict of \$100 in Justice Govegan's part of the Supreme Court yesterday for burns sustained in an explosion of gas in a house belonging to the City and Suburban Home Colony in East 11th street.

ETTOR-GIOVANNITI TRIAL AROUSES THE ENTIRE NATION

Organization of Demonstrations to Protest Against Perfidy of Defeated Mill Owners and Authorities at Lawrence, Being Arranged Throughout the East.

(Special to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 29.—The following statement was issued today by W. E. Trautman, on behalf of the Ettore-Giovanitti Defense Committee, of which he is the secretary:

"In consideration of the acute circumstances surrounding the Ettore-Giovanitti case it is imperative that erroneous statements should be avoided so to remove any cloud behind the latter, may be wont to wield in their desire to place these men in the category of ordinary criminals.

"In the article syndicated throughout the country, signed by Justus Ebert, Joseph J. Ettore, Who is He? are several statements that need correction, and the reasons for these corrections must be obvious to everyone who followed the case closely.

"In the preliminary hearing the prosecution tried to prove, though in vain so far, that in every strike that Ettore and the Industrial Workers of the World were connected with, there was violence and killing and bloodshed. The strikes in McKees Rocks, in Bethlehem and in Westmoreland County were cited as instances.

"Ettore on the witness stand offered testimony, which can be corroborated by all who were in those struggles, that Ettore was not in McKees Rocks when the bloody encounter between the constabulary and the strikers took place on 'Bloody Sunday.' He arrived on the strike scene on the day when the strike was declared off, September 3, 1909, and never had been there before.

"The strikes in Bethlehem and Westmoreland were conducted by the American Federation of Labor, and the violence and killing of people was done before Ettore appeared on the scene with others, at the request of the strikers.

"The doctrine of the Industrial Workers of the World that strikes can be completely tied up in all branches and departments was carried out in practice in these two places, and with the arrival of Ettore and associates and the carrying out of that program of complete suspension of work all violence and bloodshed stopped, for with the elimination of the strike-breakers in the plants, whether they are unorganized or have union cards and union contracts to live up to, are removed all the causes which inevitably lead to violence and the use of brutal force in industrial conflicts.

"This has been Ettore's own testimony on the witness stand, and therefore this correction is needed to remove false impressions among the hundreds of thousands who are today rallying to the defense of these brave fellow workers and comrades."

Single Taxers, Trades Unionists, Free Speech Leaguers, Liberals and Socialists generally are uniting for a mass demonstration here on June 3. The plan includes not only this city but many of the outlying industrial towns. Ettore is well known hereabouts, this having been most effective scene of his most effective labors. His friends are arranging a protest that will protest.

At New Castle, Pa., plans are afoot to organize a protest conference that will embrace all the surrounding counties. Several large protest meetings have already been held in and about New Castle, all the elements of the labor movement being represented. The movement extends up the valley and over into Ohio.

News has just been received of a successful protest meeting in the iron and steel mill town of Warren, Ohio, on May 26, at which all factions were represented.

FORT LEE, N. J., May 29.—Resolutions condemning the perfidy of the Lawrence mill owners and authorities have been passed by the Fort Lee Branch, Bergen Local, of the Socialist party. The resolutions will be sent to the Governor of Massachusetts, the Attorney General of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Lawrence, Judge Mahoney and the Prosecuting Attorney of this city.

Local Activities for the Defense.

The Ettore-Giovanitti defense movement is now interesting local circles. Last week William D. Woodward sat several times for a group portrait and sculptor and sympathizer, who made a cast of "Bill's" profile which will be reproduced in bronze and sold as a medalion for the benefit of the defense fund.

The United Litho Artists, Engravers and Designers' Association, at its last meeting elected three delegates to the local protest conference initiated by the Socialist party. The Graphic Monthly News, organ of the United Litho Workers, in its May issue, commends the previous action of the artists in protesting to the Massachusetts authorities against the trial of Ettore and Giovanitti and in voting a contribution to the defense fund. It calls on all litho organizations to do likewise.

The local I. W. W. men and women are receiving requests for photos of Ettore and Giovanitti and for "stories" of their lives from the Socialist and labor press throughout the country. These requests are increasing in number and indicate a widespread interest in their trials.

Financial Report by Treasurer.

The following is the report of Margaret H. Sanger, the financial treasurer of the banner for the benefit of the Lawrence children, which was held some time ago at Murray Hill Lyceum:

Total proceeds from sale of pictures, \$245; sent to William Trautman, treasurer, Lawrence, Mass., \$100; spent on special children in Lawrence, \$25.45; paid to Local 178, I. W. W., \$10.

Expenses were as follows: Rent of rooms for two weeks, \$48; paid for collecting and returning of pictures, \$18; paid girl for assistance, \$5; incidentals and carriage, \$2; frames, glass and mats, \$16; postage and stationery, \$3; light, phone, printing, etc., \$10; total, \$99.55.

On account of minimum price fixed by donors of pictures some had to be returned. There are still some pictures on hand which can be purchased for the benefit of the defense fund of Ettore and Giovanitti.

The following pictures are still on hand: "The Little Mother," written by Beardsman Robinson; "The Dancer," by A. J. Dunsmuir; "The Angel," by Franklin Booth; "Chatterbox," by C. Paul Corroyer.



The Brooklyn Call Conference
Held every second and fourth Monday of the month at 8:30 P. M. Branches are requested to elect delegates.
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TEACHER MAKES TEST OF EQUAL PAY LAW

An alternative writ of mandamus was issued yesterday to Miss Emma Wustlich, a public school teacher, by Justice Erlanger, of the Supreme Court, directing that a jury hear and determine her claim to receive a salary of \$1,500 per year as a teacher under the provisions of the Equal Pay Law, which made the salaries of women teachers in the public schools equal to those of the men teachers.

This is the first case to be brought since the law went into effect, and is regarded as a test case and will come up for trial in October.

The plaintiff, who had been a teacher in the public schools for twenty-two years, demanded of the Board of Education that she receive the same pay as men teachers of her grade. The board refused her application and she applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to grant her request.

FALLING MAN HITS REVEREND.

Window Washer Killed After Dropping Eight Floors.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Falling from the eighth floor of a downtown office building, a window washer was killed today by the Rev. Henry H. Heck, of Brooklyn, was injured when struck by the falling body.

Dr. Heck's ankle was broken and he suffered internal injuries. He was removed to a hospital.

FIVE MORE FIRE VICTIMS DIE

Death List Grows Following Holocaust in Moving Picture Theater.

VILLA REAL, Spain, May 29.—Eighteen of the victims of Monday's fire in a moving picture house have not yet been identified and probably never can be, as their bodies are so badly charred. Five of the injured died in the hospital today.

The proprietor of the theater has been arrested, charged with murder.

FIRE VICTIM GETS VERDICT.
Mrs. Sophia Petrof, wife of a Russian newspaper correspondent, was awarded a verdict of \$100 in Justice Govegan's part of the Supreme Court yesterday for burns sustained in an explosion of gas in a house belonging to the City and Suburban Home Colony in East 11th street.

A Talk on Seven More or Less Interesting Topics,
THE SUBJECTS ON WHICH

Dr. William J. Robinson
WILL SPEAK ON

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
AT THE

HARLEM LIBERAL ALLIANCE,
100 WEST 116TH STREET.

Are as follows: "Single or Married?" "My Truth Is the Only Truth," "The Emancipation of the Working Class Must Be Accomplished by the Workers Themselves," "The Greatest Danger to the Socialist Movement," "The True Cause of Prostitution," "The Infamous Root Amendment," "The Criminal Alliance of the Newspapers With Fraud and Robbery."

The Booster Column

How about making some NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS? Yes—you read it right. In the month of May why not make a **New York Call New Year Resolution?**

As the new year opens for The Call, why not decide that you will endeavor to see to it that in ONE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, at least, IN EVERY BUSINESS BLOCK FOUR PEOPLE WILL BECOME

New Readers

of The Call, and among the ENROLLED SOCIALIST VOTERS OF THE SAME DISTRICT, SEE IF YOU CAN SECURE FOUR NEW READERS TO EVERY FIFTY who appear in the Socialists in the City Record?

The work is steadily continuing. At this writing the sales are just thirty short of

5,000 Coupons

of the 25-cent, eleven-day campaign.

Some people may be glad they could not in the work and make a Socialist return.

May 30, 1912.

THE NEW YORK CALL
Organization Coupon
Brewery Workers' Union No. 2

DEBS IS EAGER FOR THE GREAT CAMPAIGN

Socialist Presidential Nominee in Fine Condition to Enter Fray.

(By National Socialist Press.) CHICAGO, May 29.—"I find Debs fine, fit and keen for the fray."

This is the declaration that has been received here from J. Mahlon Barnes, national campaign manager, who stopped off at Terre Haute, Ind., and had a conference with Socialist Presidential Nominee Eugene V. Debs, on his way East.

This will put at rest all doubt as to Debs' ability to endure the terrible grind that he will be compelled to face during the months intervening from now until election day.

Campaign Manager Barnes spent nearly one whole day with Debs at the latter's home in Terre Haute. During this conference they went over every possible phase of the campaign.

"Debs is in the best of health, and even in better spirits if such a thing were possible. He is awaiting the oncoming fray with unbounded enthusiasm," says Barnes. "His sizing up of the present political situation is marvelously clear."

"I have never come in contact with such hearty, earnest, beautiful optimism as that which radiates from Debs. Debs and I went over every possible angle of the campaign."

Although he will fill as many dates during the hot summer weather as is possible, Debs has asked that he be saved for the long haul at the end of the campaign, when he will have about sixty-five days of consecutive work.

During the Presidential struggles of the Socialist party and in the subscription campaigns of the Appeal to Reason, Debs has gained a reputation both as a hot weather and as a long distance campaigner. He never holds himself in leash and although he may forego some of beaten sun paths during the summer he can always be expected to be where the battle is the hottest.

The weather jokes regarding the great Southwest, where Socialism is spreading among the farmers as well as the city workers with alarming rapidity, are numerous and both serious and humorous.

Oscar Ameringer, who claims Oklahoma as his home but the entire nation as his stamping ground, has his own peculiar way of poking fun at his home State.

"Who are you going to spend the summer?" he was asked upon the adjournment of the recent convention at Indianapolis.

"I'm going back to Oklahoma, to hot old Oklahoma, where it is 118 degrees above in the shade and no shade," he answered with the real Ameringer smile.

Presidential Nominee Debs has spoken at many encampments in that part of the country, where encampments are held attended by farmers who come over the prairies for 50 and 100 miles in their wagons, bringing their entire families with them.

One cold night in January, 1910, Debs and I sat in his room in a Chicago hotel, and he told me of the enthusiasm of the Socialists of the Southwest, resorting finally to the torridness of the climate.

Then we went out and faced the January blizzard that was racing in the streets and walked six blocks to Orchestra Hall, where Debs told 3,000 people of the fight that the judiciary was making against the workers on behalf of the capitalists who owned them.

That was at the time that the Appeal to Reason was busy exposing the venal character of the courts, especially Peter Stenger Grosscup, at that time federal judge sitting in Chicago. Although contact with the heat waves of the sweltering Southwest may give one courage to face a January blizzard coming into Chicago out of the Straits of Mackinac up at the headwaters at Lake Michigan, it is not well to exhaust the standard bearers of the party by testing their endurance in this direction before the real campaign has got under way.

This is what the National Campaign Committee will take into consideration in making dates for both Debs and Vice Presidential Nominee Emil Seidel.

Man Who Will Engineer Campaign



J. MAHLON BARNES

ITALIANS TO COMPETE IN TWELVE-MILE RACE

By far the greatest aggregation of Italian runners ever gotten together, 200 in all, will be on the starting line at Fordham road and Jerome avenue on the afternoon of June 8 to do battle for the prizes donated by the Italian Herald for its modified marathon race.

The race will be held at the new headquarters at 243 Canal street, where the committee will pick the best men from a specially built grand stand.

James E. March will fire the gun starting the athletes on their romp through the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis. The course will extend down Jerome avenue, across McCombs Dam Bridge, to 145th street and seventh avenue, to 110th street into Fifth avenue, along that street to Waterbury place and then into Broadway all the way down to Canal street. The distance measures about twelve miles.

Secretary James E. Sullivan, of the American Olympic Committee, is the referee, and Judge John French, honorary judge. Noted Italians will act in other important capacities for the big run.

Without a question, record time should be made. The class of talent is the best to be found anywhere. Italian competitors from all over the country have signified their intention of starting.

CROSS AND BROWN TRAINING

Both Putting in Hard Licks for Bout Next Monday.

Leach Cross will put in the remainder of this week in hard work so as to be in the best possible condition for his ten round bout with Knockout Brown at the Garden Athletic Club next Monday night.

He returned from the mountains yesterday and took up quarters at the New Polo A. A. Three sparring partners have been secured for him.

According to those who have watched him, Brown is faster than ever. He is working down at Rockaway Park.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

APPEAL TO TEXTILE WORKERS.

To All Textile Workers of America: In compliance with the resolution adopted at the recent convention of the Socialist party at Indianapolis in regard to the trade union movement, declaring an absolutely neutral stand toward the various existing organizations, and in further compliance with the second part of said resolution, that, as the best form of organization is that along industrial lines, the undersigned takes the initiative to place before all existing organizations of textile workers of the United States the following resolution:

"Whereas the recent gigantic struggles of the textile workers in Massachusetts, as well as those of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have shown us plainly and completely the bad results and evils of two or more dual organizations, and

"Whereas our present system of production leaves for the working class little or no chance whatever to gain through local strikes, while, on the other hand, we would through one good sound and solid organization of all workers in the textile industry only gain first, with intelligent bargaining, second, with intelligent united efforts to bring about the enactment of labor laws, such as restriction of child labor, minimum wage bill, employers liability and workmen's compensation bill, eight hour bill for all workers, equal suffrage and others. Third, with education, along lines where discrimination of creed against creed, race against race, nationality against nationality is barren, and

Whereas the members of all the various existing organizations have not, and can not have, any interest in leaders, who either use their trusted office to satisfy their own personal ambition, or are absolutely not fit for such a position, and

Whereas the next regular annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America will be held in Boston, October 21, 1912, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the United Textile Workers of America, of both factions of the Industrial Workers of the World, the so-called Whitehead and independent unions, earnestly and emphatically condemn all dual organization or sectarianism of textile workers, and be it further

Resolved, To discuss ways and means to bring about a better understanding among Textile Workers' organizations, existing at the present time, and if possible before October 21, 1912, mentioned above.

H. BARTH, President of Silk Workers' Union 752 U T W of A., Boston, May 27, 1912.

In connection with this resolution I would like to make a few suggestions to all locals for a thorough consideration.

1. A conference of all organizations, such as the U. T. W., both I. W. W.'s, the Whitehead Union, the various independent spinner, warper, dyer and loomfixer unions, in a city, situated in the center of the New England States, for instance Providence, R. I.

2. As the best time for that conference would be August 31, 1912, and the following days.

3. As basis for this occasion should be for all locals up to 250 members, one delegate, for every additional 200 members, one delegate more.

Every local is earnestly invited to consider this my resolution, as well as my suggestions, very carefully, and criticize it if necessary, but instruct your secretary to write your opinion about this matter, whether it be in the affirmative or negative.

Members of the Socialist party, as well as sympathizers, are kindly requested to send this resolution to the secretary of the local of textile workers in their respective locality as correspondence and bring it before their locals for discussion.

H. BARTH, 558 Hyde Park Avenue, Hyde Park, Mass. May 27, 1912.

LOOK OUT FOR CROOKS.

Editor of The Call. Your paper reaches very many people and I therefore thought it of importance for you to announce to your readers that there is great danger in traveling to and from such crowded places as Coney Island because of the collection of pickpockets that operate upon trolley cars and trains going to these places. It would be wise to caution your readers to use a little more care and if possible, in each case, they should have a hook or button properly closing their right-hand side pocket from the inside. This will disappoint a great many crooks, who usually find these pockets free and wide open.

A READER. Brooklyn, May 29, 1912.

WOULD BAR FIGHT PICTURES.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representative Roddenberry, of Georgia, does not propose that the pictures of the prize fight between Jack Johnson and "White Hope" Flynn shall be exhibited to the public if he can help it. He today introduced a resolution prohibiting the transportation of pictures or films of prize fights in interstate commerce. While the Georgian does not admit it, he is evidently of the opinion that the negro champion will whip the "white hope" on July 4 in New Mexico, and he does not relish the idea of having this fight shown in the moving picture theaters.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League. New York in Philadelphia. Boston in Brooklyn. Cincinnati in Chicago. St. Louis in Pittsburgh. American League. Philadelphia in New York. Washington in Boston. Detroit in St. Louis. Chicago in Cleveland. All teams in both leagues play morning and afternoon games.

SPORTS

CENTER FIELDER ZINN HAS ADDED STRENGTH TO THE HIGHLANDERS BY HIS SKILL WITH THE WILLOW



Center Fielder Zinn seems to be a real find, and he has proved of much value to the Highlanders. He swats the ball often and hard, and he has had the good fortune to make many hits when they were of value. His prowess with the bat in his first few games made him popular with the fans who believe in the Yankees, and this popularity grows daily.

WORLD-AMERICAN GAME IS STOPPED BY RAIN

Jupiter Pluvius came to the rescue of the American printers' team in Prospect Park yesterday and saved them from sure defeat at the hands of the champion World team. The World boys started off in whirlwind fashion, scoring two runs in the first inning on hits by Homan, Bailey and Roach. They put two more across in the second on a single by Dooley, a two-bagger by Fogarty and Anderson's Texas leaguer.

In the third, hits by Doran, Kehoe and Roach, coupled with two wild throws, accounted for three runs. The American was at bat in the third with the hardest rain of the season put a stop to the game.

Anderson was in grand shape and was backed up in faultless style by the rest of the team, not an American man reaching second base. The game will be played off next week.

PATSY HALLEY SORRY

Fight Referee, Who Had His License Taken Away, Withdraws Action Against Boxing Board.

Patsy Haley, who got into serious trouble which culminated with his boxing referee license being taken away from him by the Boxing Commissioners, and who then went to the courts and got out a writ of certiorari, restraining the Board from interfering with his discharging of such position until the action was heard before a judicial tribunal, appeared voluntarily at the Commission's offices at 41 Park Row yesterday afternoon and signed the following statement, which speaks for itself:

"I, Patrick Haley, hereby declare that I am sorry that I gave the decision in the Stewart-Smith contest at the National Sporting Club on May 9, 1912; I certainly violated the rules and I feel that I was imposed upon by the officers of said club in giving the decision. I want to obey the rules of the Commission, as they are doing excellent work in advancing boxing in this State, and I hereby withdraw any action which I have started against said Commission, feeling that the same was unjustified and unwarranted."

Haley didn't ask to be reinstated to his former position, but undoubtedly he will do so, as he has always, except in the Stewart-Smith bout, done his work in a competent and satisfactory manner. It is almost a foregone conclusion that his request for reinstatement will be given favorable consideration.

Four new clubs were granted licenses in the course of the day, all from Long Island. They were the East End A. C., Jamaica A. C., Lyric A. C., and Atlas A. C.

Al Palser, the prominent "white hope" appeared, and made several complaints against his former manager, Tom O'Rourke. Palser, who broke away from O'Rourke recently, claimed that O'Rourke was the cause of his losing much money, and stated that it was his belief for some time that he had been unjustly treated by O'Rourke. He cited instances where O'Rourke desired him to live a gay life, and put up all sorts of harmful jinks. He wanted to know where he stood now in view of O'Rourke's threat to make him stick to his five-year contract signed eighteen months ago. The Board reserved decision on his complaint.

BURNS BEAT SOLSBERG, BUT HAS BIG SCARE

By JOHN J. HAAS.

Though he gained a big lead in the previous five rounds of boxing, Frankie Burns, of Jersey City, had a narrow escape from defeat by being knocked out in the last round by Young Solsberg, of Brooklyn, last night at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn. Burns was foolishly enough to attempt to trade punches with his harder hitting opponent and before he knew it, Solsberg landed a right swing to his jaw that staggered him. Burns wavered a second and the punch was duplicated, though not quite as squarely as the first one, but the lesson came home to the Jersey lad, for he fell back to his boxing work and emerged at the end of the round safe and sound with the exception of a bruised nose which was caused by severe jabs.

While both bantams were about evenly matched as far as weight was concerned, Burns was easily the master of the situation in the majority of rounds, Solsberg earning the fourth and last rounds, while the second and third were even. He was far faster and cleverer and planted more blows on his opponent than did Coulton two weeks ago, but not with as much effect, as his blows were not nearly as hard as those of the bantam champion.

Solsberg stood firmly in the heat of the assault, always trying to land a lucky swing as they came together. In the fighting Solsberg was a poor second and that was where he received the greater amount of punches. He made many flying leaps with right and left punches at Burns, when he had time to collect his thoughts, but the former was shifty on his feet, avoiding the blows completely when not engaged in stopping their force with his gloves.

The evening's sport was opened with four-round bouts in which Young Cochran bested Kid Best, and Bert Reed shaded Young Wolgast. Young Marino so far outclassed Texas Bob that the bout was stopped in the second round. Harry Carter, displaying cleverness of high order, outpointed Tommy Quinn, of Brooklyn, by a safe distance at the finish of the semi-final bout of six rounds.

HIGHLANDERS BEATEN

Make Poor Start of Series With Losses by Losing in Game Out Short by Rain.

Rain cut short the game between the Highlanders and Athletics yesterday, but not before the local team had been beaten by a score of 4 to 0. The Highlanders opened Coombs savagely and then struck Ford was hit freely and received rassed support. The score:

Table with columns: Philadelphia, AB, R, H, O, A. Rows: Strunk, Oldring, Collins, Baker, Murphy, McInnes, Barry, Lapp, Coombs. Totals: 24 7 7 10.

Table with columns: New York, AB, R, H, O, A. Rows: Daniels, Zinn, Chase, Cree, Gardner, Hartzell, Stump, Sweeney, Ford. Totals: 24 4 7 10.

First base on errors—Philadelphia 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia 5, New York 5. First base on balls—Off Coombs 3, off Ford 1. Run—Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Cobb. Sacrifice fly—Murphy. Stolen base—Baker, Daniels, Gardner, Hartzell. Double plays—Barry and McInnes, Chase and Ford. Wild pitch—Umpires—Evans and Egan. Time 1 hour and 15 minutes.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES

National League. All games in the National League yesterday were postponed on account of rain.

American League. At Cleveland.—First Game—Chicago, 000000000—10; Cleveland, 01000001—10. Batteries—Bens and Sullivan; Peters and Kuhn; Kaler and Eastman.

Second Game—Chicago, 000000000—0; Cleveland, 01000001—10. Batteries—McGrider and Sullivan; Peters and Kuhn; Blading and Adams.

At Boston.—First Game—Washington, 00130000—11; Boston, 00043134—31. Batteries—Walker, White, Coombs and Almsmith; Wood and Wiseman.

Second Game—Washington, 03000011—11; Boston, 3030001—12. Batteries—Groom, Hughes, and Henry; Cicotte, Papp, and Thomas. Game called end of eighth inning dark.

At St. Louis.—Detroit, 000002110000—7; St. Louis, 010100030000—10. Batteries—Summers and Sams; Works and Onslow; E. Brown, Brown and Kritchell.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table for National League standing with columns: Club, Won, Lost.

Table for American League standing with columns: Club, Won, Lost.

SHOES For the Family

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PROSPECT THEATRE

NEXT WEEK—The ...

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SOCIALIST NEWS

OF THE DAY

OLD FRIENDSHIPS ARE RENEWED BY VETERANS AS THEY MEET ON SUCCEEDING MEMORIAL DAYS

DEBS

His Life, Writings and Speeches.
This illustrated volume of 230 pages contains all the material which has appeared in the Socialism of the United States. It is a complete and authoritative record of the life and work of the author. It is a valuable addition to the library of every student of the movement. It is a masterpiece of editing and arrangement. It is a work of art. It is a work of genius. It is a work of the highest order. It is a work of the highest order. It is a work of the highest order.

All matters intended for publication in this department must be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings must be at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.
Branch 3—244 East 10th street. Committee meets at 8 o'clock sharp. Executive Committee meets at 8:30. Comrades on these committees should be present.
Branch 5—360 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees. Every open.
Branch 19, Executive Committee—General Hall, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue.

Circle 1 Meets Tomorrow.

The critical meeting of Circle 1, N. E. F., will be held tomorrow at 8 p.m. at the new club rooms, 214 West Broadway. Either the club will be reorganized or reorganized. Every member should be at that meeting and signify his opinion as to what should be done. Come all and show that you were loyal at least once.
F. SHULMAN, Organizer.

To Tell About Convention.

In view of the fact that the number of women at the last national convention was greater than ever before and that the activity of the women in the Socialist movement is increasing from day to day, the report of the convention to the convention should be given close attention by all party comrades and sympathizers.

This report will be given at the

conference called by the Women's Committee on Sunday June 2, at 2:30 p.m., at the Labor Temple, main hall. Delegates and Theresa Malkiel, who was a visitor, will report on the work done by the women at the convention.

Report of Women's Organizer.

Purah Volovick, organizer of the Women's Committee of Local New York, submits the following report for the period between March 11 and May 25:

In Branch 2 the women held two well attended meetings and a social gathering for the purpose of promoting sociability among the old and acquainted the new members with the nature of the work of the Women's Committee. An appeal to members and sympathizers to help in spreading the message of Socialism among women was made and well received. Owing to a change of headquarters further meetings were temporarily postponed. Women of Branch 3 have organized a Socialist Suffrage Club, with the object of bringing non-Socialists into the party by means of regular meetings and popular talks on Socialism. Two good-sized audiences heard Marie MacDonald and Bertha Fraser on this subject. A dance and ice cream feast was also given by the club for members and their friends, and August Claessens explained the purpose of the organization and urged those present to join the party. The Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club had to do its work under some difficulties from rather unexpected quarters. The use of the meeting room granted by Branch 5 for certain evenings has been on several occasions

withdrawn on the last day, and the club, after engaging speakers and sending out notices, had been compelled to call the meeting off. But, although thus handicapped, good meetings were held and addressed by Marie MacDonald, Theresa Malkiel, Dr. Berlin and Dr. E. P. Robinson.

Women of Branch 4 hold their meetings every Friday afternoon and evening. They aim to reach the housewives and especially the girls employed in the nearby department stores, for which purpose special invitation cards are sent out and distributed. The few devoted comrades spare neither time nor money to make the meetings attractive, and by pleasant musical programs and social teas in connection with the lectures put the newcomers at their ease and in a more receptive mood. The club is doing effective work and is bound to reap a plentiful crop of new Socialists. Their speakers were Theresa Malkiel, Mary Schonberg, Miss Lacey, Mrs. Crabel, Marie MacDonald, Bertha Fraser and Adelbert Truando. The Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club plans and does its work in cooperation with a committee of the women of Branch 7. They held a mass meeting and conduct regular semi-monthly meetings which have been fairly well attended and addressed by Marie MacDonald, Theresa Malkiel, Mary Schonberg, Bertha Fraser, Dr. E. Robinson and Hubert Harrison.

The Bronx Socialist Suffrage Club is doing splendid work. They conduct their semi-monthly meetings so interestingly that an entire organization of progressive women, who meet in the same house on the same evening, acquired the habit of coming each time for an hour to the meeting, and thus had the opportunity to hear August Claessens, Marie MacDonald, Anita C. Block, Bertha Fraser and Theresa Malkiel.

Comrade Marie MacDonald has also addressed the women of the Finnish Branch.

A call for volunteers to distribute leaflets during the parade on May 1 and May 4 met with a gratifying response. As a result 10,000 leaflets were handed out. A considerable number was also distributed at the mass meeting of the International Hotel Workers' Union on May 19.

In addition to Mrs. D. Rosenberg, J. Jones and Alice Sothorn, who, during the last few months, have done the work and defrayed the expense of mailing weekly several hundred leaflets to enrolled voters of the 14 parties in certain districts, a promise of similar work was given by Comrades Mrs. Henry Slobodin, Jennie Pitts, Jessie Adams and Mrs. Finn.

The entertainment given by the Women's Committee for the benefit of the fund necessary to keep a permanent organizer in the field realized \$55, with \$10 still outstanding. Its success was wholly due to a group of comrades, who not only donated books and refreshments, but also contributed their musical talent and their hard work during the affair.

This is about all the tangible work done during the eleven weeks of my organizing efforts. There were many difficulties to face and to overcome. I have not had the use of a stenographer or even a typewriter, hence all the correspondence, press notices, reports, the work of secretary to the Women's Committee, involved a good deal more labor than it might under better conditions. One or more night meetings had to be attended to, speakers engaged, meeting rooms provided, literature supplied and even messenger work frequently done.

Some of the main reasons why this work does not progress more rapidly are not far to seek. Most of the party members have not yet learned to consider this phase of propaganda essential enough for the growth of the party. In fact, large numbers are at least passively opposed to special propaganda among women. Even many women comrades are indifferent toward it. As a result the assistance of outside comrades and even of some members of the Women's Committee in the work of their organizer has not been as active and sustained as it could be expected. On the other hand, the governing bodies of the local have lent very little help and co-operation to the Women's Committee, and that in a lukewarm manner.

The Women's Committee seems, so to say, to be tolerated. Unlike other subdivisions of the local, it is not even accorded the right to conduct its own business in its own way, provided that way is in accordance with the general policy of the local. One of the reasons I may mention the fact that a series of open air meetings, planned by the Women's Committee, to begin May 15, could not be held up to date merely because we are expected not to engage our own speakers, but to apply for them to the organizer of the local, who so far could not get any for us. The same may be said about the selection of leaflets, although published by the Women's National Committee, yet we must submit our order to the Local Committee for approval.

Minutes Central Committee.

The regular meeting of the Central Committee of Local New York was held on May 25 at the Labor Temple, 242 East 44th street. U. Solomon was elected chairman, and William I. Sackheim vice chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.
E. J. Dutton was given permission to transfer from Branch 5 to Branch 4.
A communication from Comrade Auguste Rodgers was filed. A letter was read from the Joint Local Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers of Greater New York, informing those who get Schlitz Milwaukee beer from Agents Ohms in Manhattan, and Bick, in Brooklyn, that these agents are refusing to recognize the Brewery Workers' organization, and are unfair. The communication was received and discussed.
The report of the Executive Committee was accepted as read. Comrade Flanser was given permission to join the Jewish Branch. The organizer was instructed to arrange a meeting for the purpose of hearing our delegate's report of the national convention.

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It was moved that the women's organizer give her report at the next meeting of the Central Committee. Louis Braun reported for the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. It was accepted.

Alexander Rosen reported for the Grievance Committee in the case of Wagner vs. Schaeffer. The report reads: That after a careful consideration of the facts, your representative is convinced that Comrade Wagner is absolutely innocent of the accusations made against him by Comrade Schaeffer, and that the latter in making them was prompted solely by his personal enmity against Comrade Wagner. Your delegate recommends that Comrade Schaeffer be required to appear before the Central Committee and publicly retract said slanders, that he also appear at an open meeting of the German Language Group, East River Branch, and make the same retraction there, and failing to do one or both of which, he shall stand suspended for a period of six months. The report was accepted.

Moses Oppenheimer reported for the committee of five to the Lawrence Defense Committee. He reviewed the arrangements of the recent Etior-Giovannitti mass meeting at Cooper Union, and explained that the Defense Conference had agreed to follow the plan of the Hayward-Moyers-Parkinson campaign, and that a meeting of this conference was held Thursday, May 25, in the premises.
John Mullen reported for Branch 4 and wanted the Executive Committee to get out some suitable campaign literature. He was informed that there was a good supply of it at party headquarters.

JOHN A. WALL,
Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.
21st A. D. Branch 1—683 Broadway. Important business to be transacted. Phillip Satra will lecture on "What is Socialism." Members and friends should come early.

Special Meeting Tomorrow.

A special business meeting of the 11th and 17th A. Ds will be held at 159 Classon avenue tomorrow evening. Advertising for the Harrison-O'Connor debate will be on hand.

Protest Meeting Tomorrow.

Under the auspices of Branch 2, of the 23d A. D. a mass meeting will be held tomorrow evening at Independence Hall, corner Osborne street and Pitkin avenue, to protest against the imprisonment of the Lawrence strike leaders, Etior and Giovannitti, and the unconstitutional cancellation of the citizenship of Leonard Olson by United States Judge Cornelius Hanford of Seattle, Wash. Speakers, Nicholas Ajinicki, B. Vladeski, Harry Wagon and Benjamin Feigenbaum, chairman, A. Globos.
This will be the first Etior and Giovannitti protest meeting in Brooklyn and Socialists from all over Kings County are expected to attend and help fill the hall to overflowing.

Keep This Date Open.

Brownsville Comrades are requested not to make any other engagement for the evening of June 8, as on that date a meeting will be held at headquarters, 1701 Pitkin avenue, to hear the reports of delegates to the national convention. After the meeting refreshments will be served and an entertainment given.

NEW JERSEY.

Hudson County.

All delegates to the State convention to be held at Elizabeth today are requested to meet at the Pennsylvania station at 3:45 a.m. Train leaves Jersey City station at 9:05, Grove street station at 9:05, Summit avenue station at 9:05. Leaves Manhattan Transfer at 9:23 and arrives at Elizabeth at 9:37 a.m. Comrade from West Hudson can meet at Manhattan Transfer at 9:15 a.m. sharp.

West Hoboken.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted in the joint meeting of May 26, of the five branches of West Hoboken:
Resolved, That this State Convention of the Socialist party advise the formation of Strike Aid Committees by every local or that County Campaign Committees shall act in that capacity in order that speedy aid may be given to any deserving body of workers on strike to better their condition of labor.

State Convention Today.

The State convention of New Jersey will assemble in Arcanum Hall, 215 Broad street, Elizabeth, this morning, at 9:30 o'clock. Over 200 delegates will be in attendance, representing a membership of approximately 5,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Women's Branch, Polish Section, Socialist party of Philadelphia, will hold its first annual picnic today at Lewis' Farm, near Willow Grove. A. Olszewski, of New York, will speak in Polish and John N. Landberg, of Philadelphia, will address the meeting in English and Russian. There will be music and singing.
Directions—Take Willow Grove car, marked Glenside; get off at City Line, where a committee will await the visitors.

The committee in charge of the second annual field day and dance of Local Philadelphia makes the following appeal for the comrades to hustle for the success of the affair: As the time nears for the second annual field day and dance to be held at Washington Park, Saturday, June 8, the committee desires to impress upon the branches the absolute need of giving it all the push they can. Its entire success depends upon



All over the United States today there are services to commemorate the men in blue who died a half a century ago in the great Civil War. By order of Commander-in-Chief Trimble of the G. A. R. all members of that body, all Sons of Veterans, all Daughters of Veterans and all members of the Women's Relief Corps will stand with uncovered heads for five minutes at noon while bells will be tolled and flags will fly at half mast.

CONNECTICUT.

The State convention of the Socialist party of Connecticut will be held at the local headquarters of Local Hartford, 235 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn., this morning at 10 o'clock.

A full State ticket has already been chosen by a referendum of the party membership and will be ratified by this convention. A party platform will be adopted, the constitution of the party will be revised and other party matters acted upon. Complete plans for the coming national and State campaigns will be perfected at this time.

NEXT YEAR'S LYCEUM COURSE.

The following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the National Executive Committee, held at Indianapolis on May 15, show the action taken by the committee in regard to the 1913 National Socialist Lyceum Course:
L. E. Katterfeld, manager of the Lyceum Course, outlined a plan for

including regulars from the harbor forts, sailors and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the National Guard, Boy Scouts, cadet companies, and various organizations of a semi-military character, the whole acting as escort to the dwindling ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is significant that although fifty posts of veterans will be in the column, the combined roster of marchers will not pass 1,000. Every year the route of march grows shorter as the feebleness of the veterans increases. This year it will be only from 72d street to 98th, along Riverside drive, less than a mile.

MASSACHUSETTS.

There will be a number of athletic events of interest, but the most unusual of the lot undoubtedly will be what is officially described as a "Monster Athletic Carnival and May Day Dance," under the direction of the Bureau of Recreation, by the Boys and Girls of the Park Playgrounds at

De Witt Clinton Park playground, 33d street and Eleventh avenue, at 2:30 p.m.
There will be music by a band and addresses will be made by Mayor Gaynor, Charles B. Stover, the Park Commissioner; "The" McManus, Ernest Harvier, and John McCann.
A very interesting memorial service is to be held at the Bowers Mission this evening. The meeting will be held in memory of the workers of the mission who have died since its inauguration in 1878. A large memorial tablet will be hung in front of the pipe organ, bearing the names of seventy of such departed workers. This list includes about a dozen of the founders, friends and workers, but over fifty of the names are of men who were picked out of the gutter and restored to manhood through the instrumentality of the mission. Many most interesting incidents will be related regarding these individuals.

Official Labor News

Greater New York

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

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION, NO. 173.

By Thomas Sweeney.

There was a largely attended meeting of Local Union, No. 173, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America at 51 Second avenue last night. The meeting was addressed by Max J. Silinsky and Thomas Sweeney, general organizers.

The principal question before the union was the "Conditions Under Which Custom Tailors Work and Live." Organizer Silinsky and Sweeney outlined a plan of organization and action for the coming fall.

The discussion was participated in by a number of the members and by one or more of the members of the Custom Tailors' Union, now members of the Garment Workers.

All agreed that there was no question about where the journeymen tailors rightly belong, namely, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. And it was resolved that the union hold open meetings and invite all custom tailors to attend with a view of bringing about the solidarity of the trade in New York City. The next regular meeting will take place in the same hall, 51 Second avenue, June 12, at 8 p.m., and will be addressed by the organizers and others.

TO ADMINISTER JONAS' WILL.

It was announced yesterday by Attorney William M. How, of 118 Nassau street, that Burroughs Fowler had granted the petition for the issuance of a letter of administration upon the estate of the late Alexander Jonas, the veteran German-American Socialist editor. The name of Richard Jones of Germany, a brother, is given as the only heir at law and only kin. The estimated value of the estate amounts to "over \$100,000" the latter states.

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JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 300.
Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 421 1/2 West 42nd Street, between 4th and 5th Avenues, 9 to 12 a.m. Delegates' Study Room every fourth Monday, 9 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 317, meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 221-223 West 13th St. A. P. Brennan, Fin. Secy., 126 West 24th St.; Carl C. G. Fisher, 102 West 42nd St.

Socialist Party, New York County, Headquarters, 233 East 64th St., Manhattan, New York, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2005 Lenox. Secretary, Julius Gruber.

FRANK RUTTON WORKERS' UNION, No. 1407, A. F. of L., meets every fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m. at 221 West 13th St. C. F. Fisher, 102 West 42nd St., Pres.; N. Gruber, 1500 Avenue A, Cor. Secy.

CATHOLIC UNION AND APOCATASTIC WORKERS' UNION, of Brooklyn, meets every Monday and third Saturday at the Labor Temple, 100th St., Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

HARLEM INDIAN, N. Y., meets first and third Sundays each month, 9 a.m., Labor Temple, 100th St., Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Secy., William Gruber.

JOINT LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, "Solidarity" Workers of Newark, N. J., meets every Tuesday and third Tuesday evening every month at Michel's Hall, 61 South Orange ave., Newark, N. J.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 107, meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 100th St., Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Employment office, 100th Street, Brooklyn.

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VOL. 5. THURSDAY, MAY 29. No. 151.

"THE HEM OF HIS GARMENT"

Possibly thousands of sermons have been preached and innumerable commentaries written upon the simple and touching faith displayed by the woman who, as the gospels relate, sought to touch the hem of Christ's garment as he passed through the crowd in order that she might be healed of her sickness. The idea that such faith is lacking in these skeptical days is the subject of much pious lament, but the fact is that it exists in other forms and is at times manifested publicly. This child-like faith has been largely transferred from the realm of religion to that of politics, where the conviction that this is a lost world and in dire need of a personal savior still holds the field to a very large extent. Many presumably intelligent people who would smile at the recital of simple creatures touching the wrist-bone of St. Anne or kissing the fourth head of John the Baptist at some obscure Catholic shrine in hopes of healing will read a press dispatch like the following without even raising an eyebrow:

Ex-President Roosevelt swept like a whirlwind through the heart of New Jersey yesterday. Everywhere he paused to speak in city or town he was received with enthusiasm. For the most part, New Jersey seemed not to care what Colonel Roosevelt said, so long as she could rest eyes on him. Men and women even risked bodily injury to get close enough to touch him. New Jersey has demonstrated her capacity for hero worship. She revels in it. As for Colonel Roosevelt, he has been having a corking good time. He admitted it everywhere he went.

It is related that when the Judean woman touched the garment of the Master, he instantly detected it, for he perceived that virtue had gone out from him. Roosevelt, being, on the other hand, a Messiah of anything but the meek and mild type, and being probably of somewhat coarser fiber, merely recognized the adoration by declaring that it was perfectly corking. Whether any virtue went out from him or not it is difficult to say. Possibly the supply is limited, owing to the fact that this is his third advent. People there who declare that he hasn't any left to dispense, that his output now is rather malevolence, envy, spite and all uncharitableness, and that his speciality lies not in healing people but rather in slugging them over the ropes.

But be this as it may, the virtue will always be forthcoming if the faith is present, for faith of that kind creates virtue, and can create it out of nothing at a pinch. It is not the hero but the worship that counts. Even Vishnu, the destroyer, has her devotees, and why not Theodore? Salvation is possible through any sort of a Messiah, at least in a lost political world. Even Billiken Taft, the fat, pudgy god of things as they are and "ought" not to be, can pose as a Messiah of sorts and find worshippers. Nor do they care much what he says, either, and in that respect Roosevelt has little advantage over him. Billiken may even oracularly ejaculate "God knows" to a plain question of fact without planting doubt in the minds of the worshippers. Verily, there are great chunks and gobs of faith still left in political Israel. So much, in fact, that it can move mountains yet, if need be. And faith that can cast Mount Taft into the White House or into the sea is a factor that no political Messiah can afford to overlook.

Under such conditions it becomes mighty tough sledding for Socialists, who are handicapped by possessing nothing but hard facts to oppose to political superstition of this kind. It is slow work breaking down the faith of the masses in their political gods, and if the gods themselves didn't take a hand in it perhaps might be practically impossible. Fortunately, however, the idols with heads—and cheeks—of brass always have feet of clay, and when they "get there with both feet" into a White House or elsewhere, their underpinning always breaks down in sight of the worshippers, and skepticism regarding political Messiahs claims ever a few more converts. Its a slow process, of course, but a sure one.

Roosevelt may get there. We don't know, and are not much concerned in the long run. If so, some of those who have sought even to touch the hem of his garment, who have been wallowing in what might be called "The-odora of sanctity," are certain to be disillusioned and will seek in vain for the virtue which they think should have gone out from him. For the political Messiah differs in one important respect from his religious prototype in the fact that he doesn't make vicarious atonement for his people. They make it for him instead, but only after the clay feet have crumbled and nothing is left but a quantity of old brass junk to be relegated to the political scrap pile and other saviors take their turn having a perfectly corking time at the expense of the faithful.

ACCESSORIES TO AND BEFORE THE FACT

When some two months since the coal miners decided to strike for increased wages and the "public" began to display signs of alarm over a possible coal shortage, that guardian of our rights and liberties, the press, was eloquent in reminding the miners of their duty to the public and warning them solemnly that the aforesaid public would not stand for this periodical upsetting of industry, and that if they persisted in their stubborn and unreasoning attitude, society would in defense seek for some means to compel them from interference with the normal process of production.

At this time the mine owners were "standing pat," declaring there was nothing to arbitrate, that wages were already too high, and that in reality they had been thinking of reducing them, but under the circumstances would not do so for the present, at any rate.

This entirely "reasonable" position shielded them from all press criticism. "Public opinion," so far as the press assumed to represent it, was on their side. They were not holding up the public and would not think of so doing. They recognized their duty and their obligation to the public fully in standing for things as they were. There was even something noble and self-sacrificing in their resolve not to reduce wages. It was, in fact, an illustration of "abstinence of the capitalist" which should at least have its reward in the support of the press and the gratitude of the public. The miners, not the mine owners, were those who had forgotten their duty to the public.

But the strike took place and finally the mine owners accepted the inevitable. They simply had to grant an increase of wages; there was no alternative.

The increase was granted, and naturally and properly the owners added enough to the price of coal—that is, coal for the household and small consumer—to more than doubly cover the increase granted. While granting an increase to the miners in wages, why should they not have a similar increase in profits?

And now the press has forgotten all it said about the miners and their duty to the public and has turned its verbal guns on the mine owners instead, reminding them that they have contemptuously disregarded their obligations to the public, and the public doesn't propose to stand for the increased price.

But the warning is as futile as it was to the miners, and the owners regard it no more than they did. The former were told that some means would be found to prevent them from stopping the output of coal, and the warning fell on deaf ears. Now the owners are informed that some means will be found to prevent them increasing the price of coal and they in turn are equally deaf.

There is really no room for complaint on the part of the public. They stand for the wage system and thus justify the miners. They also stand for the profit system and thus justify the mine owners. They have been in every way accessories to and before the fact of

Every Social Wavelet Has a Message of Its Own



CONGRESS HELPLESS—NO PARCELS POST YET

Only his exorbitant rate paid the companies on the ancient law has stood in the way of a parcels post during the last decade. It blocked a parcels post bill in the House during the last week of April. It will continue to make impossible such a measure during the remainder of this session.

Senator Lounsbury, chairman of the Senate Postoffice Committee, may figure on rates and zones from now until doomsday and he will never evolve a measure that will do anything but wreck the treasury with this single item of the railway, mail pay. It has been said that the four reasons against a parcels post are the Adams, the United States, the Wells Fargo and the American Express companies. That is a fable. There is but one reason against a parcels post today. That reason is the excessive, ruinous, prohibitive rate of railway pay under the ancient act of 1879. The parcels post has been fought by the railroads for the simple reason that the first serious attempt at legislation on the subject will force to the foreground the primary question. What are the rates paid the railway companies for hauling the mails? Obviously, the postage charge per pound for parcels carried in the mails cannot be less than the rate paid the companies for haulage. To that must be added then the cost of handling in postoffices and delivery.

Therefore the first thing that Congress must ascertain before it undertakes to haul your parcels, is what does the department pay the common carriers for the service. Congress must know what it is paying per pound for transportation before it is ready to announce what it can sell such transportation service for.

The first serious discussion of the parcels post problem in Congress will result in the turning of every honest member's attention to the subject of railway mail pay—and then, if there is a majority of honest men in that body, the ancient rates of 1879 will be slashed in half.

What are some of those rates? They are based on a sliding scale depending on weight carried. The rate per pound increases with increase of weight carried.

On routes which carry an average of one ton of mail per day throughout the year—which means a fairly heavy line (for there are thousands of routes which do not average that much)—the compensation is fixed by law at \$118.25 per mile per annum, which is equivalent to the rate of \$118.25 for the transportation of one ton a distance of 365 miles.

This, if the reader will take the trouble to make the calculation, is equivalent to a charge of 9 1/2 cents per pound for a haul of 600 miles, the estimated average of all mailed articles.

To this figure must be added the cost of handling in the postoffices, as well as the expense of delivery. By consulting the report of the Postmaster General for the year 1909, page 28, it will be learned that the department estimates the total cost of handling fourth class matter (merchandise, weight limit four pounds) at 12.3 cents per pound.

Few will argue that the great factor in the cost of handling—salaries of postal employees—should be reduced below the present miserable figures, especially in view of the established fact that the employees in this country are far more efficient than the postal workers in England, France, Germany, Austria and other European countries. Yet each of these countries enjoys a parcels post with rates as low as 4 cents per pound. In Austria, an eleven-pound parcel may be sent through the mails for 36 cents, slightly more than 3 cents per pound.

Yet the American Postoffice Department reports that the net cost per pound of handling merchandise through the mails here is 12.3 cents, with the most efficient corps of employees in the world.

Unless Congress is prepared to undertake a wholesale reduction in salaries, it must direct attention to the subject of railway mail pay. There is no other alternative.

April 29. It carried a further provision for a rural route parcels post with a rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound, so that an eleven pound package may be sent at a cost of 15 cents. But the rural parcels post does not permit of the shipment of a parcel so prepaid over any railroad route, its benefits are confined strictly to the exchange of parcels among the residents on the rural routes converging at any given postoffice, the transportation being done in the vehicles of the rural carriers exclusively. No added weight results in the item of railway mail transportation.

Here, then, is an example of "box cart" transportation that is far less expensive, seemingly, than our boasted railways.

When the parcels post storm swept through Congress last month that body found itself as helpless as so many naked babes in a blizzard. Any number of members had assured their constituents that they would bring the matter to a head at this session. Hundreds of thousands of petitioners in every section of the country had joined in demanding anywhere from 4 cents per pound to 12 cents. The floodgates of oratory were literally torn from their hinges. And then hundreds of members discovered for the first time that they had literally built their castles in the air. They had provided for no foundation. In short, they had been taking their parcels post rates and tables from the postal experience of European countries. What was being done every day in Europe could be done in free, enlightened America. So these gentlemen drafted admirable bills with most admirable rates per pound, and sent thousands of them to the home folks—months ago—they did all of this without inquiring into the rather relevant question of how much poor old Uncle Sam would be obliged to pay the railway barons under the ancient law of 1879, for each pound so handled.

Long before the storm broke and left its wreck of cherished hope among the first term members, the Old Guard had put through the regular railway mail pay budget, to the tune of \$52,000,000, all regular and strictly in accordance with the Act of 1879.

That had happened on the 20th of April. On that date an amendment to reduce the appropriation by 10 per cent had been ruled out of order by the chair, despite the fact that it was strictly in order, as told elsewhere in this number.

It is not likely, from a recent observation of the stars, that the Senate will interfere with the bill passed by the House.

Of course the first termers might get together and put through a parcels post bill, with about a 4-cent rate, just for meanness and to keep faith with their constituents. That would mean that the mails would get a large share of all packets under eleven pounds in weight now handled by the express companies, for which added weight Uncle Sam could dig down in his jeans and settle with the railway companies at the rates established back in 1879, and those who know anything about the subject will inform us that the railways would get just about six times as much per pound as they now get through the express company arrangement.

The express companies, by their showing of profits made, stand indicted of the charge of holding up the public. Their rates range anywhere from four to sixteen times the freight charges of the lines over which they operate. Still it may be shown that they charge the public on all shipments handled a rate per pound that is less than one-third the rate which the government pays the railway companies for mail haulage. Since the express companies pay the railways 47 1/2 per cent of their total revenues for transportation service, it will be seen that the railway companies receive only about one-sixth as much per pound of express matter hauled as they do on mails.

The figures here given are apt to tax the credulity of the average reader. We therefore beg leave to refer to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission of December 21, 1910, page 27. The report is on the business done by the thirteen leading express companies during the months of April, August and December, 1909. The aggregate weight carried is shown to have been 2,329,000,000 pounds, which yielded a total gross revenue of \$35,856,000, or 1.54 cents per pound. The average rate paid the railway companies is shown to have been three-fourths of a cent per pound, or \$17,000,000 for the total weight hauled. The average express shipment is shown to be slightly in excess of fifty pounds in weight. This is much greater than the average weight of parcels carried in the mails, but since the railway company is not concerned with the handling of the individual pieces in either the express or the mail service, but with the transportation of the bulk weight only, how can the difference in rates be honestly explained?

Any parcels post rate that will deflect the express business into the mails will bankrupt the postal revenue if the present rate of railway mail pay is left unchanged.—The Harpoon.

Yours for the Revolution

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

It goes without saying that the national convention of the Socialist party was important.

That it was the greatest and most representative convention, also goes without saying. And it need hardly be mentioned that the convention marks a point in the history of American Socialism.

To sum it up in one phrase, this convention indicates that the Socialist party has outlived its growing pains, has weathered its adolescence, and is now entering upon its period of maturity.

To put it still shorter, the Socialist party is getting down to business. Every movement begins as a cry in the wilderness. Some never leave the cry and never do anything but wander in the thick woods or lose themselves in the fens and swamps until the sun of their success has set. Most abstract philosophies and the pursuit of science and art and other culture for their own sweet sake shoot around a circle and "waste their fragrance upon the desert air."

But Socialism is not a holy of holies whose sanctity must not be disturbed except by the high priests. It is a thoroughgoing movement of the fellows down below, and it enjoys nothing better than to consider itself isolated.

Socialism is nothing if not democratic. And democracy is nothing if it does not get down to business the first chance that comes its way.

Now, go on always tell when progress is being made by the fact that some of those who are temperamentally prone for change refuse to budge, and even turn back, running the risk of being petrified. And the best they can do to denounce the vainguard and even the whole army as "reformers," "compromisers," "middle class," and apply such other names as happen to be at close hand.

It was so when the anarchists were left behind by Marx. It was so when DeLeon's valiant band of a baker's dozen refused to leave the sinking hull, but kept reciting upon the burning deck the verses they had learned by rote.

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There is work a-plenty for the agitator to do. There are no end of false notions and false institutions yet to be demolished. But the agitator is only a destroyer.

In the party councils the work is for the builder. It is for the cool thinker, rather than for the fiery orator. It is for the man who is able to calculate, step by step and situation to situation, how to bring the Social Revolution about.

THE QUESTION OF SABOTAGE.

Editor of The Call:

I think the resolution of the convention to expel any member advocating sabotage or violence as a weapon of the working class springs from and exemplifies the worst features of the Socialist party in America.

It springs from extreme dogmatism, dishonesty of mind, and a desire to curry favor with respectable opinion. And by respectable I mean property-holding opinion.

There may be a few people in the party who are so old, or so badly afflicted with scholarship, that they really think the Dalkunin controversy is still an issue. But they are negligible. The real source of the resolution is strictly contemporary.

The membership pledge determines the positive position of the party in regard to political action. Anybody who signs the pledge advocates political action, and he can be expelled without further resolutions on the subject if he elsewhere opposes it. As to whether or not he also advocates other weapons, it is none of the Socialist party's business. It would be the party's business if he advocated "anarchism" only because anarchism expressly opposes the political movement which he is pledged to support.

But violence is not anarchism; it is a tool or a capitalist editor. And whether he advocates violence or not is no more a question for the Socialist party to consider than whether he advocates feeding bird seed to canaries. The party has recognized this in all other matters and has steered clear of a negative declaration to labor when tempted to make one. But upon this special question it has now erected an absolute Thou-shalt-not, which has nothing whatever to do with Socialism and is worthy, in its arrogated authority, of a conclave of Methodist ministers. I would just as soon have a block of wood in my head as such a dogma.

I gather from letters which have appeared in The Call that this bill was issued by a majority which calls itself "Opportunists." And I guess it is the first time a piece of pure dogmatism ever got called by that name. For a party who recognizes that the world is not a thing but a process, opportunism in its true sense is the only attitude intelligently possible. But the opportunism of this majority apparently means freedom from absolute principles when it comes to conciliating its opponents, the powers that be, but absolutism of the worst, the most negative kind, when it comes to conciliating the extremists on its own side of the fight. That is not opportunism. It is better worthy of the name I gave it—dishonesty of mind.

The reason I gave it that name is, that I will know over half of the delegates who voted for the resolution would praise God tomorrow if a gang of workmen broke open the Essex County Jail, knocked out a few Government officials, and got Editor Harwood against whose dogmatism I am now fighting. And, moreover, if these delegates were there, and saw some chance of success, they would "advocate" this measure in a minute. And moreover again, they know that not being there, and not being there at any given time, but being at Indianapolis on the 18th of May, they could not possibly tell whether such an attempt would succeed at some given time or not. The whole thing is purely a question of good tactics in a concrete situation. And the delegates are most of them aware of this. They are aware that violence has been, and is, at certain critical times, good tactics, both to further the cause of labor in general, and to gain a specific benefit.

As to the fact that it is also usually bad tactics, it appears to me that Mr. Harwood, against whose dogmatism I am now fighting, is probably directed—has recently shown a better knowledge of that fact, and more control of his men than most of those who are so alarmed at his ways of talking would have shown under the same pressure. But it doesn't make any difference whether he has or not. The point is, that both he and they, and all of us (except enough to fill a small Sunday school) know that the circumstances may arise next month when we will advocate a piece of violence, or at least sit home and thank God somebody else can, because he is not under the tyranny of a tight little negative dogma. That is why I call this article in the constitution dishonest as well as dogmatic.

And why, then, do the majority of the Socialist delegates put a dishonest article in their constitution? Because they want to show it to their respectable friends. They want to secure the good opinion of the middle classes. And why do they want to secure that? Because they are beginning to succeed in politics, and they want to succeed some more, and they know that it takes longer to secure the support of the proletariat by straight fighting than it does to secure the support of a lot of benevolent radicals in all

their own gouging, and are getting exactly what is coming in that respect. No doubt whoever enlightens the public on "how" they are gouged renders them a service. Greater, however, is the rendered by those who tell them "why" they are gouged. Information they will never receive from the capitalist press. The real business it is to see that the gouging process is not stopped. That press acts the same part as the decoy star in the yards who is used to lead the oxen into the slaughter. The animal might protest that it was slaughtered to feed the people, but the oxen blood and wig them of their hides, but the oxen never to interfere with business, although he laments with the pole-ax. That press bellows to the victims shouldn't stand for the ax, after it has led them to the slaughter.

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classes by an admixture of their constitution. That is what are out for with this resolution, a direct result of the fact that the mara blew up the Times Building got caught. The Socialist party run to cover, just like the worst of the labor unions, although it is far less excusable. For it did not bomb under the Times Building; it never advocated putting bombs on any building; it has nothing whatever to do with putting bombs or setting bombs anywhere. But the tallest newspapers say it has, and getting extremely anxious about the capitalist newspapers say, wants their respect—not in order to increase the class conscious of the proletariat, but in order to even at the expense of that little political success for its leaders. And so it goes entirely on its legitimate business, and introduces this little virtuous addendum to requirements for membership.

And the addendum is voted in by a large majority of the delegates, the majority which itself ought to be nothing better than a danger to the party lies in the direction of conciliating upper class opinion, and not in the direction of conciliating anarchy. Anarchy is respectability is the real danger. I am a member of the Socialist party because I endorse its program and policy. But I advocate sabotage and violence as being, and as likely to be in the future upon many occasions, excellent tactics in the fight of an oppressed class against its oppressors. It is not liberality or room enough in the Socialist party for this opinion!

I hope that some member more consequence to the party than I will soon make the same statement so that the real issues involved in this resolution may come before the party in an acute form. I desire to believe that they will not be expelled, at least by a referendum of the members, but the resolution will be repealed. It will be repealed not because advocating violence is important, but because it is important that the Socialist party be a positive and not a negative organization, opportunistic in a sense, and honest, and absolute reckless of the good or bad opinion of everybody in the world but the whole fighting proletariat.

MAX EASTMAN
Waterford, Conn.

THE CHAIN STORE.
Editor of The Call:
In The Call of today appeared a letter signed by A. Bonnichsen, urging the chain store system in developing in England, but there is danger to the co-operative movement. I really do not see people should not encourage chain stores until we have reached exploiters who distribute products. The co-operatives are on capitalistic lines, and it is a waste of time wasted on them.

The sooner we see a few gentlemen of the Thomas F. Ryan type controlling a chain of grocery stores over the country, the sooner we will have Socialism.

P. H. HENDRICKSON
New York, N. Y.

DEADLY EXPERT.
A certain great Chicago physician and Mr. A. S. Trude, a lawyer of city, are close friends, but when the physician was called an expert witness in a case Trude on the opposite side and had to examine.

The physician had given his testimony. It upheld the contents of his side perfectly.

When it came to Trude's turn, stared at his friend, and asked a usual preliminary question, before examination:

"Doctor, you are frequently in consultation when your patients are ill in this community, are you not?"

"I am."

"Were you in attendance on Mr. M. Fullman?"

"I was."

"Where is Mr. Fullman now?"

"He is dead."

"Ah, yes. And were you called by Mr. Marshall Field?"

"I was."

"Where is Mr. Field now, Mr. ask?"

"He is dead."

"Indeed! And were you in attendance on Phillip D. Armour?"

"I was."

"And where is Mr. Armour now?"

"He is dead."

Trude knew that his friend called in consultation in a case, big case in Chicago, and that a malicious gleam in his eyes named dead man after dead man. After he had named down prominent attorneys, passed away he turned to with a twinkle of his hand, and said:

"There's your expert!" and

ACCESSORIES TO AND BEFORE THE FACT

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

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