

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

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3308 BEEKMAN.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

No. 152.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

AMERICAN FIRMS' BUILDINGS BURNED BY CUBAN REBELS

Pretext Given for U. S. Intervention, It Is Thought.

GUARD LACKING

Gomez Government Promised to Send Troops, but Failed to Do So.

HAVANA, May 30.—The burning of the buildings of the Spanish-American Iron Company at Daiquiri, near Santiago, last night, gives a pretext for intervention by the United States, it is thought by many here. The matter will land, if indeed they have not already done so.

The successful attack on the iron company's headquarters at Daiquiri, which is only twenty miles from Santiago and within easy communication by telephone and rail, shows the inability of the Cuban authorities to protect American property. It is alleged.

The company's officers were promised on last Friday that an adequate guard would be supplied for their property and yesterday they had a guard waiting at Guantanamo in response to the Cuban Government's request to transport the defensive forces. They were informed at that time, however, that the forces would not be sent overland, but they have not arrived.

This failure of the government to send troops was responsible for the success of the rebels in their attack last night. They overpowered the guards of the company and set fire to the buildings of the American company. They also burned the buildings of the company at La

The Cuban Foreign Office has been accused in its promises of protection of American property, but it has not been able to do so. It has not got the requisite number of troops, and moreover, the conduct of the army at the front has been chaotic owing to the conflicting orders sent by President Gomez and General Montenegro, the commander in chief of the armed forces, who is now on the scene himself. The government ordered General Mendota to attack the rebels, while General Montenegro today tried to explain General Mendota's delay in attacking the rebels under Estenos and Ivonnet by saying that he was forced to detach some of his men to protect foreign property. This is exploded by the fact that the properties have not been protected.

Another Attack.

The officers of the Spanish American Iron Company have sent the most urgent appeals to Arthur M. Beaupre, the American Minister, for protection, but they fear that the rebels will return tonight and cause more damage. The reports here are to the effect that the rebels are continually circulating among the neighborhood of Daiquiri. The newspaper El Mundo editorially insists that the United States should maintain European civilization in Cuba. This has been impossible since the expulsion of Spain without a strong protectorate. The government says a protectorate would prevent instead of suppressing these uprisings. It goes on to state that if the government plan for a simultaneous uprising anywhere had not been discovered, there would have been the most awful massacre and all the horrors of a civil war. It says that an unprotected area in which there is so large a number of ignorant blacks, who have a right of suffrage and equality with the whites, is impossible here.

Since the race feelings have been so bitterly stirred, the blacks can no longer live tranquilly and the race feelings have been so kindled. It will be a somber cloud, threatening the peace of the republic, since a part of the population declared that it would rather die than be a slave than Cubans."

Although there have been no outbreaks as yet in the provinces of Matanzas and Pinar del Rio, the people are not very well satisfied because a number of negroes have disappeared and reports are coming in of meetings of the colored men in hamlets and woods in all directions.

Confident.

General Gomez, in an interview to-day, said to the interviewer with the interviewer, Sir H. Johnston, in the latter was content as saying that the United States ought to annex Cuba, but he does not care what the United States think about it, but Cuba is very anxious to run her own affairs and will not permit any foreign interference.

Beaupre, the American Minister, is in a hurry to induce the government to take such action as would result in a protectorate, but the authorities do not respond to his efforts.

Some cutters in the Guantanamo harbor are joining the rebels, whose numbers are increasing.

HOSTILE MOORS SURROUNDING FEZ

Ham in Moroccan Capital, at Which French Garrison Awaits Reinforcements of Artillery.

PARIS, May 30.—Fez, the Moroccan capital, is practically surrounded by hostile Moors, according to advices received by the French Government from General Lyautey, French Resident Governor, yesterday.

General Lyautey says the situation continues serious. Although a battery of French artillery is due to arrive tomorrow to reinforce the garrison, the French troops are still in insufficient numbers to undertake a decisive offensive sortie from the city, but General Lyautey considers they are undoubtedly capable of holding the capital against attack.

On Tuesday afternoon the general reports the Arabs again fought their way within the walls of the city, but the French troops, who had been under arms almost incessantly for five days, quickly repulsed them.

The Arabs left thirty dead on the field and undoubtedly carried off many more. The French lost five soldiers killed and eight wounded. In the course of the earlier fighting the French casualties numbered sixty wounded.

The Sultan of Morocco had shown signs of being panic-stricken, but has become reassured since he finds that the population of Fez is not joining the attackers.

ENGINEERS IN MINES THREATEN TO STRIKE

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 30.—Upon receiving their pay for the first half of May, engineers of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company discovered they had received an advance of only 5 per cent instead of the 10 per cent provided for in the new agreement of the operators and miners.

It is expected that the other companies will follow this plan, and the engineers believe they have been cut down because the companies were forced into giving them an eight hour workday by State law.

When this law was put into effect the wages of the engineers were not decreased. To determine whether all engineers are to get one-half of the advance allowed other workmen, a meeting of all engineers of the valley has been called for here next Sunday. The engineers are indignant, and they may prepare to fight the plan of the coal companies.

URGENT APPOINTMENT OF WOMAN AS JUDGE

CHICAGO, May 30.—Judges of the Circuit Court, at a meeting last night, urged the appointment of a woman as judge of the juvenile court.

Resolutions were adopted asking the Chief Justice to appoint a committee of three members of the bench to obtain the services of a suitable woman for the position.

The woman selected would be in effect an assistant judge, aiding the court in disposing of the cases of dependent and delinquent children, especially girls. A woman attorney is favored for the position.

SUSPEND SENTENCE ON ESTHER MALECKA

WARSAW, May 30.—Esther Malecka, the young woman who has been sentenced to four years at hard labor and life exile in Siberia because of her sympathies with the Polish revolutionaries, has petitioned the Emperor for a pardon. Meanwhile, the carrying out of the sentence has been suspended.

Miss Malecka, it will be recalled, claimed to be English because her father became a naturalized English citizen. The matter of her punishment has been a subject of discussion between the English and Russian governments.

MAN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Knocked Unconscious by Bolt, He Revives at Hospital.

While walking along Riverside drive, William Whalen, of 222 Washington street, Jersey City, was struck by lightning during the sudden storm that struck the city yesterday afternoon. He was seriously injured and was removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital unconscious. Shortly after his arrival there he revived and was able to tell who he was.

The ambulance doctor, Carroll, found that the seam on the right leg of the man's trousers had been ripped open and his flesh terribly seared.

CANOE TIPS; THREE DROWN

Fourth Occupant of Craft Rescued After Becoming Unconscious.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., May 30.—Three young people lost their lives in the Passumpsic River today through the capsizing of a canoe in the swift water some distance above this city. Those drowned were Miss Harriet Ellis, aged 19; Miss Helen Smith, aged 18, and Herbert W. Smith, aged 22, the latter's brother.

Louis Kimball, the fourth occupant of the craft, was rescued after he had become unconscious in his efforts to save Miss Ellis.

MANAGER ABRAMS HAD AN IDEA AND A GOOD ONE

He proposed to John Marsa, the clothier, of 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, to donate a fine 125 suit to the Call Federal Committee—to be raffled off at 10 cents a chance. John Marsa does not know yet the lucky winner, but he says it may be, he will be well-served and treated right.—Adv.

TRANSPORT WORKERS THREATEN TO TIE UP EUROPEAN PORTS

Consider World-Wide Boycott of British Shipping.

LINER CANNOT SAIL

Strikers Defy Government Order to Return to Work Pending Adjustment.

LONDON, May 30.—The labor leaders threaten to call an immediate national strike of transport workers and seaside laborers to be followed by an international strike unless a result favorable to them be reached at the conference to be held at the Board of Trade offices tomorrow.

To this conference the trade unions will send their delegates, although the employers, including the Port of London Authority, have refused to take any part in it.

The organizing secretary of the Dockers' Union said today that the question of a national strike of dockers and transport workers depends solely on the result of the conference and if that result be unsatisfactory nothing can prevent an international strike as well. He continued:

"The Continental workers have already decided to strike and it is only a question now of confirmation of their decision by the international executive."

The striking dock and transport workers openly defied the government today when they refused to comply with an order posted by the authorities of the port directing the men to return to work until the grievances could be adjusted.

This action on the part of the strikers was precipitated by the refusal of the shipowners to meet representatives of the Board of Trade and the Dock and Transport Federations in conference on Friday. The shipowners have decided to defy the union and the unions has decided to defy both shipowners and government.

Owing to the strike of the transport workers the Minneapolis, of the Atlantic Transport Line, will not sail for New York on Saturday.

BERLIN, May 30.—The General Council of the International Transport Workers' Federation, whose headquarters are in Berlin is preparing to act on the appeal of the British dockers to proclaim a world-wide boycott of British shipping.

Hermann Jochade, president of the Council, announced that a cable vote of the heads of the transport workers' organizations of the nineteen countries affiliated into the international organization, including the United States and Canada, will be taken on the question of the advisability of declaring an international boycott as soon as the full report has been received here from London.

President Jochade declined to discuss the probable result of the vote, saying there had been altogether too much chattering beforehand in British labor circles. The General Council, he declared, would avoid this mistake and the boycott would be declared without warning.

PROTEST MEETING IN BROWNSVILLE TONIGHT

A big mass meeting to protest against the imprisonment of the Lawrence strike leaders, Joseph J. Ector and Arturo Giovannitti, and the unconstitutional cancellation of the citizenship of Leonard Olson by United States Judge Hanford, of Seattle, Wash., will be held tonight at Independence Hall, corner Hudson street and Pitkin avenue, Brownsville, Brooklyn.

The speakers will be Nicholas Aleinikov, F. Vladok, Harry Watson, Benjamin Feigenbaum and Benck White. A. Globos will act as chairman.

Branch 2 of the 23d Assembly District organization of the Socialist party of Kings County will conduct the meeting. Socialists from all over Brooklyn are urged to attend and make this the first Ector and Giovannitti protest meeting in Kings County, a rousing success.

BLEW OPEN FEDERAL SAFES

Police Charge Man's Action to Sympathy for Clarence Darrow.

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 30.—George J. Blank was arrested today charged by the police with having blown open every safe in the Federal Building here last night. Sympathy for Clarence Darrow, now being tried for alleged complicity in bribery attempts during the McNamara trial in Los Angeles, is said to have prompted his action.

BOOTH MAY LOSE SIGHT

LONDON, May 30.—A bulletin issued tonight seems to show that there is little hope of preserving the eyesight of Gen. William Booth, the commander in chief of the Salvation Army. The General's health is good, and though he is deeply disappointed at the statements of the doctors about his eyes his spirits are fairly well maintained.

FEAR FOR SAFETY OF U. S. CITIZENS

Americans in Chihuahua Alleged to Be in Danger From Rebels.

EL PASO, Tex., May 30.—That Americans in Chihuahua may not get out alive is a fear that grips their friends in El Paso. Following the protest of Orozco yesterday to the American Consul against the action of the United States in permitting the activities of Madero's agents in the United States and his declaration that as a result of the hatred this had engendered for Americans he would cease to be responsible for acts committed by rebels against foreigners, the rebels have for some reason ceased operating trains.

It is feared by many Americans that the crisis has been reached and that the rebels, seeing their hopes of an empire vanishing in their recent defeats and seeing that it was because of the manner of enforcement of the Neutrality Law by the United States that they have had no ammunition and were forced to fall back before the federals, they are about to bring an intervention, it is feared, by out-rages against Americans.

This may only be a guess, but it is the opinion of many cool-headed Americans accustomed to the border and to Mexicans who think they can fathom the condition as it now exists. It is generally admitted that if the rebels could have secured ammunition they would have been in Mexico City, as they are acknowledged better fighters than the federals.

The fact that they have no ammunition is chargeable to the United States and its vigorous enforcement of the neutrality laws. This, with the lax manner the United States treats agents of Madero active on American soil, has highly incensed the rebels. That the rebels are in need of cartridges was evidenced here today, when three women were arrested for smuggling cartridges in the bosoms of their dresses. The women were wives of soldiers in the rebel army, and their frequent passage between El Paso and Juarez led the officers to suspect them.

The rebels are making another effort to raise a million pesos. Their treasury is short. It is being replenished somewhat by the 5 pesos per head duty which Gen. Luis Terrezas is paying on 44,000 head of cattle he is now importing through Juarez to the United States.

CRETAN DEPUTIES SUBMIT TO GREECE

Elected Representatives Will Not Attempt to Take Seats in Chamber at Athens.

ATHENS, May 30.—The Cretan Deputies have resolved not to attend the Greek Chamber. On the Bourse, Greek securities rose immediately after the announcement was made.

The people of Crete, in their desire for union with Greece, recently elected Deputies to the Greek Chamber. The election was not recognized by the Greek Government, but the Deputies forced their way to Athens despite the protests of the powers. Lately it has been announced that the Deputies had resolved to make their way into the Greek Chamber by force if necessary, and Greece, passively in sympathy with the Cretans, was placed in a peculiar position.

The announcement from Athens, however, indicates that the Deputies have agreed to take the advice of Premier Venizelos and conform with the attitude of Greece and thereby not attempt to take seats in the Chamber.

"I must admit," said Snyder, "that the men were most orderly. They left the hotel at a given signal and created no disturbance. In fact, so orderly was the walkout that, it wasn't even suspected by the guests."

Snyder said that the hotel management was prepared for the walkout and had already replaced most of the strikers and that the new men were doing well.

Scabs in Awful Mess.

A hotel attaché out in the hall told quite a different story.

"They are having an awful time inside," he said, "breaking in the new men. They are all green and are getting things all confused. They mix their orders and the management has had its hands full straightening matters out."

The Astor was hit particularly hard in view of the fact that arrangements had been made for a banquet of the New York Homeopathic Society, at which 500 guests were invited.

An attack was made on John Caubert, a cold meat chef, at the Hotel Astor last night. Caubert was one of those who walked out of the Astor. Later he discovered that he had left a gold chain and \$9 in his locker. He went back to the hotel and asked a timekeeper for permission to get them. As he was talking to the timekeeper a man approached him and unprovokedly struck him with a weapon over the head and about the body. With the blood streaming from his wounds Caubert rushed out of the hotel to the 47th street police station, where he told of the assault which had been made upon him and asked for an officer to accompany him back to the Astor to arrest his assailant.

The boss of the desk in the station house informed Caubert that he would have to wait until this morning when he could get a warrant.

Harry Schwartz, one of the men who quit at the Astor, was assaulted last night by three men who, he said, came out of the south door of the hotel. They beat him about the face and body and disappeared into the hotel when Schwartz began to call for the police. Schwartz appealed to a

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HEAVENLY BROTHERHOOD.

HAVANA, May 30.—Edward C. Tracy, the American Minister, has been instructed to demand that the Cuban Government immediately discontinue the measures taken for their constitutional right of free speech.

The revolutionary committee in Havana has urged the working class of Havana to claim and defend their right of free speech, guaranteed them by the supreme law of the land.

There was a highly dramatic over the question, the original intention having included a change in the Massachusetts constitution, which would have given the right of free speech to the people.

SEVEN HOSTELRIES ARE CRIPPLED BY WAITERS' WALKOUT

Owners Offer to Sign Agreements—Trouble Is Spreading.

THUGS GET BUSY

Will Meet Tonight to Discuss an Extension of the Tieup.

Hotel workers walked out of seven hotels simultaneously yesterday. The hotels which were hit are the Plaza, Astor, Gotham, St. Regis, Prince George, Louis Martin's, the Elks Clubhouse and the Imperial.

Edward M. Tierney, manager of the Marlboro Hotel, said yesterday afternoon that if the hotel workers struck simultaneously in four hostleries it would be the occasion for a banding together of the interests of the hotel proprietors, which would result in the absolute extermination of the International Hotel Workers' Union. He declared that such a strike would be the signal for the launching of a war on the hotel workers' organization in which every means and weapon would be used to effect its death.

At a meeting of the strikers, which took place last night at Bryant Hall, Sixth avenue and 42d street, Organized Elster read telegrams which informed that the Herblain Hotel at New Haven and the New Taft Hotel at Baltimore had been struck. It was also announced at strike headquarters, 77 West 44th street, that Reisenweber's Casino at Brighton Beach had been struck.

Hotel Men Want Conference.

Elster said last night that he had received invitations from several sources, among them Murray's, Sherry's and Carlton Terrace, asking for a conference with representatives of the union for the purpose of entering into agreement with it.

Edward Blochinger, secretary of the International Hotel Workers' Union, told a Call reporter last night that there is a probability of the waiters and cooks in the Childs restaurants being called out. "We are in this fight to win," he said, "and our organization is much stronger and more general than is commonly suspected."

At about 7:15 last night more than 100 men struck at the Hotel Astor. The walkout took place in a most orderly manner and was absolutely free from disturbance, although the hotel management, which had anticipated this move, had stationed private detectives and plug uglies about the hostleries.

A squad of plain clothes men under the personal supervision of Captain Day was also on hand, but they were altogether superfluous, as there was not even the remotest suggestion of a disturbance. That the hotel workers conducted themselves in an entirely unimpeachable manner was confirmed by August Snyder, of the Astor.

"I must admit," said Snyder, "that the men were most orderly. They left the hotel at a given signal and created no disturbance. In fact, so orderly was the walkout that, it wasn't even suspected by the guests."

Snyder said that the hotel management was prepared for the walkout and had already replaced most of the strikers and that the new men were doing well.

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BOSTON CARMEN'S WAGES INCREASED

Elevated Railroad Company Announces 10 Per Cent Raise When Its 3,500 Employees Organize.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—On the heels of the announcement by the 3,500 employees of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company that they had organized a union affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers of America the local company today posted a notice to the effect that a 10 per cent wage increase for every employe would go into effect Saturday, June 1.

The posted announcement provides for a minimum wage of \$13 per week for seven days' work and a minimum guarantee of \$7 a week for substitutes or those who have no regular cases.

According to Fred Fay, of Ypsilanti, Mich., general organizer for the national union, this action by the Boston elevated was taken only as a final desperate effort to induce its employes not to join the union.

At last night's meeting, which adjourned shortly before 4 o'clock this morning, it was announced that twelve more men were discharged because of their activities in soliciting memberships to the new union. This makes thirty-nine discharged for the same reason. Organizer Fay declared today that all thirty-nine must be taken back or the union will take action.

Moral and financial support to the movement to free Joseph J. Ector and Arturo Giovannitti, who are now in Lawrence jail awaiting trial on the charge of being accessories to murder trumped up by the police and backed by the manufacturers, was pledged by the Socialist party of New Jersey at its State convention at Arcanum Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. The Socialist party also decided to start a concerted movement against the attempts throughout the country to suppress the right of free speech and assembly and voted to fight to a finish against any sort of abridgment of constitutional rights.

This convention, it was said by the oldtimers in attendance, was the most successful and harmonious in the history of the Socialist party of New Jersey, and all the delegates left the convention enthusiastic and prepared for the forthcoming campaign to secure the State for Socialism. All the delegates wished that some of the capitalist friends who are always arguing that Socialism is a foreign movement had been present to see what an American gathering it was, 80 per cent of the delegates being native Americans.

BREAKS WORLD RECORD AT AVIATION MEET

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—Three tumbles, one world's record and no fatalities marked today's opening of the local aviation meet. John Kaninaki, making his debut as a professional flyer, fell in his new machine, repaired the plane and went aloft again, only to fall a second time and escape unhurt.

Lieutenant Kando, the Jap army aviator, used Miss Clarke's machine and dumped it into a ditch, but escaped injury himself.

The world's record established was by Farnum Fish, who flew back to the aviation field from Watertown, Wis., forty-five miles distant, carrying a passenger the longest distance a plane has ever traveled with a passenger without a stop. He left Watertown early to get to the city in time to have his machine inspected before his stunt for the afternoon.

The women folks were very well represented at the convention, about thirty of the delegates being women. The Socialist party also showed that women have the same standing in its ranks as the men when Miss Maud Thompson, of Orange, N. J., was chosen as Presidential elector.

To prevent political heaters who, seeing that the old parties are losing their standing, might join the Socialist party for the purpose of seeking nomination for office, the convention on record prohibiting the nomination of candidates for office who have been in the Socialist party less than three years. The resolution is that effect reads as follows:

"Resolved, That no person who has ever been a candidate for office in any other party, or who has been a member of a non-Socialist political organization before joining the Socialist party, shall be nominated for public office until he has been a member of the party for at least three years."

The resolution was passed with great enthusiasm, the delegates realizing that the day is at hand when politicians may join the party as a means of trying to retain their jobs.

The anti-militarist sentiment was very strong in the convention and the following resolution introduced by Richard P. Appleton regarding the recent military measure adopted in Massachusetts making it punishable for persons trying to dissuade their friends from joining the militia was passed by the convention:

Anti-Militarist Resolution.

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts has recently enacted a law (contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and destruction of the right of free speech) which makes it a crime by speech or written word to dissuade citizens of the State from enlisting in the State militia; and

"Whereas the Constitution provides that the provisions thereof shall be the supreme law of the land; and

"Whereas the above mentioned legislative enactment is plainly an abridgment of a right guaranteed by one of the provisions of the Constitution; be it hereby

"Resolved, That the Socialist party of New Jersey recommends to the working class of Massachusetts to claim and defend their right of free speech, guaranteed them by the supreme law of the land.

There was a highly dramatic over the question, the original intention having included a change in the Massachusetts constitution, which would have given the right of free speech to the people.

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JERSEY CONVENTION TO AID IN SAN DIEGO AND LAWRENCE FIGHT

Socialist Organization Makes Good Progress Throughout State.

MORE VICTORIES

Condemn Commission Form of Government as Hampering Movement.

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The

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.

commission form said that it is undemocratic and that it is being encouraged by the old parties for the purpose of stopping the chances of the Socialists of capturing cities for Socialism.

The convention finally went on record as opposing any form of commission government and called upon all subdivisions to agitate against this measure. The delegates from the various cities where Socialists are now holding offices were elated over this decision, and they promised that at the next convention more cities will be under the Socialist rule.

The convention decided to promote the use of moving pictures as a means of spreading the Socialist propaganda. The recommendation was brought in by Gus Theimer for the Ways and Means Committee, who said that inasmuch as moving pictures and slides are of high value in presenting the philosophy of Socialism, locals should avail themselves of such methods as soon as the National Executive Committee has taken steps in that direction, as recommended by the recent national convention.

A resolution calling on the party to declare for temperance met with defeat and instead the convention passed the resolution adopted by the recent national convention on the subject.

Protest Against Outrages.

The outrages perpetrated by the vigilantes and city authorities against the members of the Socialist party, the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World in San Diego was one of the topics that took up considerable time at the convention, and the following telegram, signed by James M. Reilly, secretary, was sent to Hiram Johnson, Governor of California.

The New Jersey Socialist State Convention protests against the invasion of the rights of free speech and assembly in San Diego and demands that you exercise the powers vested with you to protect their rights.

The following resolution of the attempt to suppress the rights of free speech and assembly in the various

A. PERTHOU SHOES 210 Knickerbocker Avenue and Harmon Street, Aret for W. L. Douglas Union Shoes

Martin Derx MEN'S FURNISHINGS 68-69 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, Bet. Manhattan Ave. and Debevoise St.

BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT 2823 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SANIT & KAHN 230 KNICKERBOCKER AVE., BROOKLYN

McKINLEY STORAGE One Month Free Storage to customers who come direct to our office. Best automobile service for packing and moving in city and country. 232 East 118th St., 178 East 105th St., Cathedral Park, cor. 110th St. and Eighth Ave. "L."

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SOCIALISM What Is It?

By DR. HOWARD A. GIBBS

It contains a definite and concise conception of the principles of SOCIALISM. It is just the book to put in the hands of the person you are trying to convert.

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Committee on Credentials: Gertrude Reilly, G. Flynn, H. W. Cole, Harry Kopp and Wolverton were on the Committee on Resolutions: A. V. Alexander, Percy Sulc, Milo C. Jones, William Walker and W. J. Martin acted on the Platform Committee: Gus Theimer, W. Glanz, A. P. Wittell, Ed Meyer and R. Blechschmidt were picked on the Ways and Means Committee, and D. S. Webster, E. K. Stretch, D. L. N. Ferguson, William G. Lightbowne, Ellis O. Jones and William E. Bohn were elected on the Press and Literature Committee.

Largest Gathering in State.

This convention was the largest gathering ever held by the Jersey Socialists, 115 delegates representing an approximate membership of 5,000 being in attendance. The secretary reported that the party was within 1,473 votes of becoming an official party and was confident that after this election the party will no longer have to file petitions to get on the ticket.

Owing to the limited time of the convention, the constitutional amendments were referred to the next convention and the committee appointed at the convention was instructed to go through the various recommendations and report at the next gathering.

It was also voted that in order to save the time of the convention in having to go through the regular routine of choosing credential committees and wait for reports, the county in which the next convention is to be held will have to select a Credential Committee of five to meet several days previous to the convention and report at the opening so that the convention could be organized soon after it is called to order.

A resolution calling for unity with the Socialist Labor party was overwhelmingly defeated by the convention, there being only one dissenting vote.

The following resolution introduced by the West Hoboken branches was passed after a lengthy discussion.

Resolved, That the State convention of the Socialist party advises 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 conditions of labor.

It was decided to put a man in the field to organize the 4,000 Hungarians in Elizabeth who are anxious to be organized in the Socialist party.

About \$100 was collected for the Etow and Giovanniotti defense fund following the adoption of the resolution pledging support to their defense.

The convention exchanged greetings with the Connecticut Socialists, who held their convention at Hartford yesterday. Soon after the opening of the convention the following telegram was received from the Nutmeg Socialists signed by Edwin Perkins Clarke.

"Slug capitalism over the ropes and beat it to a frazzle. Socialize your trusts. Greetings from the Connecticut convention."

The following telegram signed by J. M. Reilly was sent in return: "Our hats are in the ring. Will stand the plumes on their heads." It also exchanged greetings with the convention of the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau, which is assembled at Paterson, N. J.

Progress of Party.

In his report to the convention Wilbur Wright reported that at the last election the Socialist party had become an official party in nine counties, namely, Bergen, Cumberland, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Morris, Passaic and Union. He further stated that party had elected some of its candidates in Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Passaic, Morris and Union counties.

The officers elected are as follows: A Mayor in Rockaway, two Councilmen in Elizabeth and twenty-six municipal officials in Glassboro, Williamstown and several towns in Camden County, which put South Jersey to the front in the number of officials elected. Haledon and North Haledon, in Passaic County, had elected a number of officials on the school boards and to other positions.

Killingbeck further stated that the prospects for carrying other cities at the next election are very bright. The party has penetrated all parts of the State with some kind of an organization and has more than kept pace with the votes. Killingbeck said the party has also established a local press in eight cities, which has very well kept up its work in denying some lying reports of the capitalist press in addition to its regular educational work.

He recommended the election of a committee to handle the matter of the attacks of the Catholic Church on the Socialist party, which have become evident all through the State. He also recommended that immediate steps be taken to gather signatures for the electoral petition or the nominations would be thrown out if gathered after the primary elections.

Lyceum Lecture Course.

He reviewed the work of the Lyceum Course and says the last convention has made better terms so as to enable the locals to arrange more lectures of the course and recommends that all locals co-operate with the National Office to extend the work of the Lyceum Lecture Course. Killingbeck recommends more autonomy to the locals in the larger cities affiliated with their respective locals. The present method is becoming utterly unwieldy, and as the membership is increasing in every county, the committee will find a sufficient amount of work in attending to the strictly county business of the party. He also recommends the reductions of representation at conventions, as the party is growing rapidly and it will become impossible to transact business on account of the large representation.

In conclusion, Killingbeck says: "We enter this campaign with a magnificent organization, with ideal candidates on the national ticket. The breakdowns of the capitalist system and the utter demoralization of the two old parties should give new courage to every Socialist. Let us relate to the rear every minor question, and as a body of united revolutionists carry on a campaign which will strike terror to every parasite in the State. Every Candidate on the Brink line."

ON TRACK OF MONA LISA? PARIS, May 30.—La Patrie today says that the French detectives on the trail of the stolen Mona Lisa have struck a new clue and hope to have possession of the painting by tomorrow.

The 1340th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement! COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS



Underwear, Shirts, Linen of Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc. Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits, Corsets, Kimonos, Shirts, Waists, Gloves, etc. Up-to-date Goods and popular prices.

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York

AMERICAN FIRM'S BUILDINGS BURNED BY CUBAN REBELS

(Continued from page 1)

bers are growing steadily, it is reported.

An important fact overlooked by many is that the regular army is made up mostly of young negroes and mulattoes from the towns and cities. These are vastly inferior to the revolutionary veterans with General Irons, who are used to living in the open and can live on the country, camping without tents, sleeping without blankets and not bothering themselves about the clothes, if any, which they wear. All they need is a gun and ammunition.

In addition to this there have been torrential rains which have made the soil very sticky. This is bad for the overloaded regular soldier with all his accoutrements. The veteran negroes in their bare legs, with only a gun and cartridges, have no trouble in plodding along.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 30.—Nine of the warships which have been ordered here so as to be in striking distance if the progress of the negro rebellion makes American intervention "necessary" are now in port. The Nebraska, which reached here last Monday, was joined this morning by the Washington, Georgia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Minnesota.

There were many rumors here today in regard to the movement of the fleet. It is understood that orders have been given for all ships to be ready to put to sea on six hours' notice. No shore leave is being allowed the sailors, and this prevented a baseball game which had been arranged for this afternoon between a local team and the nine of the battleship Nebraska.

It is understood that instructions in regard to the fleet are expected from Washington. Supplies continue to arrive by every train for the fleet.

Wilbur Wright, Noted Aviator, Succumbs to Attack of Typhoid

DAYTON, Ohio, May 30.—Wilbur Wright early today lost his gallant fight for life. He died at 3.15. Not until his physicians uttered the final syllable of the last word did his loyal brother, constant companion and sharer in his world triumphs, give up hope.

He will recover. He must get over through the long night. But that parching fever, a temperature of 105.9, just a little under that of the bird, he had rivaled, safe to them but death to him, told the physicians that the end was fast approaching.

The noted patient was seized with typhoid on May 4 while on a business trip in the East. On that day he returned to Dayton from Boston and consulted Dr. Conklin, the family physician. He took to his bed almost immediately, and it was several days before his case was definitely diagnosed as typhoid.

Wilbur Wright, the elder of the two brothers, was perhaps the better known. He it was whose spectacular flights in France during 1908 opened the eyes of Europe to the flying machines which the two brothers had been perfecting at their home in Dayton, Ohio, and among the sand dunes of the coast of North Carolina.

TEA. Ounce of Prevention. Every ounce of it prevents the waste of money on half-strength teas. White Rose CEYLON TEA One Quality—the Best. White Rose Coffee, None Better

SEVEN HOSTELRIES ARE CRIPPLED BY WAITERS' WALKOUT

(Continued from page 1)

nearby policeman for assistance and was told to go and get a warrant.

The International Hotel Workers' Union has arranged for a mass meeting to be held at the Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West 44th street, tonight. Among the speakers will be Rose Pastor Stokes and William D. Haywood.

Telegrams were sent to all the Eastern colleges by the hotel men, inviting any of the students who are working their way through college and are in need of additional funds, to come here at once to act as waiters. This idea originated with David Mulligan, manager of the Hotel Breslin, and was promptly taken up by the other members of the Hotel Men's Association.

Among the telegrams sent were those to the registrars of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth and Bowdoin.

More Than 2,500 Out.

According to the union officials, more than 2,500 waiters, buses, pantry-men, silvermen, cooks, kitchen helpers, dishwashers, bellboys and chambermaids were out. More than 900 strikers were added to the ranks in the walkouts which occurred yesterday.

The first lockout in the history of the strike of the hotel workers occurred yesterday when Fred Sperry, manager of the Hotel Plaza, took the bull by the horns and discharged forty waiters. Anticipating a strike, Sperry called his waiters together in one of the large dining rooms of the hotel and demanded of them a statement of their grievances. One of the workers spoke up that the waiters demanded more pay and shorter hours. Sperry replied that he would concede the demand and then inquired how many of the waiters would stick by the union if a call to strike was issued. About forty hands were raised in response. The waiters who had thus expressed themselves were discharged. To Import Negroes.

Sperry declared that he was prepared to meet the situation. He announced that he would bring to the Plaza about 200 negro waiters from his Southern hotels to scab on their fellow workers here. If so, it will be the first time in the annals of swell hoteldom that colored waiters were introduced. This proposed move upon the part of the Plaza management is interpreted by the officials of the Hotel Workers' Union to be an acknowledgment of the practical helplessness of the hotel owners in the face of the strike. These officials declare that such a move would never have been resorted to if the situation were not an extremely serious one for the hotel men.

At the Waldorf-Astoria about fifty of the strikebreakers were formerly stevedores, firemen and motormen, and who are under the charge of Captain O'Donnell, a shareholder in the strikebreaking firm of Waddell & Mahon.

They have been dressed up like waiters so as to discourage if possible, the waiters who are still in the hostelry. The former dock and street car men are being drilled daily and the management expects to put them out among the diners by next Tuesday night.

The embryo waiters, who were formerly boiler makers, stevedores, car repairers, firemen, motormen and machinists, were all picked up at the three Mills hotels in New York by O'Donnell, who has quite a record as a scab procurer in past strikes.

To Bring Suit.

Dr. Henry Schwamm, who has his law office at 80 Maiden lane, and who is the attorney of record in the case of the illegally detained men in the Hotel Astor, announced yesterday that he will bring suit on behalf of the men for recovery of wages and for assault.

The following letter was sent to Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday: "Dear Sir—The Executive Board of the International Hotel Workers' Union begs to state that it highly appreciates the conduct of the police officers of this city during the strike of the hotel workers. Furthermore, we beg to state that we shall go our utmost to prevent trouble or violence, but you will understand how difficult it is to handle a large crowd of persons who are fighting for human treatment. We hereby beg of you to instruct your officers to co-operate with us in the great movement for the betterment of the most downtrodden classes of humanity.

"EXECUTIVE BOARD." Secretary Blochlinger, of the International Hotel Workers' Union, yesterday sent the following telegram to Immigration Commissioner Williams at Ellis Island:

"One Dougherty, brother of Second Deputy Commissioner of Police of New York City, is trying to secure cooks and waiters from the Atlantic steamers, thereby violating the federal laws. This was stated in Mr. Boldt's private office at the Waldorf-Astoria in the presence of several newspaper reporters. BLOCHLINGER."

POLITICIAN PINCHED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 30.—Councilman HARRY F. Dougherty, known throughout the length and breadth of Atlantic City as "Doc, the workman's friend," was arrested tonight on a charge of having accepted a \$500 bribe for his influence in Council to further the passage of the bill providing for a new \$1,000,000 concrete walk in place of the famous boardwalk.

PIGMEES GO TO LOURDES.

LONDON, May 30.—Many Catholics left London today for the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of Lourdes. Many of them were ill and had to be carried to the train at Victoria station on stretchers.

Patron—Waiter, what is the matter with this establishment? This steak is burnt black. Waiter—Yes, Sir. Mark of respect, sir. Our head cook and pastry-

To Be On the Level To Guarantee Every Suit To Be One Price to Everybody

These three principles have been Rickards Slogan.

You who have dealt with us, you who have not, come today and let us show you one thing—

OUR SPECIAL BLUE SERGE SUIT AT \$17.50

In Blue Serge, Fancy Greys and Browns We can fit you, at

\$10, \$15 or \$20

THIN COATS For Office or Street

60c to \$5.

Straw Hats, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Panamas, \$3.50 and \$5

Rickards 430 Sixth Avenue N. E. Corner 26th Street Tailors, Furriers, Hatters, Shoemakers, Upholsterers, The Daylight Store Established 1880

Open Saturday Evening Until 10:30 o'Clock. 45 Seconds From Broadway

JEWISH SOCIALIST CONVENTION OPENS

Representatives of Eleven States Meet to Transact Important Business.

The eighth annual convention of the Jewish Agitation Bureau convened yesterday for a four day meet at Turn Hall, Paterson, N. J.

At about 11:30 a.m. Secretary Barnett Wolf called the convention to order. A. I. Shiplakof was elected temporary chairman and A. Fingerhut, temporary secretary.

The chairman pro tem. briefly reviewed the history of the bureau and outlined the developments of this new successful movement among the Jewish masses.

"We have started this movement," said Shiplakof, "with so little energy over such a vast territory. The devotion to our ideal has strengthened our aim and the bureau during its short period of existence has acquired about 3,000 members and about 60 organizations.

The Jewish population numbers nearly 2,000,000 in the United States, the majority of them are workers and the gospel of Socialism must reach them, and now with reinforced energy the Agitation Bureau will carry the message of hope and enlightenment to the Jewish proletariat."

Algernon Lee, representing the Executive Committee of the Socialist party, greeted the assemblage. "Being a Jew in every sense of the word is not in contradiction with being a good international Socialist.

"As long as you have sisters, mothers, fathers and brothers who are in constant fear of pogroms and are persecuted for being Jews, so long it will be an honor to be a Jew.

Lee then expressed the confidence of the National Executive Committee in the work of the convention and hoped that in the next convention of the bureau they shall have thousands of additional followers. His speech was warmly received.

Among others who greeted the convention were Ben Dykes, of Passaic County, Socialist party; J. Weinstein, of the Workmen's Circle; Dr. M. Gurewich, of the Bund; A. Sacks, of the Yiddish Socialist monthly, Zukunft; B. Weinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades; B. Feigenbaum, associate editor of the Jewish Daily Forward.

A telegram from the Jersey State

Socialist convention, meeting at Elizabeth, was received and return greetings were forwarded.

The afternoon session opened at 4:30 p.m. Meyer Gellis, of the Newark Association, was in the chair and E. Chasman, of New Haven, vice chairman. The Credential Committee reported that forty-four delegates were present, representing eleven States and that they be Secretary Wolf read his report of the activity of the bureau and stated that during the last year printed vast amount of literature and held about fifty meetings throughout the country and succeeded in organizing number of new locals.

TO INTRODUCE NEW TRANSFERS TODAY

A new kind of street car transfer has been introduced on the lines of the New York Railway Company today. It is designed to end transfer abuse and save money for the company.

It is called a three coupon transfer. Its use is thus explained by the company of which Theodore F. Shonts is president:

"Suppose a passenger boards a car bound Broadway-Columbus avenue, pays his cash fare and asks for a transfer. He gets from the conductor a three coupon ticket. On the right hand coupon are the names of all the cross lines to which the passenger may transfer. When he changes to one of the lines the conductor will detach and return the right hand coupon.

"On the left hand coupon are the names of all the avenue lines parallel to the Broadway-Columbus Avenue line. The passenger, leaving the cross street and wishing to continue his journey, boards a car of an avenue line whose conductor will detach and return the left hand coupon. If the passenger needs to transfer a third time in order to reach his destination, he still has a middle section of the ticket to offer."

The company records show that the average fare for each passenger is 34 cents. In an advertisement the public is informed that the rate of 34 cents a transfer "does not leave the company a cent margin to enable to develop property as it would desire to do were permitted to enjoy greater prosperity."

FOUR DROWN FROM BRIDGE

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 30.—Kirtley, his wife, daughter and granddaughter were drowned when a skiff in which they were passing the Mississippi River bridge collapsed. Kirtley owned a printing office. King was a high school student.

Blyn Plan Shoe Give YOUR little ones an advantage your parents could not give you. The Blyn-Plan is a natural model—it follows the lines of the foot instead of compelling the foot to shape itself to the shoe. A Quality Shoe designed and made by experts with a lifetime of experience, and fitted to little feet by men who KNOW HOW.

Rambler

\$2.50

Shoes

FOR

Men and Women

Women's Shoes and Oxfords in 80 Models; all leathers, all widths and sizes.



RAMBLERS

AT

\$2.50

EQUALS ANY \$3.50 SHOE.

UNION MADE

80 Models in Men's Shoes and Oxfords; all leathers; all widths.



Nearby Rambler Stores

World Building Basement
419 6th Ave., nr. 26th St.
162 E. 125th St., nr. 84 Ave.
129-131 Delancey St.,
cor. Norfolk St.

BROOKLYN—436 Fulton St.

NEW JERSEY CITY—2 Newark Ave.
160 Newark Ave.

236 Market St.,
cor. Mulberry St.

NEWARK—161 Springfield Ave.,
cor. Broome St.

NEW YORK

NEWARK

SENATE PASSES BILL ON METAL SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Underwood bill providing the metal schedule for the Payne-Tariff Law. The vote was 55 to 32.

The bill went through practically unopposed, except for a provision that was added yesterday, repealing the Customs Reciprocity Law and fixing a duty of \$2 a ton on print paper.

The bill will go back to the House for passage on this reciprocity amendment, but probably will be adopted and the bill sent to the White House.

The metal schedule bill passed today with reductions of from 30 to 50 per cent on practically all items of the iron and steel tariff.

WIFE AND HIMSELF.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 30.—James Hoffman, merchant, shot and killed his wife today and killed himself.

A few days ago Mrs. Hoffman sought divorce, alleging non-support. The couple came to this city from Minneapolis.

SOCIALISTS TAKE DOWN RED FLAGS

Avoid Trouble With "Patriotic" Citizens of New Castle by Move.

(By Luffan News Bureau.)
NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 30.—Trouble threatened for a time to mar Memorial Day here because of the two red flags being displayed, one at a private house and the other at a Socialist headquarters. Only the presence of the Mayor and Sheriff prevented what promised to be a serious situation at the latter place, when the Socialists refused to haul down their emblem, but they were finally prevailed upon to do so after the Sheriff had announced that if it were not down by a certain time he would take it down himself.

When the veterans saw a red flag floating from a house on Burkford street, one old soldier, Constable Orin, rushed into the house, climbed to the roof and threw the Socialist emblem to the ground. As soon as they saw the red flag flying from Socialist headquarters in the public square, they called on the Sheriff, the Mayor and the Chief of Police to have it removed. The Mayor and Chief said they had no authority to have the flag taken down, but the veterans and a large number of citizens insisted that they make the demand and give those responsible a chance to avoid trouble.

Organizer Fred W. Harwood was in the Socialist headquarters when the officials entered. Sheriff Whaley requested him to haul in the red flag, but he refused, saying he expected the Mayor and Sheriff to prevent any trouble. A committee of citizens and veterans started back after the officials were leaving the headquarters, and every one expected a clash, but the Mayor ordered the committee to return to the street. Then the Sheriff told the Socialists that if the flag was not down by noon he would take it down. It came down a little later.

TRAINED MONKEY GOES A-STROLLING

Escaped Beast Bites Boy in Ankle, Shins Up an "L" Pillar and is Finally Captured.

A monkey pining for excitement climbed her way out of her cage in the left of the White Hat Transfer company, at 143 West 33d street, yesterday, and looked around for a time with a mighty respectable following for a monkey.

She was a stage monkey named Empress. She is four feet tall and fearsome to look upon.

When Empress slid through the bars of her cage and wandered over toward Sixth avenue yesterday she was bailed with a joy that turned her head. Anything that was not nailed down was heaved at the lady beast and her course became meteoric.

At the elevated she started to climb a post, but dropped with a wrinkled face when a train went rumbling by. Thereupon she stuck to the ground, and on can forth she made a method of locomotion which consisted in touching the earth once in a while. Empress progressed in this manner up Broadway to 35th street, where Policeman Terry rubbed his eyes, sighed a bit and ambled in her direction.

Then Empress hustled toward Fifth avenue. She would throw a shiver in that crowd or die in the attempt, and take it from Empress, she sure did nearly die. For in front of 30 West 35th street she espied a boy named Arthur Maso, which sounded very good to Empress, and she went for him with a smile of great welcome. Arthur let out a shriek and dived for a doorway, but Empress would not be denied, and wound an arm about him. She bit him on the ankle.

It came near being her last bite, for just then Terry, wearing her out of breath and intimidated that if Arthur would unclasp himself from the animal long enough he would shoot her. It looked like a mad day for Empress when another individual who had been noticed doing extraordinary leaps through the crowd rushed up.

"Don't shoot, officer, don't shoot," yelled. "She wouldn't hurt a babe."

He explained that he was George Setler, the personal attendant of Empress, and that he would take her right home and lock her up again if only Terry would not shoot. So he was allowed to depart holding Empress by the hand.

HAVE NARROW ESCAPE ON BURNING YACHT

John Kennedy, a wealthy Wall Street broker, who lives at Riverdale on the Hudson, had a narrow escape yesterday when his \$13,000 yacht, the Rane, burned to the water's edge and sank in the Hudson River of 354th street.

Just before the burning boat went down Kennedy and Captain Jacobson were picked up by a man in a rowboat while they were clinging to the port side of the yacht.

\$100,000 FIRE UP-STATE.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 30.—Four buildings, including two hotels, were destroyed by a fire which threatened the entire village of Highland Falls today. The firemen checked the blaze with difficulty. The damage is estimated to be about \$100,000.

ANOTHER MENACE TO SMALL DEALERS

Capitalists to Run Chain of Delicatessen Stores in New York—Beginning Already Made.

Angier B. Duke, son of Benjamin N. Duke, for many years a director in the American Tobacco Company, and Jules S. Bache, the banker, have entered the delicatessen and grocery business. Under the name of the Standard Pure Food Stores, Inc., Duke, Bache and several others have secured in exchange for stock in the company the delicatessen stores of Benjamin Fleischer, the largest on Washington Heights. One is at Broadway and 139th street and the other at Broadway and 157th street.

In a few days the company will close leases on four other stores in the apartment house district. If the stores are a success they will be expanded all over the city. The chain will eventually take in every city in the country. A \$20,000,000 corporation may be formed, according to Benjamin Fleischer, who is general manager for the company.

The stores will be run on the same principles as the United Cigar Stores. "Premiums may not be given, but this has not been definitely decided as yet."

Independent delicatessen dealers in the northern part of the city are alarmed already, knowing the result of the fight between the United Cigar Stores and the small dealers.

It is said the corporation stores will not undersell others, but will put up articles in a more sanitary way than is possible for the small dealer to do. Everything will be kept in dustproof glass cases. The interior fittings of the stores will be of marble and tile. In each of the four stores to be opened shortly the company expects to spend \$15,000 for fixtures. The company has contracted for the output of two fruit and vegetable canners in this State and another in Maine. The food for all the stores will be cooked in a large kitchen now being installed in the building at 3255 Broadway, which is also to be the headquarters and distributing plant of the company.

The Standard Pure Food Stores was incorporated on March 20, 1912, with a capital of \$250,000. H. F. Vorries, a Western cracker manufacturer, is president, Angier B. Duke and F. G. Johnson, of Johnson & Griswold, grocers of Newark, N. J., are vice presidents; R. F. Oglesby is secretary and treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS SENT FOR DEFENSE FUND

Local New York of the Socialist party acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Etior-Giovanitti Defense Fund:

Suspenders Makers' Union, \$2; collection, Cooper Union, \$103.16; Workmen's Circle, donated at convention, \$50; Straw Sewers' Union, Local 24, \$3; Verein Deutscher Feuerleute, \$5; German Branch Bronx, S. P., \$1; Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, \$10; Volkeria de Kerman, \$5; Bertha Eger, \$2; Clothing Cutters No. 4, U. G., \$5; Walter Craten, \$5 cents; Branch 91, Arbeiter Klasse, \$5; Swedish-Finnish Branch, \$3; Total \$194.11. Previously acknowledged, \$217.75. Total to date, \$411.86.

Contributions to this fund should be sent at once. Money is needed for the defense of the men arrested and indicted in Lawrence and the money is needed soon.

Send all money and make checks payable to the Socialist party, 239 East 84th street, New York.

The following contributions to the fund have been received by the Lawrence Defense Conference of New York:

Building Employees' Union, \$6.25; Branch 9, Cremation Society, \$1; Branch 11, Local New York, S. P., \$5; N. S. \$1; Branch 119, Arbeiter Krantzer Klasse, \$5; Karl Fahm Club, \$1; Total, \$19.25.

Agitation Fund—Branch 9, Cremation Society, \$1; General Bookbinders' Union, \$5; Total, \$6. Total Defense and Agitation funds, \$25.25.

Checks and money orders should be sent payable to Lawrence Defense Conference, Julius Gerber, treasurer, 239 East 84th street, Manhattan.

ANTHRACITE MINERS RETURNING TO WORK

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 30.—After a suspension of nine weeks, work was resumed today in many mines in District 13, United Mine Workers of America, and every mine in the district will be in operation again before the close of the present week.

Notification that the new wage scale agreement has been signed by miners and operators has been sent to every local union in the district.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 30.—The Subscale Committee of the miners and operators of the Eastern Ohio District, controlling many thousands of miners, have decided to report to the conference tomorrow that they are unable to reach an agreement.

CONCERT AT BOWERY MISSION.

Hans Kronold Concert Company to Give Classic Program Tonight.

A special free concert will be given at the Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery, this evening by the Hans Kronold Concert Company. The soloists participating in the program are Hans Kronold, the eminent cellist; Ruth Harris, soprano; Clayton Robbins, baritone, and Ivan Eisenberg, pianist.

The program includes selections from the works of Rubinstein, Schumann, Puccini, Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky, Rossini and Faure. Kronold will also play two of his own compositions, "Romanze" and "Witcher Dance."

STRIKE TIES UP S. O. CONCERN.

The 700 men who went out on strike yesterday morning, at the plant of the Corn Products Company, of Shadyside, Edgewater, N. J., a Standard Oil concern, have formulated their demands and presented them to the superintendent of the plant. The workers demand a general increase of 4 cents an hour to every man employed, no discrimination for taking active part in the strike, and the adjustment of minor grievances. The plant is completely shut up and some are not to be found anywhere.

LINE OF VETERANS THINNED BY DEATH

Thousands Watch Civil War Soldiers in Yesterday's Memorial Parade.

Only 450 of the men who marched away fifty years ago to the Civil War parade slowly up Riverside drive, yesterday, escorted by 10,000 of the younger generation. Of the men who paid their annual tribute to the memory of Civil War days there were 200 fewer than were counted in the line last year. Thousands watched the dwindling regiment, now reduced to scant two battalions, as it went on its way.

The parade left Broadway and 72d street at 9 o'clock. Over to Riverside drive it swung, then up past the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, where it was reviewed, and then proceeded to 92d street.

Borough President George McAneny reviewed the parade as the city's official representative. With him were Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and G. H. Stahel, Brigadier Generals McCook, Porter, Lockman, Bliss and Hubbard, President Mitchell, of the Board of Aldermen; Representative William Sulzer and a number of others.

The slopes of Riverside drive were filled by persons who came early to watch the procession. From windows thousands more viewed the spectacle. Commander S. H. Mildenberg, of John E. Bendix Post, No. 402, directed the line as grand marshal, with John W. England as adjutant general.

As William G. Mitchell Post was marching by 8th street its junior commander, Henry Lowenthal, 74 years old, of 416 East 81st street, collapsed. He was carried into the home of William R. Stewart at 125 Riverside drive. Dr. Halliday, of Bellevue Hospital, attended him.

Joseph Rose, soldier in the great war half a century ago, paraded with his comrades for the last time. Thousands of Brooklyn spectators saw him thrown violently from his horse. His skull was fractured.

Rose, who was nearing 70, was one of the grand marshal's aids. He rode at the head of the little squad of Grand Army veterans that marched in observance of Memorial Day.

The column had reached Bedford avenue and Lincoln place, when Rose's horse shied at a fluttering piece of paper. It reared and the old man lost his seat. As he struck the pavement the crowds rushed forward into the street.

The old soldier was taken to the Swedish Hospital in a semi-conscious condition. He managed to say that he was a member of G. A. R. Post 355 and that he lived on Fulton street.

The sixth annual parade of New York's work horses filed Fifth avenue from Washington Arch to Madison Square for four hours. There were nearly 10,000 horses in line. Headed by six platoons of New York police cavalry, they ranged through varying occupations in public and private service from moving vans to peddlers' wagons, all groomed and curried and with harness buckles scrubbed to dazzling brilliancy.

A committee of fifty men, all of them expert students of horses, inspected the animals before the start and picked out the prize winners. The horses were judged on their condition, on the signs they showed of good treatment, and on the neatness of their turnout. Each winner received a ticket calling for the award of one of eight grades of a prize ribbon and an order for a sum of money varying from \$2 to \$25.

The horses themselves seemed to feel that they were the subjects of honor and pride.

BOSTON POLICE HOLD DYING MAN FOR DRUNK

BOSTON, May 30.—The stupidity of Boston police in arresting sick men and holding them on a charge of drunkenness is coming to be a weekly occurrence.

This week it is at the Roxbury Crossing station. John J. Foley, of 5 Minden street, was taken with an epileptic fit in Columbus avenue. Patrolman Carroll pulled him in, and the officer at the Roxbury Crossing station had him locked up for a drunk. The police held him without medical attention until he had three epileptic fits. A doctor was called too late, although the physician ordered the sick before he arrived there.

As long as the heads of the Police Department make light of these cases, and the Boston press deny them publicity, we may expect them to be repeated. This is at least the third case of the sort in a month that has leaked out.

SENATE MAY REVISE U. S. MARITIME LAWS

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A bill and a resolution introduced by Senator Smith, of Michigan, to enact into law recommendations in a report of the Titanic investigation committee were considered at a Senate Committee today. It was decided to refer the measures to the Titanic Subcommittee and add to it Chairman Nelson, of Minnesota, and Senator Martin, of Virginia.

The bill regulates the construction and equipment of passenger carrying steamships, especially with regard to watertight bulkheads and prescribing efficient means of life saving ample for the accommodations of all persons aboard.

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CHILD WITH THREE BODIES IS BORN

Phenomenon Declared to Be Unheard Of in Medical Science.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 30.—The birth here of a child with one head and three bodies is said by physicians to be one of the greatest phenomena in the history of medical science. The child was born to Mrs. Joseph Huckenbaupt, of 3050 Church street, this city.

Two of the bodies, males, had arms, but were minus legs. These were joined together and both were attached to a twelve-pound normal baby girl at the mouth. To save the girl the surgeons severed the pipe which attached the males to the female and in so doing were compelled to remove a portion of the female child's tongue.

The abnormal bodies attached to the normal child were alive and breathing, taking air through the tube which connected with the normal child's mouth. To save the normal baby the surgeons sacrificed the lives of the others. The operation was performed on the kitchen table in the Huckenbaupt home very soon after the birth by Dr. C. F. McCambridge, Dr. James E. McCambridge and D. M. Sheedy.

Poughkeepsie physicians who are studying the case believe that the living child has three brains, in which event they figure it will die of old age at 15 years. The child, now 2 days old, is fed by artificial means, but is thriving, and doctors believe that it will live.

The bodies which were taken away by the surgeons are to be sent to St. Johns Hopkins University.

TO WAGE WAR ON INFANT PARALYSIS

Health Department Appeals to Physicians and Public for Co-operation in Stamping Out Disease.

The Health Department has prepared a circular for physicians and the public asking co-operation in the campaign to stamp out infantile paralysis and setting forth the approved methods of treatment, quarantine and inoculation with anti-meningitis serum.

In many cases, the circular says, the disease has spread because of careless handling. The bacilli, collecting in the mucous membrane, are set free in discharges from the nose, mouth, ears and eyes.

The department insists upon a minimum quarantine of four weeks, exclusion from attendance at school of other children in the same family unless the patient is thoroughly isolated, and formaldehyde disinfection of bedding and premises.

The preparation of the serum has been transferred from the Rockefeller Institute to the Department of Health. It is introduced into the spinal canal after the withdrawal of the cerebro-spinal fluid by lumbar puncture. The quantity injected at any time does not exceed 30 to 45 cubic centimeters. The injection is repeated every twenty-four to forty-eight hours until there have been three or four injections.

The circular says that the patient, if cured, usually is left with some deformity. Most of the cases are among children under 5 years of age, but the Health Department, wishing to correct an impression that only children are susceptible to, says persons of any age may be attacked.

The death rate from infantile paralysis in this city in 1911 was very low—44 for every 10,000 persons. In the epidemics of 1872 and 1905 the rates were 8.07 and 6.32.

SEEK MAN MENTIONED IN ARCHBALD HEARING

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Special agents of the House Judiciary Committee, which is investigating charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, are trying to locate James R. Dainty, of Scranton, whose testimony the committee is anxious to have. So far the special agents have been unable to find Dainty. According to the testimony of William P. Boland, the author of the charges against Judge Archbald, Dainty did not want to come to Washington to testify before the committee and told Boland so some time ago.

According to information obtained by the committee, Dainty has not been at his home for some time and his wife says she does not know what has become of him.

Dainty, according to previous testimony, was associated with Judge Archbald in an attempt to purchase a coal property from the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Dainty is a practical coal man and was to become the manager of the coal concern after Judge Archbald succeeded in putting through the deal.

The committee held no hearing today, but will resume its sessions tomorrow morning. President Theodore and Vice President Loomis, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will probably testify tomorrow.

COAL PRICE PROBERS ORGANIZE

The organization of the committee which is to investigate the advance in prices of domestic anthracite by the operators, under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, in accordance with a resolution of its Board of Directors, was partially completed yesterday. The committee, which will consist of business men, will be all named today, it is expected, and next week will begin its "investigation."

It is also expected that it will ask a number of operators to come to its hearings and answer questions, and a number of coal dealers will be asked to testify.

DEATH FOLLOWS FIRE PANIC.

MUNICH, Germany, May 30.—One child was trampled to death and twenty-one other persons were injured in a panic resulting from a fire in a church at Teplitz today.

CLAIMANT GOES TO ALBANY.

BRIDEL, May 30.—In connection with the present disturbances, it is announced that Prince Consort, as apparent to the Albany, has been claiming damages from Standard Oil who sent to Albany.

KILLED BY HIS OWN AUTO.

Bert J. Holmes, of 81 West 130th street, Manhattan, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital, at Jamaica, Queens, from internal injuries sustained on Sunday, when his automobile ran over him.

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TUBERCULOSIS COSTS \$570,000,000 YEARLY

Germany's Effective Fight on White Plague Lauded Before American Society.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—That tuberculosis causes an estimated monetary loss of \$570,000,000 annually, not including the loss to the victims of the disease, was the startling statement made today by Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which opened its sessions here today.

Putting the matter of prevention on a purely commercial basis, Professor Fisher said the State of Connecticut has found that the Gaylord farm sanatorium with which he is connected actually pays because of the expenditure of \$200,000 for the maintenance of this institution the State has received back in the work of men and women restored to health more than \$200,000 with a potential earning capacity far greater still remaining.

On the basis of his experience in connection with the sanatorium, Professor Fisher stated that he concluded that every dollar expended in institutions such as these actually saves at least \$5 in cash, besides the benefit to the patient himself.

At present, said Professor Fisher, about \$15,000,000 is devoted to the fight against tuberculosis in all avenues each year. When several times this amount is used in battling the disease, he said, we may expect to see the beginning of the end of the great white plague.

Dr. W. J. Vogeler, of Yonkers, N. Y., discussing the subject, "Employment of Patients After Leaving Tuberculosis Sanatoria," said, in part:

"The majority of textbooks and articles on tuberculosis heretofore advocated outdoor employment for discharged patients. Dr. A. M. Forster and others, for instance, advise the establishment of farm colonies for these patients. According to our experience this is unwise, owing to the exposure to the hot sun in summer, and it seems also to be economically wrong because most people would object to vegetables raised by tuberculosis patients."

"We have decided to send all our patients back to their former occupations in the factories and shops, believing that the taking up of new occupations would necessitate greater mental labor in the adjustment to new conditions and would besides entail lower wages."

"We have found that those who returned to their old occupations, unless they were distinctly harmful, did better than those who took up new ones. Certain occupations, such, however, as motormen, conductors, drivers, etc., we have advised against them, even though the patients were accustomed to them before admission of the sanatorium."

Frederick Hoffman, chief statistician of a large Eastern insurance company, read a paper on the "Treatment and Cure of Tuberculosis Wage Earners in Germany." Mr. Hoffman stated that there are at present ninety-nine public and thirty-four private sanatoria for tuberculosis patients in Germany, having a capacity of 14,194 and capable of caring for 45,700 tuberculosis patients a year. Since practically the entire wage-earning population of the German Empire is subject to the compulsory invalidity insurance laws the prevention of invalidity from disease is obviously of tremendous economic and social importance.

The invalidity insurance concerns in Germany, recognizing that pulmonary tuberculosis is one of the chief causes of physical impairment, have devoted much

attention to the investigation of preventive measures and many of the public sanatoria have been established and are conducted by the insurance companies doing business among the wage earning classes.

In addition to the sanatoria mentioned above, Mr. Hoffman stated that there are 22 sanatoria for children, 7 school sanatoria, 28 forest day and night camps, 86 hospitals, and more than 1,000 dispensaries where tuberculosis patients, children as well as adults, may be treated or prescribed for.

Showing the importance with which the insurance companies regard tuberculosis, Mr. Hoffman said that in 1910 40,717 patients were treated at the sanatoria maintained by these companies, the total expense for the year amounting to about \$4,158,336. As a result of these and similar measures, he said, the tuberculosis death rate in Germany had declined from 2.14 per 1,000 in 1884 to 1.72 per 10,000 in 1900, being lower than that of a similar group of American cities of approximately the same population, in which the death rate from tuberculosis per 10,000 in 1910 was 18.5.

TO FURTHER PROBE BROOKLYN NURSERY

Babies' Deaths Charged to Incompetency at Infants' Hospital.

As a result of the acquittal of Winifred Ankers, who was tried for poisoning eight babies at the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, last February, and the caustic criticism of the hospital management by Edward J. Reilly, counsel for Miss Ankers, it is likely that an investigation will be set on foot to determine just where the blame lies for the deaths of the infants.

Considerable feeling has been stirred up in Brooklyn over that tragedy and because of the failure to punish anybody, a concerted demand is being made that the light be turned on the hospital management, and it may be learned whether the hospital management has been careless as Lawyer Reilly said it was.

In summing up for the Ankers woman Reilly said that the guilt had been fastened on Miss Ankers in order that the hospital management might be cleared of lax management. He hotly assailed the methods in vogue at the hospital.

Justice Scudder, before whom the case was tried, thanked the jurymen after they returned the verdict yesterday and said that he was convinced that the findings were fully justified by the evidence introduced by the prosecution. The acquittal was remarkable, as not one word of evidence was offered for the defense.

Justice Scudder in his charge to the jury took up the confession obtained by the police. To be effective, he said, a confession must be made of the prisoner's own free will. The law looks with extreme disfavor on anything obtained through threats, fear or any form of duress.

He left it to the jury to decide whether there had been any promises of immunity or threats that the baby would be taken away from the defendant if she did not confess. The presiding justice also pointed out that the drugist had testified that he had sold but a little over one ounce of oxalic acid to the Ankers girl, and that the chemist had testified that the total amount of poison brought to him from the hospital amounted to nearly three ounces. When this excess amount came from, he said, it was for the jury to determine.

The girl's presence at the open ice chest, the justice said, might very well be explained by the fact that there had been a little tea party, and that she was busy putting away the sugar and milk that had been used. If any one link in the chain failed, the judge said, the whole chain must fall.

TO RAISE BIG TREES. Forest Service Working to Perpetuate Giants of the Woods.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The forest service is raising several acres of big tree seedlings on the Tahoe National Forest in California, at a more northerly point than any natural big tree grove. While the giant sequoias are found in the forests of the Sierras at various points throughout a total range of some 250 miles in the northern two-thirds of this range, there is practically no natural reproduction. It has consequently been a question whether the species would not practically disappear from this region when the present mature trees die.

The method used in planting the seed was that known to foresters as "the seed spot method." Spots about six feet apart, each way were prepared by pulverizing the earth with a garden hoe. Seeds were then dropped on these spots and lightly pressed in the soil with the foot. The flourishing condition of the young seedlings gives good reason to expect a future growth of big trees at this point.

PIONEER WOMAN LAWYER DIES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—Miss Alline E. Marcy, a pioneer woman lawyer in this State, is dead at a New York hospital, where she went recently for an operation.

For many years she was title examiner for the Metropolitan Water Board. She was a graduate of Boston University Law School and about two years ago started a practice of her own in her home town at Rockville, Conn., where the burial will take place.

SOCIALISTS ARE DESIRABLE

Socialists will have an opportunity to spend their vacation this year at Long Branch. The proprietors of the Sea Breeze Cottages, 280-282 First Avenue, a Commodore, is making special low rates to Socialists and radicals in her effort to all her places with congenial people. Good bathing, sanitary conditions, clean and airy rooms, and excellent board, \$12 a week. Special arrangements for families.

Write now. Address Mrs. Marina Strunsky, 231 East Eleventh Street, New York.

SPORTS

GIANTS WIN TWO MORE

Champions Play Brilliant Ball and Take Both Games From Phillies by One-Sided Scores.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Superb pitching by Rube Marquard and Otis Crandall, aided by timely hitting by their team mates, edged the New Yorks two games nearer the National League pennant today, when the Giants twice tumbled the Philadelphia in one-sided games, the morning score being 7 to 1 and the afternoon conflict 6 to 1. In both contests the New Yorks played a dashing, refreshing exhibition of baseball. They took the usual Giant chances and got away with man, of them, and while they made but one more hit in each game than did the Philadelphia, they did not have the least bit of difficulty in finding the proper range to the plate.

If ever a club looked fit for a long fight for the pennant those same Giants did today. On scientific principles Crandall heaved a much better game than did Marquard. Six hits the Phillies gathered off the husky farmer boy, they being scattered through four innings, and in only one of these rounds could the locals make their singles count at the plate.

In four of the nine innings the Quakers went out in order. Marquard was touched up for nine hits in the morning game, but after the first inning the slender southpaw was never in danger of being scored upon.

While luck cut a decided factor in the afternoon game in the first inning for the Giants, nevertheless barring the smile from the 36-kilo old dame the New Yorks would have won the game anyhow, as subsequent developments materialized.

Manager Dooin sent Chalmers to the mound to start the afternoon contest, this being the first time out for the New York boy this year, but after he had given Devore, Doyle and Snodgrass passes he was yanked out and Alexander sent in. When Alex took up the burden left by Chalmers he found the bases crowded and nobody out. He whiffed Murray in quick order and then Magee pulled a costly error, which, followed by a boneheaded play by Pat Moran, gave the Giants three runs and practically decided the game then and there. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

Table with columns: New York, A B R H O A E. Devore, Doyle, Snodgrass, Murray, Becker, Herzog, Meyers, Fletcher, Marquard.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Table with columns: Philadelphia, A B R H O A E. Faskert, Titus, Magee, Luderus, Walsh, Downey, Doolan, Moran, Seaton, Cravath, Brennan.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League.

Table with columns: At Pittsburgh, At Chicago, At Cincinnati, At Cleveland, At Boston, At St. Louis.

American League.

Table with columns: At Cleveland, At Boston, At St. Louis, At Detroit, At Washington, At Philadelphia, At New York, At Chicago.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: National League, American League, Won, Lost, P. C.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Table with columns: At Cleveland, At Boston, At St. Louis, At Detroit, At Washington, At Philadelphia, At New York, At Chicago.

BASEBALL TO CHALLENGE WINNER.

LAS VEGAS, N. Mex., May 30.—Charles O'Malley, promoter of the Flynn-Johnson bout, this afternoon received a message from Al Falser in New York stating that he would be at the ring on July 6 to challenge the winner. Falser agrees to be regarded as a finalist of \$25,000 to fight any time after the Fourth of July.

"RED" EGAN OF CINCINNATI IS SAID BY MANAGER O'DAY TO BE ONE OF THE BEST SECOND BASEMEN IN THE LEAGUE



CINCINNATI, May 30.—Manager Hank O'Day regards "Red" Egan as one of his most valuable players and does not hesitate to pronounce him one of the best second basemen in the National League. Egan fields his position in admirable manner, and in addition his work at the bat has had much to do with the team's attaining its present high place.

ROYALE A. C. BOUTS TOMORROW

Young Driscoll to Clash With Frankie Callahan, Ghetto Champion. Young Driscoll, of Brooklyn, the promising featherweight boxer, who is looked upon as a sure comer at 122 pounds ringside, will meet Frankie Callahan, the clever hard hitting Ghetto champion, in a ten-round bout at the Royale A. C. tomorrow night. Heine Thiele, of Woodhaven, will also appear in a ten-round bout against Walter Moore, the classy youngster who fought him to a draw on two occasions, at the end of which both men claimed the honor.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: National League, American League, Won, Lost, P. C.

COLGATE TAKES TRACK MEET.

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 30.—Colgate took the annual meet of the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Union today with 69-10 points. Hamilton was second with 34, St. Lawrence third with 23-10 and Union last with 22-5 points. Colgate won only one more first place than Hamilton, but rolled up its big score with many second, third and fourths. One N. Y. S. I. A. U. record was broken. That was in the hammer throw, which Wilkinson, of Colgate, won with a throw of 126 feet.

CUBS AND PIRATES IN TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Circus Solly Hoffman, outfielder and general utility man for the Cubs, and Pitcher Cole have been traded to Pittsburgh for Outfielder Leach and Pitcher Lefty Leifield. This deal, while not officially announced, became public today. Leach is a veteran and has been for years one of the mainstays of the Pirates team. Leifield is a right-handed pitcher who has been with the Pirates since 1908.

HIGHLANDERS TROUNCED

Wolverton's Men Beaten by Athletics, 7 to 1, on Giants' Field—Rain Prevents Afternoon Game.

"Ah, the old familiar home," mused the Athletics yesterday morning as they stepped out on the Polo Grounds and their eyes took in the grassy expanse, the sweeping reaches of the stands, the friezes, the shields, the general glitter and a few scars on far off seats where they planted a home run or two once upon a time. Having beaten the Giants on these grounds, they had no thought of doing otherwise to the Giants' townsmen, the Highlanders, whose playing ability did not improve with the temporary move to their neighbor's field. By a score of 7 to 1 the champions beat the Mesa men in the only Memorial Day contest permitted by the weather.

The transplanted game took place on a field made heavy by rain, and whatever chance the Highlanders had to atone in the afternoon was ruined by the downpour which came soon after the morning game was ended.

The first American League game ever played on the National League field here was one sided. The Highlanders couldn't solve Cy Morgan's spitball pitching. Of their five widely separated singles only two, those of Chase and Gardner, were clean. The rest were infield jobs which the astute Athletics broke down as they were skimming across the clearing.

Although Morgan was wild, there was little acumen by the New Yorks in making the most of that fact. Eight of the New Yorks walked, but Morgan was not worked to a full realization from his wildness. They swung at what they liked, sometimes at the first ball, without seeing how fast they could go with Cy's poor control and often offering at bad ones. Nor did Vaughn keep his shoats entirely in the straight and narrow path. The Athletics, too, were much more successful in converting his gifts into runs. They walked and hit in unison, and their fielding was faster than is usually seen on wet footing. The score:

Table with columns: Philadelphia, A B R H O A E. Lord, Oldring, Collins, Baker, Murphy, McInnes, Barry, Thomas, Morgan.

Totals.

Table with columns: Philadelphia, A B R H O A E. Daniels, Zinn, Chase, Cree, Gardner, Hartsell, Stump, Wolverton, Sweeney, Vaughn, McConnell.

Philadelphians.

Table with columns: A B R H O A E. Daniels, Zinn, Chase, Cree, Gardner, Hartsell, Stump, Wolverton, Sweeney, Vaughn, McConnell.

Superebas Defeat Wardmen, 7 to 6

Rain and a soaked diamond prevented the afternoon game at Washington Park yesterday and disappointed 5,000 fans who took chances with the weather. But the morning game was played and the Brooklyn just managed to nose out the Boston Nationals by a score of 7 to 6. It became necessary to call upon Napoleon Rucker to rescue Dahlgren's men from sliding deeper in the Slough of Despond and the famous southpaw, who has been out of form practically all the spring, responded right nobly. For six innings Kent pitched invincibly for the Brooklyn, keeping a string of clean-ups. The Dodgers meanwhile rolled up a total of seven runs and seemed to have victory well in hand. In the seventh inning, however, the Beaneaters began to hit like blacksmiths, and before the smoke cleared away they had scored five runs. Rucker was then put in, and so well did he pitch that the Boston only scored one more run. The score by innings:

Table with columns: Boston, Brooklyn, Won, Lost, P. C.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN Straw and Panama Hats

MARCUS UNION HAT STORES. 230 East Madison Street, New York. 1730 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

B. N. Lefkowitz 110 DELANCEY STREET

THE SHOE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST AT ALL TIMES

THIS is what we know. But what is more important to you, and more convincing too, is the fact that many Call readers have told us so. Our stock combines three essential points—Good Quality—Large Selection—Low Price. Come in and let us show you.

UNION MADE. SHOES OF ALL KINDS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

"THE INTERNATIONAL" For the first time in the history of this famous revolutionary song has been made a real musical form, adapted for ONE VOICE or CHORUS with an accompaniment.

Special Agent in Charge, Joseph P. Katz, 181 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.—One of the largest music publishers in this city has returned to you. Reason? Two revolutionary.

Telephone 3747-J Harlem. Dr. Benj. Gorkin, DENTIST, 23 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

LAWYERS. Telephone 47 Beekman. William Karlin, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 NASSAU STREET.

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SHOES For the Family

COLES, 670 Broadway, New York.

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF YORK.

IN SENATE CHAMBER, at the City Hall, New York, on the 29th day of May, 1912, the following case was called on for judgment: ADAMS & CO. vs. THE CITY OF NEW YORK. The case was argued by the counsel for the City of New York, and the court rendered judgment in favor of the City of New York.

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ADAMS & CO. vs. THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The case was argued by the counsel for the City of New York, and the court rendered judgment in favor of the City of New York.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

PRISONERS MAKE DENIAL

of the Call: The undersigned members of Industrial Workers of the World, confined in the Passaic County Jail, having lately had our attention directed to an article appearing in The New York Call, dated May 26, 1912, captioned "Jail Outrages in Paterson," written by L. C. Fraint. Due to the general inaccuracy of some of its statements the article tends to do our party harm in many ways, and we wish to call to the attention of our corrections to that part of the article referring to the treatment of the pickets who are now confined in the county jail.

The burden of Fraint's article tends to be an arraignment of the party and his assistants of what he terms to be "outrageous brutality." It has been, and we believe it is, the consensus of opinion of the W. W. members who were sent to the county jail by Recorder Carroll that the treatment accorded us at the hands of the jailer, John Rancier and his assistants, was as humane and civil as any that could be expected from men in their position.

It has not come under our observation where either he or any of his assistants have purposely gone out of their way in the performance of their duties to make the lot of any prisoner unpleasant, all statements to the contrary. The reference to the alleged neglect of fellow worker Horowitz we consider to be a figment of Fraint's own imagination. The statement that Frank F. Young was threatened with solitary confinement because of his making too much noise is not true. As for the locking up of the men on Sunday, it is a rule which will be followed in operation anywhere in any prison in the United States and which gives the prisoner the option of either standing or being locked up. In its operation we do not believe the rule entails any great hardship upon the prisoner.

The fare in the prison is such as might be found in any prison, the same quality being served to the keepers and prisoners alike. Since being confined in the jail it has not been necessary for any picket to eat his meals from the prison fare, ample food having been sent in to us by members and friends of the I. W. W. We have no comment to offer concerning Fraint's criticism of the methods of Recorder Carroll and the police authorities of Paterson. We fully endorse the truth of his statements in re to them.

We hope we have made it plain that it is our desire that those who, in their zeal, wish to aid us will abstain from any careless statements of this nature.

FRANK F. YOUNG, DAVID PLATT, MORRIS GOLDHAMMER, Passaic County Jail, Paterson, N. J., May 28, 1912.

A CORRECTION.

In the news story from Pittsburgh, Pa., entitled "Miners Confront Bitter Struggle," appearing in yesterday's Call, the name of C. E. Dicky was mentioned as one of the owners of the Great Lakes Coal Company. We are informed that the name should have been C. E. Dinkey.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROSPECT THEATRE Heidelberg

PARKS AND HALLS. HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

George Oberdorfer, N. W. Cor Eighth Ave. and 129th Street, Pharmacist

THE UNION HATTER H. Rosenblum, 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE

Call Advertisers' Directory

PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants

MANHATTAN

UNION SHOES



MEETINGS TODAY MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings. Branch 3 House Committee—244 East 10th street, 8:30 p.m.

Branch 9 Executive Committee—Bronx Forum 1263 Fulton avenue. Open Air Meeting. First Russian Branch—7th street and Avenue A. Speakers, I. Eller, and H. Wasskoff.

Y. P. S. F. Meetings. Circle 1 will hold a very important meeting tonight at 234 East Broadway. As the very existence of the circle may depend upon the action taken this evening every member is urged to be present.

Branch 9. Notice! At the last meeting of Branch 9, after a number of members had gone home, it was discovered that the ballots for delegate had not been voted legally. All ballots were destroyed and those present voted over again.

Local New York's Annual Picnic. The annual picnic of Local New York Socialist party, is to take place on Sunday, June 16.

Local Philadelphia. Events today in Philadelphia Socialist circle are as follows: 21st Ward—Open air meeting, 26th street and Lehigh avenue. Speaker, Samuel Clark.

NASSAU COUNTY, N. Y. A meeting of the County Committee of Nassau County was held at 593 Merrick road, Rockville Center, L. I., on May 25. Present, Comrades Ross, Skinner and Kohn, chairman, W. A. Ross.

BRISTOL CONN. Louis Leomis acted as chairman at the meeting of the Bristol Socialists, held Tuesday night. Organizer Hull reported successful meetings at Forestville and Bristol last week.

PARIS. The results of the municipal elections held in Paris and the secondary elections of May 13 had gratifying results for the Socialists.

MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEYS, COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Boston.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regenta, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

Tickets in advance, especially to prospective recruits, who cannot fail to be impressed by this gathering of comrades, all devoted to the principles of equality and brotherhood.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. 1st and 2d A. D.—157 Montague street. Regular business meeting.

Brownsville Protests Tonight. Under the auspices of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D., a mass meeting will be held this evening at Independence Hall, corner Osborne street and Pitkin avenue.

NEW JERSEY. Bridgeton. At the corner of Commerce and Laurel streets, Bridgeton, W. B. Killenbeck, State secretary of the Socialist party, was arrested by Patrolman Fred Barton on the charge of obstructing traffic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. "A Talk on Seven Important Topics" is the title of a lecture which Dr. William J. Robinson, editor of the Critic and Guide, will deliver this evening at the Harlem Liberal Alliance.

THE FORESTERS OF AMERICA, County of Kings, will hold a public demonstration at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Wiloughby and Myrtle avenues, on Saturday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY FRAHME Trussmaker. 1430 THIRD AVENUE, Cor. 84th & 85th St.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 123 E. 84th St., Tel. 2967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 23 East 100th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 249-L Harlem.

WE MUST HAVE A ONE CENT PAPER FOR THE CAMPAIGN

How the Birthday Fund is Growing. Socialists taking hold, and assuring Success. Pledges and Contributions received. The Thousand Dollar Mark Already Passed.

It takes Socialists some time to make up their minds on any important matter. They first have to be shown, and then they proceed to work the question out for themselves.

Previously acknowledged: Pledges \$540.12, Cash 409.12. Total pledges and cash \$949.24.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berman, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$100.00. C. S. C., Brooklyn, N. Y. 25.00. Mrs. E. J. B., Brooklyn, N. Y. 25.00.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday, at 212 1/2 East 124 St., Cor. 4th St., Manhattan, N. Y., 8 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Foresters of America, County of Kings, will hold a public demonstration at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Wiloughby and Myrtle avenues, on Saturday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

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DR. J. M. JAMES. 123 E. 84th St., Tel. 2967 Lenox.

NO NEWS OF ARMY BALLOON.

OMAHA, Neb., May 30.—Balloon No. 11, of the War Department, which ascended at Fort Omaha yesterday for a short flight, had not been reported tonight. The balloon was piloted by W. S. Asman, of St. Louis, and carried Lieuts. Karl Trucedell, C. A. Dravo, Alfred Bowen and D. R. Roscoe.

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

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions.

MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION. Local 310, American Federation of Musicians. Wm. J. Kerragood, President. Frank Evans, Secretary.

Classified Advertisements. SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Sick and Death Benefit Fund. 6. MORRISIANA—Society of Friends, 111 East Ave., New York.

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EVERY WOMAN. Haimovitz Bros. 87 WESTER STREET. 1270 FIVE AVENUE, F. W. CORREY BLDG.

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The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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For Three Months			
For One Month			

VOL. 5. FRIDAY, MAY 31. NO. 182.

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE

Every time that poor old John D. Rockefeller happens to be dragged out of seclusion into the limelight of the witness stand on some of the numerous "probes" and "investigations" by which he is supposed to be from time to time "regulated" he gets on the nerves of many of our journalistic contemporaries. No matter how the much abused old man conducts himself, he cannot please these captious critics. To them his very presence suggests contempt of court in some way or other. Here, for example, is an editorial extract from the New York Press on this exasperating subject:

Ordinary citizens are badgered and bulldozed when they resist the probe, but Mr. Rockefeller could pound the table with his fist, he could plead gigantic ignorance of his own affairs and with insolent humility pretend that the questions he could see coming ten minutes before they were framed found his poor brain in a bewildering muddle. This demeanor is possible only to a man of the wealth and power that Mr. Rockefeller possesses. Such impudence and immunity are possible to him because of that wealth and power, and for no other reason. The spectacle of the Rockefeller "inquisition" is one of those which make more recruits for Socialism than all the speeches Mr. Debs and Mr. Berger could deliver in a lifetime.

Now if that is so, why doesn't the Press suggest a line of behavior to John D. for such occasions that won't tend to make Socialists? John D. surely doesn't want to make them knowingly, by exhibiting a sample of personal "impudence," and if he is ignorant of the result of the exhibition, why should he not be informed? What is he to do?

When he gets mad and pounds the table the Press criticizes him; when he assumes a humble attitude the humility becomes all the more "insolent." He completely baffled Untermyer, says the Press, but if Attorney Wise had got after him, Rocky would have wilted at once. And yet the Press declares that so long as he has wealth and power he can be both impudent and immune, presumably no matter who examines him.

The Press to the contrary notwithstanding, the spectacle of John D. on the stand is not irritating nor even displeasing to Socialists. His conduct is absolutely natural under the circumstances, and infinitely more manly and courageous than that of his critics.

The Press declares that as long as Rockefeller has his wealth and the power that goes with it he can be as "impudent" as he pleases and get away with it. That is quite true, but if the Press wants to make the impudent display impossible, why doesn't it advocate the community taking that wealth away from him? It says that its possession is the only reason why he is impudent, and if that is so, the only way is to remove the cause of his impudence. Why doesn't it say so?

Simply because it is too cowardly and fearful to suggest such a procedure. That would be Socialism, and the Socialists are the only people logical and courageous enough to advocate it, though for much weightier reasons than the alleged impudence of John D.

Why should old John D. bother himself about such jackal criticism anyhow? Why should he exhibit fear of the mongrel cur that yelps at his heels when he knows that the cur is afraid to bite? Why should he take any more notice of it than now and then emitting a contemptuous "scat" at the vermin? Why shouldn't he be insolent to cowards who know exactly where his strength lies, who call public attention to it and yet are afraid to urge that he be deprived of it? Why shouldn't the spirit of mortal be proud when it surveys such a contemptible situation? Doesn't Rockefeller know only too well that if he were ten times as offensive and insulting he could not inspire sufficient resentment or courage in them to advocate laying even a finger on his sacred private property, though they know and say that "it is the only reason for his impudence and immunity"?

Good for old John D. May his impudence increase even if his tribe doesn't. He isn't a particularly heroic figure to us Socialists, but compared with his cowardly bourgeois critics of this stripe his impudence becomes dignity and he swells into colossal proportions, while they shrivel into the most contemptible insignificance.

NO UNION LABEL FOR THEM

Resistance to tyranny being a sacred duty and the Episcopal Church being a sacred institution with a well developed sense of duty in this respect there is nothing surprising in the fact that its diocesan convention in this State the other day sternly opposed the movement to place the union label on all its printed matter and ruled the resolution out of order.

The tyrant in question, or, rather, the representative of the tyrant, was one Dr. Jones, of Syracuse, whose congregation is, as the report says, "composed almost entirely of workmen," a rather unusual composition for a congregation in these days.

And doubtless because of this somewhat abnormal situation the "Call of the Carpenter" for the union label fell upon deaf ears. Why should the church permit itself to be influenced by the desires of workmen anyhow? Why should not the dog resent the tyranny of the tail when it tries to wag him? Especially the Episcopal dog, admission to whose kennel is strictly conditioned on the understanding that those who enter shall "order themselves lowly and reverently to their betters and do their duty in that station of life to which God has called them," and, furthermore, "submit themselves to all their teachers, spiritual pastors and masters."

Should J. P. Morgan, who we believe is a humble adherent of the Episcopal creed, so far forget himself as to attempt to impose his will upon a diocesan convention, he too would undoubtedly be turned down by his "spiritual pastors and masters." But J. P. never attempts any rough work of that kind. All his requests are couched in respectful terms and eminently reasonable. Never would he order such an abomination as the union label to be thrust upon such a godly assemblage, nor, indeed, would he tolerate any such action from others, for he too is a believer in resistance to tyrants of that particular type. So too are Kirby, Otis, Post, Parry and other worthy pillars of the church.

That institution has been unjustly charged with being "unfriendly to labor." It is vile, base and mendacious insinuation. The church has always been friendly to labor—that is, scab labor.

If the workmen of Dr. Jones' congregation don't like it, they can do as other working class sons of Belial have done—that is to say, boycott the church as a scab institution. Nothing can be gained by declaring that the church cannot serve God and Mammon. That might have been true in olden time, but not today, for thanks to modern improvements, the two have become one, and the task presents no difficulty whatever to the truly pious.

Of course, Christ was a workman, and on one or two occasions so far forgot himself as to drive the money changers out of the temple and lambaste the rich men, the scribes and the Pharisees, but he never presumed to force anything resembling a union label upon them. Such little outbreaks of temper as accusing them of denying long prayers for pretense, may perhaps be overlooked in view of the fact that he never organized a labor union or led a strike, and in any case the respectable people whom he verbally rebuked got square with him in the end for these displays of personal activity as an agitator.

This union label incident ought to have some tendency to enlighten the sheep and goats in the flock. The militant union men have always been the "goats" in such company.

Economic Organization of Women in Italy

The last Labor Union Congress at Padua passed unanimously a resolution favoring the economic and political organization of working women and universal suffrage for all adult persons. Since then the separate labor organizations have been engaged in preparing statistics as to the extent to which women are engaged in labor and the condition of the organization of women workers. According to the figures published, there are 62,543 working women organized on the economic side in Italy today, and they are thus distributed among the various provinces: Piedmont, 2,115; Lombardy, 9,709; Liguria, 414; Venetia, 2,069; Emilia, 29,765; Romagna, 12,077; Tuscany, 1,130; Latia, 1,130; Campania, 2,375; Sicily, 318.

Unfortunately there has been no exact classification between agricultural and industrial workers. It may, however, be stated of the 62,543 organized women, 34,496 are engaged in agriculture, 14,842 in industry, but it cannot be definitely stated of the remainder whether they belong in the agricultural or industrial service. As unfortunately is often the case in Italy, not all of the organizations answered the questions asked, nine replied that no women at all were included. Forty-six organizations in all furnished figures for the statistics.

The women constitute 12.88 per cent of all the economically organized workers. Comrade Rigola, general secretary of labor unions, emphasized the fact that while the number of women organized into unions is not great, yet the figures are significant when it is remembered that even in the mutual benefit societies the women are poorly represented and form hardly 20 per cent of the membership. The fault does not lie with the women, says Rigola, but with their lords and masters, even in the case of men who are themselves organized but do not do their plain duty in inducing the companions of their labor and their sufferings to join the organizations. It may be that the total figures given really underestimate the number of organized working women in Italy, for there are unions and associations the members of which are not affiliated with the central organization, but the recent statistics compiled dealt only with the labor union organizations which are based upon the class struggle.

As a means of the figures stated are, yet the proletariat of Italy would be in a better position if the class consciousness of the organized working women corresponded in strength even to these figures. Unfortunately this is not so. It is not to be wondered at because the greater number of the proletarian women are illiterate and understand nothing of the composition of society. This regrettable condition of things was revealed most plainly during the present capitalist war of aggression. The women as a mass have failed to oppose the war. Not even the sacrifice of their own flesh and blood, to say nothing of the barbarity of the wholesale murders, has awakened more than a few of the women of the working class. The number is still small of those who have gained a consciousness of their duties as mothers and militant proletarians. It is to be hoped that the Socialist journal for women which began publication on January 1 may succeed in solving the great and urgent problem of enlightening the women of the proletariat. But there are so many, many difficulties to be overcome before the journal can be placed in the hands of the very women and girls who most need enlightenment. It has been long since the fate of the possessing class toward the proletarians and the working class has been so openly and plainly expressed as recently. Although the result of this has been to aid in the strengthening of the party as a whole, yet at the same time it has had the effect of making anxious and indifferent souls more inaccessible to our agitation. What bitter sarcasm it is! Old mothers and grandmothers, worn out by labor and deprivation, have read to them the bloodthirsty bourgeois sheets and drunk in eagerly words directed almost every one of them against the interests of the exploited. To these points of the poor cut off by every circumstance from the advantages and benefits of civilization, out distressed and scorned of their fatherland, there is constantly being preached the doctrine that they must be proud of the greatness and fame of their country and of the "civilization" which costs the lives of their sons. They are implored to hate bitterly the Turks whom they have never seen and of whose very existence they were formerly ignorant, and to bend all their desires and their prayers for the destruction of their "enemies," not for the preservation of their sons and relations. Thus does the ruling class of Italy lie to the working women! Emancipating Socialism alone is capable of enlightening them and of freeing them from their chains—Angelica Balabanoff, in Die Gleichheit.

CLEVER FAT MEN.

It is frequently averred that fat is deadening to the brain, and consequently a foe to intellectual activity. But is this so? Some of the greatest men the world has ever known were plump even to obesity. Napoleon was decidedly embonpoint. Dr. Johnson was really even to flabbiness. So was his biographical shadow, Boswell. Balzac, the great French novelist, was so stout that it was a day's exercise to walk around him, and he was encircled with handkerchiefs as if he were a hoghead. Rossini, the composer, was a regular Jumbo, since for six years he never saw his knees.

Julius Jawn, the prince of critics, broke every sofa he ever sat down upon. Lablache, the great singer, was charged three times when he traveled. Dumas pere was stout, and Saint-Beuve carried the stomach of a Falstaff, as Renan does now. Eugene Sue had such aversion to his growing corpulence, that he drank vinegar to keep it down, and yet he wrote "The Wandering Jew."

A man is not necessarily fat-titted because he has a boundless stomach.

no business there, and if the decision of this diocesan convention helps him to recognize the fact, so much the better for him. Thousands of working class "goats" have already left the fold for the more refreshing Socialist pastures outside where the union label is not regarded as an emblem of tyranny and oppression. It is by the privileged rams of the little flocks in the church inclosure who monopolize the grazing under the pretense that it is a gift to them from the Deity. Besides, the exodus of goats has a most stimulating effect on the intellect of the sheep who in evolving conditions find

Our Pernicious Peace Societies

By D. EDWIN R. BOWERS.

I am in receipt of a letter from a friend—a man who has read widely and thought deeply—who voices a sentiment which I have long entertained. And that is, that our so-called peace societies are, to a certain extent, responsible for the perpetuation of warfare.

The well meant efforts (to give them credit to which they may not be morally entitled) to "civilize" warfare, is the one piece of hair brained foolishness which has made it possible to continue this wholesale murder—without scaring the murderers. My friend says, "Your article on the 'Dirigible Balloon and Bomb Warfare' has been read with interest. It is a grotesquely funny thing that nations set out to kill one another and a peace society prescribes to them just how they may do it.

Dum-dum and explosive bullets, chain shot, etc., are forbidden. Now, that is illogical, for when we are out to exterminate we ought to be permitted to do it in the quickest and most effective way possible, and if a peace society can prohibit these things, then why not prohibit bursting shells, grape shot, the Maxim and Gatling guns—and then go a step farther to prohibit bullets of all descriptions.

"Later they could include edged weapons of every kind. Either combatants should be entirely untrammelled as to how they shall slaughter one another, or if they admit a peace society's right to prohibit some method of butchery, then why not prohibit all?"

This is pertinent and to the point. If this sort of kings is to be continued indefinitely, it is absolutely necessary that the official apologists for the game meet every so often, and lay down rules which permit its continuance along lines which afford the drought heroes—filled brimful of cheap "patriotism"—some assurance that they have a reasonable chance of returning with the usual complement of head, trunk and limbs.

Warfare was made as exterminatingly effective as just now possible with all the devices ingeniously which our modern methods entail, none but a crack-brained idiot would venture to do otherwise.

Even Oro Vocifero himself—who gleefully shoots a poor, Spanish conscript in the back, and then boasts of his cowardice—would prefer a military occupation far from the deadly strife—as Colonel Bryan did. This enthusiastic warrior was made "colonel" of a load of hay, or a sutler's camp, or something—and when it was proposed to move the hay and the "colonel" to the front, the warlike Achilles fled sulking to his tent.

But, in all seriousness, gentlemen of the peace societies, when next you meet—if you are really and truly in earnest in your endeavors to suppress warfare between nations of sufficient intelligence to settle their disputes in an intelligent way—agitate in favor of encouraging the liberal and universal use of chain shot, cannister, shrapnel, dum-dum bullets, poisoned, tipped, edged weapons and polluted water supply.

Encourage the dirigibles in delivering their awful messages of death and destruction. While the old, foolish soldiers are at the front, invite the enemies' aeroplanes to run inland and blow up the non-combatants, and strew the dismembered limbs of women and children to fester in the deserted cities. Blow the hurrying ambulances and their trained life savers into a disgusting homogeneity.

Lay the finger of silence on the white lips of peace. Conspire to feed the enemy with canned stuff, of a character similar to that which our own heroes' wax fat upon, thereby exhibiting justifiable impartiality.

We have no hesitation in putting to the sword women, children and the aged when they happen to be Turks, Arabs, negroes or Indians. Extend this courtesy to all. Why be fastidious because the skins worn by our enemy's dependents happen to be the same color as our own?

But best of all, gentlemen of the peace societies, efface yourselves, and let the fanged dogs of war have unrestricted freedom to rend and tear to their brute hearts' content.

It will accomplish more in bringing warfare to an end than 10,000 years of psalm singing, praying, petitioning and pining. Try it and see.

Red Button Raised Hell

By HENRY M. TICHENOR, in National Riposte.

The Devil sat in his brimstone room in a cozy corner of hell, and grinned at the way he'd ran the earth since Adam and Eve both fell. He owned the rulers and owned the courts, he owned the churches and schools; he owned the scribes and he owned the press and all the rest of the tools. He had stoned the prophets and killed the Christ and buried the truths they told, and had finished instead a phony faith and a god that was built of gold. He had collared every old thing to sight, from who-laid-the-chunk to the throne, and was bossing' the job in his devilish style and bossin' it all alone. "It's a cinch I have," the devil quoth, as he scratched himself on the chin, when a great sulphur blow on his tail and a scared-looking imp stepped in. "What's the matter now?" the devil croaked as he swatted a monster bat—and the imp handed over a button of red—"Your majesty, look at that!" The devil gazed on the crimson badge and the hands that clasped on it, and he knew in a jiffy what it meant and it threw him into a fit. "Turn, every demon boss!" he shrieked. "Fitch this at any damned cost!" To earth, ye heads! If the Socialist win, we're gone and hell is lost!"

They Are Not Organized and at Work

By CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

Watching and overlooking. Watching the goal, overlooking the road. Eyes for the object, blind to the road, stumbling upon the highway, blundering into pitfalls, struggling in the ditches, missing the stepping stones, sightless to dangers.

Dreams of where he wants to be, a mental paralytic about the route; he is mired on the way without knowing the way—without knowing there is a way he sleep-walks upon it. The way is under his feet and he has no wings. If he had wings, the place where he wants to light is only a place, and if he lighted in it there would be only himself and a place because the nest is yet to be built.

The dreamer who wants to annihilate space, live an hour in a minute, measure a mile with an inch, to be here and there at the same time, to make hot cold, to make high low, to make in out, to make up down.

He wants to dream of the Co-operative Commonwealth and then wake up in it. "Capture the power of government"—but why?

Why—why, to bring about the Co-operative Commonwealth.

With eyes like a gimlet buried in a hole arched by his eyebrows, shadowed by a forehead with wrinkles that form with muscles that are strained, he looks overland without seeing the land.

"Bring"—bring what? Why, bring the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"Bring"—that don't sound like bridging a space or jumping a chasm.

If the Co-operative Commonwealth is to be "brought," then there is distance to be traveled, something to be "brought," things to be done, "powers" to be "captured."

One gang—two gangs. One gang to ride, another to be ridden; one gang to dream, another to live; one gang to talk, another to work; one gang to complain, another to construct; one gang to hope, another to help; one gang to pay, another to prate; one gang to know, another to "knock"; one gang to disintegrate, another to legislate.

The fellow who does not know how wonders if anybody else does; the fellow who does not see the point wonders if there is a point; the fellow who does not understand politics wants to ignore it; the fellow who does not understand legislation wants to neglect it. He is a philosopher without a philosophy. He wants to argue without an argument. He wants to write, but has no thoughts—truly a man without a country, a politician without a party, a lost pilgrim in the desert of indecision, misinformation, mal-conformation, distrust and discouragement.

He is the optimistic pessimist, who believes in a miraculous dawn-time, who believes every constructive effort tears down, who does not comprehend how to build up.

Boy Scouts—Military?

By TERENCE VINCENT.

The maze of assertions and denials regarding the Boy Scout Movement has baffled some of us, and in order to get the matter cleared up, we have gone to headquarters for "exact information."

Following are statements sent to the writer, evidently with a view to imparting information. If the reader can go through them and come out with the feeling that all is now clear and simple regarding this much vexed question he will do well.

The following is from Baden Powell's office, London: "In reply to your letter, Sir Baden Powell asks me to say that we do not train scouts in any military duties, nor do we concern ourselves in any way with strikes."

Here again we have a statement from James M. West, executive secretary of the Boy Scouts of America:

"1. The Boy Scouts of America is not a military organization of the Boy Scouts of America is only of value to the future United States Army in so far as the training which receive would prepare them to be strong, healthy men, who know how to take care of themselves under all circumstances.

"2. The scouts have never been and never will be trained in the breaking of strikes. That is the business of the police and militia."

And this was prepared by the general staff and sent to me by Major General Wood, chief of staff, War Department, U. S. A.

"There is no doubt that a boy who makes a good scout will make a good soldier. There is no doubt, also, that were rifle practice added to the requirements the first class scouts would have most of the training necessary for soldiers in the ranks, and should they have absorbed thoroughly the ideals of honesty, courage, loyalty and patriotism, a company recruited from their ranks need fear comparison with no organization ever mastered into the service of the United States."

Comrade, is your boy going to be a bullet stepper? It is a patriotic pleasure.

SOME AGED FISH.

It is not generally known that there is hardly any limit to the age of a fish. Professor Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, is the authority for the statement that there is authentic evidence to show that carp have attained an age of 200 years. Professor Baird also says that there is a tradition that within fifty years a pike was living in Russia whose age dated back to the fifteenth century. "There is nothing," he says, "to prevent a fish from living almost indefinitely, and it has a period of maturity."

"There are gold fish in Washington that have belonged to one family for over fifty years. They do not appear to be much larger than when they were originally placed in the aquarium, and are every bit as lively as they were when young. There are so many fish stories in circulation that the ordinary reader has almost made up his mind that fish and truth do not get together."

The Battle of Brooklyn

By GEORGE M. HAMILTON.

In these days when peace societies are flourishing and peace treaties are signed every other day, it is interesting to read announcements as the following:

The board of trustees and the council of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences have authorized the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) to such citizen of the United States as shall write a poem on the Battle of Brooklyn that shall be deemed worthy of the theme and shall be the best poem that is offered to the institute on that subject on or before October 1, 1912.

No doubt the above named board of trustees and council have very good intentions. Their motive is probably to bring out some bit of so-called literature to commemorate the event when General Howe and 20,000 Britishers came over from Staten Island one warm day in August, 1776, and called on General Sullivan and General Putnam, who were then stopping in Brooklyn, the latter being stationed in the historic section known as Brooklyn Heights. General Sullivan and 1,000 of his men were forcefully entertained and forcibly detained by Mr. Howe in Prospect Park, which was then a part of "Long Island." General Putnam was more fortunate in some ways and he remained all day on the Heights without and serious danger. It is said that General Howe had learned a severe lesson at Bunker Hill and he was still shy of any sort of a height.

Whatever the motive and however much the patriotic (?) trustees of B. I. may wish to immortalize in verse, the battle which was so closely associated with Brooklyn's early history, one cannot but feel that somehow the project is out of harmony with the thought and feeling of this era of peace. To every true humanitarian war will arise at once. "Why couldn't they have chosen a subject worth while?"

Martial poems are out of date. The men and women whose poems would bear the marks of vital thought and emotion are the very ones who see behind the scenes of glory and the clamour of arms and perceive clearly the blood, the sorrow, the waste and the ruin. They do not find a mood that encourages that sort of poetic expression. War is a theme of the past and for barbaric stages of civilization.

If one of these poets of clear perception should venture to write a poem portraying the true and brutal facts of the Battle of Brooklyn, the horrors of the unequal fight, and strained tension of men watching in the trenches along the Heights, the sickening dread of death poured upon them by the enemy, the terror of the people waiting in uncertainty across the river in Manhattan and the many tragedies of war, his poem would be quickly ruled out of the contest as not having one of the essential qualities of literary art. It wouldn't appeal to the healthy emotions. Painful emotions, such as disgust, contempt, anger and the like are never the proper object of literary appeal. That's what the professors of literature say.

Even if a really meritorious poem on the subject were written it would fail to interest those who are most sincerely patriotic. In place of the old ideal, "It is blessed to die for one's country," has come a new spirit with equally heroic and far more sensible battle cry, "It is blessed to live for humanity." To the militant spirit of 1812, the Battle of Brooklyn would not appeal.

Moreover, the majority of patriotic Brooklynites, especially those who follow the red flag and torch of liberty, are more interested in the present battles of Brooklyn than in the one of '76. You don't have to go far from the busy slopes of Prospect Park, where the pretty little sign boards mark the "American line of defense, the British line of attack," etc., to come face to face with battles just as grim and disastrous. They are the battles of life and for life. They are not peculiar to Brooklyn, but are being fought in every industrial center in the world. These are the battles that engage the thought of all true patriots. Could not the Brooklyn Institute apply its funds toward securing a more perfect knowledge of the conditions in its own city and spreading that knowledge among the citizens of that borough?

Socialism in China

From Japan Weekly Chronicle.

So it appears Dr. Sun Yat Sen is a Socialist, and hopes to see China become a Socialist-republic one of these days. This at least was what he told a China Press reporter in the course of a recent interview. "We want the capital without the capitalists' power. All industrial enterprises will be started with private funds and after a period of years will be turned over to the government. Laws will be framed in accordance with this plan." Foreigners in Japan will be interested in the following question and answer:

"Will foreigners be invited to participate with Chinese in the organization of a mercantile marine or will foreign capital be employed separately?" Sun Yat Sen was asked. He replied: "They may form joint companies. They will be organized for a fixed period of thirty years or longer, after which they will be taken over by the republican government. China is going to be the first to adopt Socialism. Are you interested in that? My life's work has been the revolution, now it is social reform. All industries as well as railroads, will be started by private capital and after a certain number of years will come into the possession of the public. We want the capital, but we don't want the money power. Liberal taxes will be offered to attract investment and corporation laws will be framed under which the status of the corporation will be greatly changed."

Incidentally it is interesting to know that the Chinese have won the Nobel prize for peace. The prize was awarded to the Chinese for their work in the anti-war movement.

Second—As a settlement of the anti-war slavery bill, the government has agreed to a new distribution of the national debt. Third—The transfer of the anti-war cooperative societies of the United States to the Chinese government.

There are many other things that are going on in China. The Chinese are very interested in the anti-war movement. They are very interested in the anti-war movement. They are very interested in the anti-war movement.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CO-OPERATION AND TRADE

Editor of The Call: In your issue of May 24 Co-operation and Trade pleads the cause of co-operation and in today's Call our visitor, George D. Hervey, points out the calamity of the world in facing by the capitalist movement and the bourgeoisie capitalists. Here are two quotations from the development of society by the capitalists, although both agree, it seems to me that if Socialism should come today it would be a relief, as conditions are not the change. Every sincere student agrees with both men in this. But what is wanted? Professor Hervey says that the Socialist movement is to rise to the occasion—whatever means. What is expected of the Socialist movement? Getting more of course, but is this all?

In Germany, where we have seen large following, Socialism is not a realization than in Italy or Russia, where our proportion is very small. It is this peculiar paradox in keeping a great many people in the movement. Almost any speaker is keeping away from the information from capitalistic into the manner of production, and that dare to tackle that job do such a general way that it does not lighten the audience. To state that we are getting more and more perfect, the party vote is getting bigger, does not mean that we are growing into actual Socialist form of production distribution.

Some months ago Haywood tried to explain it in his Cooper Union speech, will simply lock the capitalist out, was his conclusion after he had upon the different means suggested propagated by others. According to we would simply stay at work and let the capitalist, although we would be passed upon as unsatisfactory. It is otherwise, I would like to know.

But regardless of this, it is the Socialist manner of production distribution is so entirely different from the capitalistic that only a change of a majority in State and Government. Take the matter of Socialism present even in this highly developed state 85 per cent of the goods are distributed by the small retailer and 15 per cent by the department direct-to-the-public manufacturer.

Then we have millions of men at work at absolutely unproductive labor, sign painters, advertisement writers, agents, lithographers, illustrators, commercial printers and lots of others. They all have to go and be trained into makers of shoes, clothes, farm products. All of a sudden, take about 100,000 insurance salesmen and let them be trained to make hats and houses tomorrow.

We all know it is not, and we start right in preparing ourselves for actual work to be done for human benefit. We should pay attention to co-operation.

England seems to me the nearest to Socialism on account of its movement and chain stores. The thing to do, as far as I can see, is to party, as soon as they have the labor in politics in England, to declare labor for wages illegal (simply further in the slavery question), to chain stores and the source of the chain store in the cooperative of the now, and make these cooperative manufacturing basis of the goods upon which we built.

By doing this our ideal Socialist society as yet created, but manufacturing consumption goes on, regulated by non-vote organization and a people establishing the new order of the world. In this way the Socialist is so easy and so attainable. It is a marvel it has not been propagated.

After the establishment of a military of satisfying humanity's wants, we start in building factories for the Co-operative Commonwealth. All the time we have long the need of accumulating gold and creating upon which we built.

There is very much said about ideal action, direct action, and many other things pertaining to our betterment. For the writer all these things are an absolute necessity. Political action is a splendid tool. It tends to a concerted attack on capitalism and leaves no doubt as to the progress of our ideas. But in it is not sufficient.

The I. W. W. fight—our life is killing capitalism. It is a capitalistic country, giving it the time to learn the only thing that is to be done. The same is true of our country. At the same time itself it is doing nothing to establish the new order of things—it is not capitalism, but not co-operation.

The cooperative movement is due to Socialism. It tends to be without capitalism, to create and distribute them. It creates in England a splendid socialist action and is busy to make the nation international.

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