

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

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

No. 158.

# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1912.

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

WEATHER: PROBABLY FAIR.

Price Two Cents.

## POLICE KILL YOUTH; SHOOT FIVE WOMEN

### Dragged Through Streets in 'Protecting' Strikebreakers.

### SCABS INSULTING Strikers' Wives Urged Non-union Laborers Not to Take Away Husbands' Jobs.

### BLUECOATS ARE BLAMED

### Police and Italian Consul Accuse Police of Using Revolvers Without Provocation.

Newark police tactics in their treatment of workers who are out on strike for living conditions had a telling effect when a boy was killed and five women were shot, at Orange and South streets, Newark, yesterday. Two of them are in a serious condition in the City Hospital. Many were injured. Some were taken to the City Hospital and others were taken home by their friends.

Patrolmen Wildman and Hohen arrived and ordered the women to disperse. Mrs. Marino did not move fast enough to suit the cops, according to those who saw the occurrence.

### Scab Club Crowd.

Some one sent a call for the reserves and when they arrived they rushed into the crowd, swinging their clubs to the right and left. Some one shot. Patrolman Wildman and the reserves drew their pistols and fired a fusillade into the crowd and applied their night sticks most brutally.

When the crowd dispersed there were several men and women lying on the street. They were taken to the City Hospital in police private automobiles.

Albert Faulk, 17-year-old boy, was on his way to the new Central High school, when he witnessed the clash and was shot. He died later at the City Hospital.

Philomena D'Auria, a pregnant woman, of 22 Aqueduct alley, was shot in the stomach, and is expected to die. Corchina Carmina, of 119 Canal street, shot in the right side; James Carrara, of 130 Chappel street, shot in the back; Joseph F. Kabis, of 329 South Orange avenue, shot through the right shoulder; Joseph Penabotto, of a Drift street, cut on head; Joseph Vignone, 14 years old, of 78 Nassau street, injured in the right leg, by the police patrol; John Neben, a patrolman, over the right eye, was shot home.

Miss Innocent Bystander.

Mrs. D'Auria was an innocent bystander, said Pastor Coltrati. "She went out to look for her boy and she thought he had gone over to the school. She looked for him there and she shot."

Inspector Coltrati and Consul Magnani investigated that they had investigated the shooting and had witnesses to the fact that the police had been the aggressors. They insisted that the police had used their revolvers without any provocation.

The pastor stated that he was certain that none of the women or men had weapons about them and that no one else but the police shot. "Not one of the thirty-odd women who were arrested was found to have a weapon in his possession."

Inspector Magnani and Coltrati called Mayor Naumling and demanded an investigation of the shooting. The police charged the police with responsibility for the brutal proceeding.

The Mayor and Police Corbett was summoned by the Mayor and was asked for a report of the shooting. The Mayor declared that an investigation was already under way.

The workers have been out on strike since May 8. They demand a four day and twenty-five cent hour. Before the walkout they were compelled to work from twelve hours a day and only received from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

## WORKERS KILLED AT THEIR TASKS

### Capitalist Industry Claims Its Usual Daily Toll of Toilers' Lives.

As is usual every day, many workers met sudden death in accidents while at their work yesterday. Up to a late hour last night, as far as known, no capitalists were killed by the dangerous incident to coupon clipping.

John Geiso, 29 years old, a foreman in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed at 9 o'clock in the morning as he was walking on the track near the West Farms station on the Harlem River branch. The body was taken to the Fordham morgue. Geiso lived at 1720 Eastchester avenue, the Bronx.

Thomas Murray, a watchman employed at Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West 64th street, was killed by a fall through the elevator shaft at that place. According to Patrolman Rooney, Murray gave the orders which resulted in his death.

Henry Arthens, another watchman, was in the cellar when he heard Murray scream that his left foot was crushed between the elevator and the fourth floor.

"Pull the rope," Arthens said. Murray shouted, "That will release me." Arthens pulled the cable of the elevator, a large lift for horses and carriages, and a second later Murray's body plunged through the shaft and landed in the cellar. Murray died on the way to Flower Hospital.

Matthew Doctor, a trolley car conductor, 23 years old, of 386 Washington avenue, Newark, N. J., was stepping from his car at Washington and Grafton avenues, when he was struck by an automobile owned by Isadore Friedman, of Paterson street, Paterson, and driven by the owner's 16-year-old brother, Samuel I. Friedman. Doctor died later in the City Hospital. The boy was held.

## COMMUTE SENTENCE OF CONDEMNED WOMAN

### BOSTON, June 5.—Mrs. Lena Cusumano will not have to die in the electric chair. After a three hours session today the Governor's Executive Council voted for commutation of sentence for the woman.

With Harry Marshall or Enrico Mascioli she had been sentenced to death for the murder of her husband, Frank Cusumano.

If Mrs. Cusumano had not obtained the council's reprieve today she would have been the first woman in Massachusetts to die in the chair and the first for 134 years to have paid the death penalty in this State.

## SILVERSMITHS STILL OUT.

### United Hebrew Trades Issue Appeal For Financial Aid For Strikers.

The strike of the silver workers, who have been out against H. Trummel, 143 Baxter street for the past few weeks continued yesterday with no breaks in the ranks of the strikers. The strikers stated yesterday that the shop is badly crippled and that the firm is unable to run the plant with the few scabs they have secured through scab employment agencies.

The United Hebrew Trades has issued credentials to the striking silversmiths to collect funds among the unions affiliated with them. The Hebrew Trades calls upon all its affiliated unions to donate as much as possible for the strikers and forward the donations to 181 Clinton street. Ben Gross, financial secretary of the union, said last night that with the aid of the Hebrew Trades the workers are assured of winning their just demands.

## AGED WOMAN WRITER DEAD.

### CHICAGO, June 5.—Mrs. Sarah G. Paoli, a contributor to eastern periodicals and newspapers and at one time well known in America and European literary and musical circles, died today, aged 91 years. She was born in New York.

## HORRID INSULT TO KING.

### BRUSSELS, June 6.—A ten cent stamp which was recently issued will be withdrawn, as it depicts the King with an undoubted equal. Philatelists have been rushing to obtain specimens of the stamp.

## EVERYBODY'S DOING IT: WHAT?

Buying suits and coats. But for real values you must travel to John Mars, the clothes, of 471 Broadway, Brooklyn. So it is all up to you, Mr. Call Reader.—Adv.

## ORDER NEW TRIAL IN OLESON'S CASE

### Taft and Wickersham Take Action on Disfranchisement of Socialist.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham today ordered federal officials at Seattle to grant a new trial to Leonard Oleson, whose citizenship papers were canceled by Federal Judge Hanford, at Seattle, because Oleson was a Socialist.

Representative Victor L. Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, today prepared an impeachment indictment against Hanford, for presentation in the House tomorrow.

Berger was cloistered with the President for an hour and later said that both Taft and the Attorney General absolutely repudiated Hanford's ruling and will furnish all papers in the government's possession in connection with the Hanford case for any investigation of the matter by the House.

That Oleson had been done "gross injustice" was stated by Attorney General Wickersham in a letter today received by Berger.

"I have instructed the United States Attorney," he wrote, "to facilitate in every way within his power the opening of the case and the securing of a new trial, or, failing that, of an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals."

"I have further notified the United States Attorney that upon the facts stated by Judge Hanford in his decision the department was of the opinion that a gross injustice had been done to Mr. Oleson in canceling his certificate of naturalization."

After you left here yesterday, I found upon investigation that the department had already caused inquiries to be made into the case, and found that the proceeding was initiated at the instance of one of the local officials at Seattle of the Department of Commerce and Labor and brought by the District Attorney without previous communication with this department.

Today Berger prepared a resolution and specific charges against Judge Hanford to offer in the House tomorrow. The specifications of alleged misconduct against Hanford include the Oleson decision and other indictments which Berger refused today to disclose.

## CONEY ISLAND VISITED BY ANOTHER BLAZE

Every fire company south of Prospect Park and Flatbush was called out yesterday when a blaze threatened to spread to the Brighton Beach Hotel, the Parkway Baths, and all the connecting boardwalk with its one-story buildings, crowded with concessions and games.

It was the first big fire of the present season at Coney Island, and broke out in one of the seven buildings fronting the boardwalk running from Brighton Beach to Ocean Parkway. A strong wind drove the fire eastward, and although the flames were extinguished in an hour, four buildings were destroyed and the fire came near consuming a hotel. The cause of the fire, as with most of those at Coney Island, is unknown. The total loss is about \$15,000.

## HIT BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

### Was Trying to Save Straw Hat When Injured.

John Mitchell, a carpenter, living in Tremont avenue, the Bronx, was struck by a southbound Third avenue train at the Bronx Park station yesterday. He was sent to the Fordham Hospital suffering from a skull fracture.

Mitchell was standing on the platform when his straw hat flew off and fell in the "L" tracks. He leaped over an effort to get the hat, when a northbound train came along. The motorman applied his brakes, but before he could bring the train to a standstill the forward car struck Mitchell, throwing him onto the platform.

## MARTYR TO DREAD DISEASE.

### MILAN, June 6.—Professor Lanfranchi, of the University of Parma, who has been experimenting for four years on animals seeking a cure for the sleeping sickness, has fallen a victim to the disease. He has been taken to the Pasteur Institute in a serious condition.

## FIVE LIVES LOST IN FIRE.

### LYNCHBURG, Va., June 5.—Five persons were burned to death at Forest, near here, today when fire destroyed the residence of Morris Turner. Two daughters of Turner and three of his grandchildren lost their lives.

## PARTY MEETING TONIGHT.

A meeting of Local New York of the Socialist party, to hear the report of the delegates to the national convention, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street. All members are urged to attend. Party cards will have to be shown at the door.

## SEVEN SOCIALIST SPEAKERS ARRESTED

### Police of Guttenburg, N. J., Are Attempting to Suppress Free Speech.

A fight for free speech was launched at Guttenburg, N. J., last night when seven Socialist speakers were arrested for attempting to hold an open air meeting. The speakers were later taken to the Police Court, where they were held \$5 each, while the chairman of the meeting was fined \$10.

The meeting was arranged by the Socialist local of Guttenburg to maintain the right of holding a meeting without notifying the authorities and to deny a permit. The Mayor of the town, for whom the speakers arrived at 24th street and Park avenue, where the meeting was to be held, they found a number of uniformed and plain clothes cops on the corner. E. Seltzer, chairman, opened the meeting with a short address, explaining why the Socialist party was fighting for the right to hold street meetings. He then introduced James M. Reilly.

When Reilly mounted the platform he was grabbed by a cop who extended to him an invitation to come to the police station. Harry Edgerton then mounted the soap box and was pushed off by a cop, while E. Harrison Mead and Charles Ufert met with the same fate. When brought to the police station the Mayor appeared as the prosecutor and he quoted a clipping from the Volkszeitung which he said was "insidious." The audience enjoyed some fun at the expense of the Mayor and Reilly, who is an Irishman, but, mated the clipping and nailed the lie of the Mayor.

The Recorder then said the Socialists had no right to hold open air meetings and fined the chairman, who is a Guttenburg citizen, \$10 and fined the speakers \$5 each, which was paid under protest. Notice of appeal was immediately filed against Hanford and the Socialist party is determined to fight for the right of free speech.

After the speakers paid their fines they went to Progress Hall, on 25th street, where an enthusiastic meeting was held and addresses made by the arrested speakers. The audience pledged support to the free speech fight, and they were all of the opinion that the right of free speech must prevail in Guttenburg.

The Guttenburg Socialists declared last night that the arrests are an evidence of the combination of the authorities and the political heilers to stop the party from holding meetings, and they said more meetings would be held and a test made whether the Mayor has a right to violate the right guaranteed by the Constitution.

## BRANDT AGAIN SERVING THIRTY YEAR SENTENCE

### ALBANY, June 5.—Fouke E. Brandt, former valet for Mortimer L. Schiff, resumed his thirty-year sentence in Clinton Prison this morning. He was put to work in the office of the Superintendent of Industries.

Under the law passed in 1910, which provides that a first-term convict with definite sentence shall be eligible for parole at the conclusion of half of his sentence, Brandt will be eligible in April, 1922, otherwise his sentence will expire in June, 1925.

## AUTHORESS ELECTED TO DIET.

### Bohemian Authorities Worried Because There Is No Precedent.

PRAGUE, June 5.—Frau Kuneticki, the authoress, today was declared elected to the Bohemian Diet from the District of Jungbunzlau, being the first suffragist ever elected to office in this country.

The national authorities questioned the legality of Frau Kuneticki's election, saying that it was unprecedented.

## U. S. MARINES LAND ON CUBAN TERRITORY

### Four Battleships Rush to Island to Protect "Our" Property.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—With the sending of 450 United States marines into Cuban territory early this morning, followed this afternoon by the order for four battleships of the Atlantic fleet, carrying 1,000 marines, to proceed at once to Guantanamo, the Cuban situation today advanced one step further toward a third American intervention.

The moves made today were accompanied by and in response to most alarming reports of conditions in Cuba. All information received in Washington today from numerous sources realized fears previously entertained of the progress of the negro uprising. Depredations on American property by the rebels are increasing and Americans in Cuba are now demanding that the United States afford that protection to American "interests" which the Cuban Government has failed to provide.

The administration is still claimed to be opposed to intervention in Cuba in any form whatsoever, despite the vigorous measures taken today. The 450 marines now on Cuban soil in the Guantanamo district, under command of Colonel Lucas, are to be used at present only as guards for American sugar estates and other American properties. There is tonight no intention of using the 1,000 additional marines which will be in Guantanamo within the next twenty-four hours for any other purpose. Reports that the American forces are to take part in the pursuit of and attack upon the negroes are false. This work is to be left to the Cuban soldiery.

Managers of the large American, British, French and Spanish sugar estates in the Guantanamo district have asked the Cuban Government to detail guards of 100 regular soldiers to each of their mills and fifty soldiers for each of their cane fields. President Gomez has replied that this is impossible, as it would require the besting up of more than 1,200 of his best men on guard duty, leaving him too small a force for an aggressive campaign against the negroes in the field.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 5.—In response to hurry orders from Washington to battleships Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota and Mississippi, comprising the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, have left Key West for Cuban waters. Rear Admiral R. V. Usher, flying his flag on the Minnesota, is in command of the squadron. The orders from Washington were received about noon and in a short while afterwards the four battleships put to sea. Nothing was given out as to the exact destination of the squadron, but it is stated that it will first touch at Guantanamo.

A wireless message received this afternoon stated that the collier Mars had been pulled off the reef on the Bahama banks through the efforts of the battleship Nebraska and two government tugs. The Mars is said to be uninjured. She will reach here tomorrow.

## WOULD HAVE FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION

### WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Mexican federal commander, General Huerta, has driven the rebels out of Mexico City, who represent the anti-Madero faction in the Mexican revolutionary body. These men are trying to see what terms they can arrange with Orozco for the end of the revolution if they can unseat Madero by legal methods.

Orozco has been advised that the 3,000 rebels he dispatched to capture a Mexican West Coast port, with a view to using it to import arms and munitions, has reached a point not far from Guaymas, Sonora, and it is believed Guaymas is to be the point of attack. This curbs the Orozco activity to a state where the rebels were beginning to believe they had restored order.

JUAREZ, Mex., June 6.—Jose Quintana, brother of the chauffeur of Alberto Madero, uncle of the Mexican President, was arrested in Juarez this afternoon as a Maderista spy. Cruz Ortiz, an American citizen, who was arrested in Juarez yesterday, has been sent to Chihuahua for trial as a spy, despite protests to the rebels by American Consul T. D. Edwards and El Paso officials.

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## 3,500 HOTEL WORKERS JAM CARNEGIE HALL

### PROZCO CONFERRING WITH CONGRESSMEN

### Hopes to Unseat Madero by Legal Methods and End Rebellion.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, June 5.—The rebels are losing no time in taking advantage of the temporary retirement of the federal army toward the south and a large number of men are again being sent from Chihuahua and Sabinas, where they have been congregating since their repulse at Reilano by the federals.

Today General Orozco dispatched a big force to Santa Rosalia, from which point Gen. Antonio Rojas drove back the federal advance guard. The rebels returning south are all surprisingly well equipped with ammunition. It is known that the ammunition supply had run low, but the rebels claim to have secured another large supply. Each train arriving from Juarez is bringing much ammunition and the rebels claim to have "a house full" at the border post.

Another detachment of the Juarez rebel garrison was sent south today to Campa Grande to take the field against the federals, who yesterday captured San Buenaventura. Another rebel force has been sent from west of Chihuahua to the vicinity of Casas Grande to meet the force collecting in Sonora under Governor Maytorena. Giuseppe Garibaldi, who was rejected by the federals as their commander on this expedition, is now organizing a command of American Mexicans in an endeavor to retake Juarez, the rebels learn.

General Orozco has been in conference here throughout the day with a delegation of Congressmen from Mexico City, who represent the anti-Madero faction in the Mexican revolutionary body. These men are trying to see what terms they can arrange with Orozco for the end of the revolution if they can unseat Madero by legal methods.

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## Strikers Hear Three Well Known Socialist Speakers.

### MECHANICS GO OUT

### Firemen and Engineers at Hotel Netherland Strike in Sympathy.

### TWO RESTAURANTS HIT

### Walters Walk Out at Whelan's and Healy's, Crippling Both Popular Eating Places.

The monster mass meeting last night of the striking hotel workers held under the joint auspices of the Socialist party and the International Hotel Workers, taxed the capacity of Carnegie Hall to overflowing. Long before Edward F. Cassidy rose to call the meeting to order every seat in the vast auditorium was occupied and the several galleries were crammed. On the outside, more than two thousand persons clamored vainly to be admitted.

The meeting was addressed by Morris Hillquit, Mrs. Rees Pastor Stokes, Adolph Germer, of the United Mine Workers of America; Joseph Sizer, organizer of the union, and Solon Vlasto, who spoke in Greek. The speeches were full of fire and enthusiasm and pregnant with inspiration and suggestion. They were received by the audience with unfeigned bursts of applause. Each telling point from the platform was the signal for shouts, handclapping and waving of arms and handkerchiefs from the gallery throngs.

The gathering was a living revelation of the solidarity which is being spread with militant persistence by the capitalist press of the city to the effect that the backbone of the hotel workers' strike has been broken and as each speaker scored this lie the strikers shouted back their determination to stay on the firing line till the Hotel Men's Association has been forced to concede their every demand.

In the midst of Mrs. Sizer's address, the doors in the back of the auditorium swung open and a stream of men filed in. The shout went up from the audience that the electricians, firemen and engineers of the Hotel Netherland had come out in sympathy with the cooks, waiters, pantrymen, omnibus attendants, chambermaids and other departments of the hotel industry, and the new acquisition to the ranks of the strikers was greeted with a deafening roar of applause.

Adolph Germer effectively characterized the occasion when he said: "If the capitalist press is to be believed, it declares that this strike is dead, then this meeting is its resurrection. Strike for Wages, Not Tips."

Morris Hillquit, who was the first speaker, said: "We are no longer out of one strike when we have entered upon another. Other strikes have been against wages. Not so with the strike of the waiters. They are only struggling for wages. Up to now they have been in the same position as an organ grinder or barker on the street, depending upon the alleged generosity of their patrons. The International Hotel Workers' Union was primarily organized to abolish the accursed tipping system, then which nothing is more degrading to both him who gives and to who takes."

"But you really don't get the tip, it is a lie. The tip is not coming from your wages. You get the customer which goes with the tip."

In referring to the walkout in the downtown lunchroom, Mrs. Sizer said that society could make more than a single waiter. He has given the definition which appears periodically in the capitalist press as the cause of labor. He said that society could make more than a single waiter. He has given the definition which appears periodically in the capitalist press as the cause of labor. He said that society could make more than a single waiter. He has given the definition which appears periodically in the capitalist press as the cause of labor.

"This is a great moral, ethical and economic question," Page declared. "It is a question which affects the workers not only on the boys and girls, but of the mature vocational workers. It is a question which will settle in a great measure the quality of our future citizenship, the cost of our food supply and the amount workers may earn."

"Consider in the light of the above the fact that the tip is not coming from your wages. You get the customer which goes with the tip."

"Don't be deceived. The tip is not coming from your wages. You get the customer which goes with the tip."

"The tip is not coming from your wages. You get the customer which goes with the tip."

## RAILROADERS GO ON STRIKE FOR BACK PAY

### BROOKFIELD, Mass., June 5.—Because their wages were withheld for more than two weeks, the members of the Western, Brookfield and Newbury Street Railway Company struck today.

Word was received last night from John C. Robinson, of Boston, the receiver, who took charge a week ago, that a check for wages has been sent to Brookfield.

The strikers are expected to work as soon as they receive their back pay.



ers in their battle with the Hotel Men's Association. He held up a copy of the "Walters Strike Extra" and said, "Every edition of The Call is a strike edition."

When Mrs. Stokes stepped to the front of the platform she was greeted with a mighty ovation. The audience seemed to rise en masse and cheered and applauded persistently.

Addressing herself to the audience and her "fellow slaves of the press," she said:

"This strike is only a single manifestation of the international effort of the working class to free itself from slavery. We are slaves so long as a master takes from us a single penny which he has not created." She repeated the fact that the fight of the strikers has only just begun.

"We are going to stand together and win." She called to the crowd, and from all parts of the audience came determined cries of "Yes, yes." "But we must remember," continued Mrs. Stokes, "that when this battle is won we will strike again for further freedom, both at the ballot box and on the economic field."

She referred to the inability of the Waldorf-Astoria management to provide a banquet for the Chamber of Commerce, which was scheduled for last night. "Some day we will show these men that they cannot do without labor."

She then scored the double standard of conventional morality. "When the police hit strikers over the heads," she said, "they are quelling a riot. But when the workers resent and fight back they are rioters. Have you noticed that?"

"I have experienced it," shouted some one from the audience.

**Striking Mechanics Arrive.**  
At this juncture the firemen, electricians and engineers of the Hotel Netherlands trooped in. When the shouting which greeted them had subsided, Mrs. Stokes said: "This is an answer to the masters that the strike is broken." Turning to the reporters: "If the wage slaves of the press don't mention it we will have it in The Call tomorrow morning."

"When the capitalists employ thugs to break up strikers that is good business. When the strikers retaliate that is sabotage. When the capitalists put sewerage grease in butter that is good business. When the strikers use kerosene instead of cream that is sabotage."

She concluded by announcing that the fight would be as peaceful as the police would permit it to be. "We will stick together, for if we don't we know we will get stuck separately."

**Old Time Leader's Day Over.**  
In introducing Adolph Germer, Cassidy said that the day has come when the old time labor leader is passing. A new type of labor leader is supplanting him. From the latter, said Cassidy, radiates the spirit of class consciousness and he presented Germer as a brilliant example of the "coming labor leader," who freed the United Mine Workers of America of the "Civic Federation chloroform."

"If the capitalist press is right when it declares that this strike is dead, then this is its resurrection," began Germer. "This strike is but one of the skirmishes of the class war which is daily in progress. In this strike the workers have proven they are a mighty factor in our social life. The press has been compelled to concede that the maintenance of \$400,000,000 in property rests on the shoulders of the hotel workers. This ought to convince the strikers that the business could not exist without them."

"If it is true that the hotel men cannot afford to increase the wages of their slaves, then it is high time that the hotels and restaurants ceased to be private property and became the property of the community so that the workers in them might receive decent wages."

**Didn't Know Own Children.**  
In speaking of the inhuman hours of labor in the hotel industry, Germer told the story of an Illinois miner who once took a day off so that his wife might go visiting. When she had gone the miner proceeded to put the children to bed. One youngster called constantly for his mother. When the miner's wife returned he told her of the incident. She informed him that he had been trying to put to bed a neighbor's child.

"The miner slaved so incessantly," said Germer, "he didn't even know his own child."

He said he hoped that the strike would mean a revolution in the hotel industry. He called attention to the fact that the Civic Federation had belied its preachment of the identity of interests between worker and employer by failing to plead the cause of the strikers. He expressed satisfaction because the strikers had cooperated with the Socialist party. "It is cheaper to vote than to strike," he said. He then urged the necessity of the control of municipalities by the representatives of the workers.

"This was proven in Milwaukee, where an 'undiscoverable citizen' ordered the cops to keep their hands off in the garment strike."

He then described the spirit which is permeating the American Federation of Labor and which cries for greater solidarity of the workers, and predicted the speedy realization of the day when all departments of an industry will strike together. "The present officials of labor will have to make room for more progressive men."

"If business doesn't pay it is better that it should cease than that labor should be degraded. Business is not money as sacred as human life."

He concluded with the statement that society is marching rapidly toward the day when business will pass out of private hands into those of the community.

Organizer of the Union Joseph Elster made an address which was received by the audience with great acclaim.

The strike of the hotel workers spread to the mechanical departments of the hotels last night when the firemen, engineers, electricians and coal passers employed at the Hotel Netherlands struck in sympathy with the kitchen and dining room workers who have been out for the past five days.

The strike yesterday hit two more restaurants, one downtown and one uptown. At Whyte's Restaurant, 145 Fulton street, a walkout occurred shortly after hundreds of diners had gathered for their noon lunches, while at Healy's, 66th street and Columbus avenue, the strike took place during the dinner hour.

At Whyte's Restaurant, the strikers and the management got together

several members of the family and put them to work to wash dishes and help get through with the lunch. Both places were packed as the workers walked out and the guests had to go to nearby restaurants where the employees were still at work.

Organizers of the union were out in the downtown section doing missionary work among the waiters, cooks and other restaurant employes, and probabilities are that several downtown restaurants will be hit by the strike today. The union is determined to organize every hotel and restaurant employe in this city and vicinity, and before the week is over the officials said yesterday, they would tie up every restaurant in the city.

Encouraged by the mass walkout of the waiters and cooks the mechanics employed in the hotels and restaurants yesterday held a secret meeting at which they formed a mechanics' branch of the International Hotel Workers' Union. The poor wages the mechanics get can be judged from the following table of demands drawn up by them for presentation to the hotel men:

Plumbers, \$2.50 per day; electricians, \$2.75 per day; plumbers, \$2.75 per day; firemen, \$2.50 per day; oilers and coal passers, \$2 per day; and for general mechanics and ice machine men \$2.50 per day, to consist of eight hours.

**Mechanics May Strike Today.**

Some hotels are expected to be hit by the strike of their mechanics today, while the others are waiting for signals from the union officials. There was very little aggressive work done by either side. The hotel men claimed that the strike is broken, while the union officials asserted that the strike is in a better condition than ever before, and it was only a matter of time when the demands of the strikers would be conceded to.

The offices of the union were flooded with letters from several cities asking for organizers to be sent out to organize the hotel workers there. Rudolph J. Miller started last night that organizers would be sent out to two nearby cities today, but he declined to state what cities they were to be sent to.

Discussing the conditions of the waiters employed in the downtown clubs, one of the strikers said that their conditions were the most degrading and humiliating, they being compelled to wear heavy uniforms during the summer months and have their collars to keep up with the style of their snobbish masters.

"As a sequel to the determined strike of the waiters of the New York Stock Exchange Club and the Machinery Club at noon on Tuesday, all the club waiters of Greater New York are fast enrolling in the international union, and a majority of them are sworn in as members already," he said. Then he went on to say:

"The union scale of wages, along with the legal agreement, were yesterday presented for consideration at the Railroad Club, 36 Church street. The Whitehall Club in Bowling Green, and the Midway Club in Broadway, are the center of the clubs is adverse to the international demands, nothing can check the rising tide of indignation which these skilled workers feel, and a general walkout will take place."

**Strike Will Follow Refusal.**

"The contemptuous attitude of the stewards in three clubs has so irritated the employes that nothing will satisfy them but the complete tie-up of these slave-driving institutions."

"The profits of these clubs, which rightfully belong to the workers, have been diverted into the bursting pockets of wealthy boards of governors or directors, whose chief aim is to keep up the disdain to hand together for the purpose of oppressing and wringing a profit out of the blood and sweat of men who are honorable enough to 'work' for a living. The clubs are controlled by men whose elite and exquisite sense of honor as gentlemen is so sensitive that they don't disdain to make huge profits running into thousands yearly wrung from the outrageous prices which they charge even their own club members, and the slave driving system which they practice on their employes."

"The hotel and restaurant waiters are largely recruited from these clubs, who stand their 'livings' after the noon rush is over and appear with jacket and apron as extras or dinner men in the restaurants and cafes, where the usual wages is 50 cents from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m."

**Get Miserable Pay.**

"During those long, weary hours many of them get the opportunity to wait on about one or two parties, and what tips they get, together with the princely 50 cents, is all the recompense they receive for selling themselves for eight hours to the proprietor of some lobster palace, groomed and laundried at their own expense and for his benefit, and subjected to abuse from both him and his patrons on the slightest whim."

"Their fellow sufferers in this glittering 'jungle,' extending from the Battery to Harlem, are the cooks and kitchen help. No revolting social, moral or physical condition that existed in the Chicago stock yards where the meat is slaughtered, as described in Upton Sinclair's now famous book, is lacking in the 'shambles' of New York's restaurants and clubs."

"The Board of Health must have never seen the kitchen of a lobster palace, which is constantly frequented by men who handle meats, vegetables and food of all kinds with their bare hands. No towels are ever provided, only in exceptionally well conducted places—paper sponges, while the condition of the room is often indescribable. Butter swilled off the chips by the hands of the dishwashers is used to broil lobsters in, most places and for most cooking purposes."

"But the poor waiter has been as long the 'buffer' between the patrons and proprietor on which these vile conditions vented themselves harmlessly. He has been abused by patrons and proprietor alike so much that he has come to consider these the normal conditions in most places," the waiter concluded.

**HOQUIAM'S RECALLED  
MAYOR RAPS WORKERS**

TACOMA, Wash., June 5.—Rev. Harry Ferguson, the recalled Mayor of Hoquiam, took a crowd of workmen there today that he lost his office because of them.

"I tried to make a good fellow out of myself for the laboring men, who needed my assistance," he said, "but you threw me down because you were afraid if you voted for me you would lose your jobs. You have thrown me down, and I have no more use for you than I have for a lot of snakes."

Chris Knell, the newly elected Mayor, took office today. One of his first acts will likely be to remove Police J. J. Coccolina, the editor of the Daily News, who fought Knell hard.

### KOREANS GET NO SQUARE DEAL NOW

#### Japanese Government Treats All Liberty Lovers as Criminals.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

KOBE, Japan, May 10.—The principle of English law that a man shall be regarded as innocent until proved by evidence to be guilty is not a part of Japanese law, where the principle would seem to be that a man upon whom suspicion rests shall be regarded as guilty until he can prove his innocence, remarks the Japan Chronicle. No one, official or unofficial, appears to see anything objectionable in the issue of semi-official statements to the press assuming the guilt of men accused of sedition who are still under examination.

We have had recent examples of this policy in Japan proper, as when the men accused of implication in the Kotoku conspiracy were only brought to trial after the public mind had been fully prepared by official statements to assume their guilt. We have now an example in the case of Korea, where statement after statement is issued regarding an alleged conspiracy against the life of the Governor General, all assuming the guilt of those arrested, while the mouths of the accused remain closed and an attempt at defense by their friends would immediately lead to an increase in the number of prisoners crowding the jails.

No Japanese appears to see any unfairness in such proceedings or to resent the weighting of the scales of justice. It is the business of the authorities to justify arrests by conviction, and the matter ends there. The latest semi-official statement which we reproduce elsewhere from the Social Press is apparently penned with the object of intensifying public horror at the deed which is alleged to have been perpetrated by a band of Koreans, most of whom appear to have been schoolboys.

But in dealing with the question the semi-official journals are torn between a desire to exploit a Korea contented under Japanese rule and the necessity of justifying wholesale arrests, with a result that is somewhat conflicting.

**Peculiar Sort of Tranquility.**

Thus at the beginning of the year the Japan Times announced that Japan's annexation of the Korean peninsula had resulted in absolute tranquillity—not the tranquillity of saged silence under drastic repression, but a tranquillity with every evidence of contentment and progress. When a few weeks later it became public through another semi-official journal that scores of men had been arrested on charges that, when fully revealed, would stagger humanity, we ventured to suggest that there was a lack of harmony in the semi-official tune.

Not so, said the Seoul Press, in effect, the conspiracy which will, in due course, stagger humanity is confined only to a small section of malcontents, otherwise tranquillity prevails, with every evidence of contentment and progress. In the latest outbreak of the conspiracy, however, as set forth by the same journal, the small knot of malcontents has increased to over 100,000, including those resident abroad on the alleged admission of a suspect, and we further learn that the conspiracy also includes Koreans of position, who in one way and another, were in the pay of the Japanese "for the purpose of persuading Koreans to follow the right course of conduct," and might, therefore, have been expected to be specially tranquil. At any rate, tranquillity which in a population of 10,000,000 counts 100,000 malcontents prepared to go the lengths of sedition, treason, conspiracy and assassination is, we must confess, tranquillity of a peculiar variety.

As, like the rest of the world outside the favored ranks of the semi-official press, we are in entire ignorance of the facts upon which the charges against the alleged Korean conspirators are based, it is impossible to express any opinion on the case, even if it were just to do so at this stage. We do say, however, most emphatically, that neither assassinations nor conspiracy will do the cause of the Koreans any good.

**Justice and Fair Dealing Barred.**

By adopting such measures they will only render it impossible for those who believe in justice and fair dealing to assist them. But are the Japanese who hold up their hands in horror at the mention of the word assassination, and refer to a conspiracy of hotheaded school boys as a "staggering of humanity, really, catted to take up this tone of outraged virtue? How many years is it since the Japanese Government found itself compelled to issue an ordinance prohibiting 'overt funerals and other posthumous honors to deceased criminals? Just twenty-one years. This action was taken because Ninshiro Untarou, the Shinto fanatic who assassinated the Minister of Education, Viscount Mori, on the day of the proclamation of the Constitution of 1889, and who himself perished in the fray, was worshipped almost as a god, his tomb being constantly decked with flowers, incense being burnt before it, verses being hung over it, pilgrimages being made to it.

Not only did the would-be assassin of Count Okuma meet with glorification, but at an annual celebration a few years ago, Count Okuma himself sent a letter approving of the motives which animated the deed. The assassination of Ii Kamen no Kami, the Regent in the treacherous days preceding the restoration, was not long ago virtually justified in high circles, because the Regent is supposed to have usurped the rightful place of the Emperor and approved the treaties with foreign powers. And how many offensive foreigners, whose only crime was that they were foreigners, were less than fifty years ago cut down by cowardly assassins acting on behalf of the party that ultimately succeeded in seizing the reins of power? Even the foreign Ministers were constantly in danger of assassination. The secretary of the American Legation was assassinated. Once the British Legation was attacked by armed men, and its chief narrowly escaped with

### SENATOR NIXON DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Senator George S. Nixon, of Nevada died at 10:30 tonight at the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital in Washington, after an illness of less than a week. The Senator was operated on last Thursday for the re-



removal of a nasal abscess. Previously he had been in good health to all appearances and was about his official duties in the Senate.

The operation was regarded as a simple one, but the surgeons claim that it had been postponed too long. Saturday night following the operation Senator Nixon's case took an unfavorable turn. There were symptoms of toxic poisoning. He became unconscious on Sunday and remained so until his death.

His life, once it was destroyed by arson, once the British Minister was attacked by assassins when riding through the streets of Kyoto. We repeat that violence and assassination inevitably tend to defeat the ends presumably held in view, but the Japanese who denounce such methods in Korea as an unheard-of outrage that must fill all mankind with indignation must be advised to study their own recent history.

The only remedy in Korea is justice and impartiality—not the justice and impartiality of benevolent despotism which stifles all criticism, but the justice and impartiality which rests on freedom. At the time of the annexation we heard much of the benefits which the Koreans obtained by becoming Japanese subjects. The sincerity of that claim may be gauged by the ordinance recently issued applying to a special variety of criminal law to Korea, including the punishment of flogging. This is justified by the Japan Mail, which believes that officials cannot err, on the well worn ground of unpleasant necessity. That was exactly the line taken by the Japanese officials in defense of torture when M. de Boissonade de Fontarabie—a foreign legal adviser to the Japanese Government who did not sell his convictions as well as his knowledge—condemned such practices and threatened to resign the Japanese service if they were not abolished.

**Officialdom Yielded.**

Officialdom yielded, and the "unpleasant necessity" was relegated to the dark ages. Will any Japanese now urge that it should have been retained? Flogging was then one of the punishments inflicted in Japan. It was omitted, however, from the first criminal code formulated with foreign assistance. Yet it will scarcely be urged that forty years ago Japanese were better educated or more submissive than the Koreans are today. The abolition of the ferocious system of penalties which marked Japanese judicial methods in the days preceding Western influence caused no demoralization in Japan. Why should it be expected to do so in Korea? Above all there is the question of discrimination in treatment. The Korean is told that he has now obtained the inestimable privilege of Japanese nationality, whereas he finds that this means something entirely different from nationality as it is understood among Japanese. He is tried under special laws, punished by penalties long ago abolished in Japan, treated as on a lower footing than his fellow-subjects, and denied the right of expressing the most cautious criticisms of his rulers. Then, when all safety valves for discontent have been carefully shut, we hear of tranquillity with contentment and progress; when a glimpse is suddenly caught of a seething cauldron, the world is expected to shake the head over an ungrateful people. The remedy for Korean discontent is not iron repression of the mailed fist order, but patience and sympathy, combined with the administration of equal justice. To attempt to discriminate between the laws and the penalties applicable to Koreans and the laws and penalties applicable to Japanese is to raise a barrier between the nationalities that will as long as it exists inevitably prevent the contented acceptance of Japanese rule.

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### GARMENT WORKERS IN SUCCESSFUL MEET

#### 2,000 Tailors Crowd Cooper Union and Discuss Plans for Organization.

The most enthusiastic meeting of clothing workers since the recent cloak makers' strike was held at the historic Cooper Union Auditorium last night when about 2,000 garment workers packed the hall to its capacity to listen to addresses on how to better their conditions. This is the first of a series of meetings of the United Garment Workers of North America to organize the men's clothing workers, and judging by the attendance of the meeting the clothing workers will soon have a powerful organization.

B. Larger, general secretary of the garment workers, acted as chairman, and opened the meeting with a short address, explaining the purpose of the meeting, and introduced B. Schweitzer, who appealed to the workers to organize. Max Pine, general organizer of the garment workers, told the audience of the organization spirit among the workers throughout the country and said it is about time that the tailors here got together and fought for the improvement of their condition.

Michael Zametkin said capitalism has broken up the old-time artist tailor into fifteen different parts by dividing the work into sections and he appealed to the audience to unite the workers of the various sections and make them a colossal giant and fight against the master class. Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, promised the support of their respective organizations in helping to organize the garment workers of this city. Addresses were also made by Jacob Panken and B. Viadek.

J. Harris Lerner, secretary of the Garment Workers' District Council, read the following statement regarding the misrepresentations of the organization movement by the capitalist press, which was unanimously approved by the audience:

"We, the United Garment Workers of America, officially representing the clothing workers, have appealed from time to time to the unorganized workers to combine for the purpose of bettering their conditions and have succeeded in bringing about a tremendous movement between the tailoring masses—movement of such proportions which forced the attention of the clothing manufacturers to the truthfulness of our repeated statements of the existing conditions. While the manufacturers are recognizing that we were on the eve of an upheaval of the entire industry, they come out in statements in their official organ, the Daily Trade Record of June 4, 1912, which states as follows:

"All concurred, however, that wage conditions were often not what they should be and ascribed this condition to the prolonged dullness in the trade and the intense competition that developed in consequence between the workers and also between the manufacturers. Several prominent manufacturers expressed a readiness to meet the union representatives with the view of creating a higher wage standard and a shorter working day, but were confident in saying that if the closed shop issue were raised such a conference would be impossible, and were determined to fight the demand to the end."

"In conclusion of the above statement the leaders of the organization are being charged with being afraid to meet the manufacturers for the purpose of rectifying all evils existing at the present time in the trade. On behalf of the United Garment Workers of America, we desire to deny said statements, and clearly state that we do accept the challenge of the New York clothing manufacturers, as published in the Daily Trade Record of above-mentioned date, wherein they state that they are ever ready to confer with the leaders of the organization with the object in view of remedying existing conditions."

"Another significant item, in a further statement in the Daily Trade Record of same date, reads:

"What makes this sort of thing more dangerous is that it contains some truth. Times, you know, in the trade have gone poor, and naturally wages have gone down with the prices. This was in great measure unavoidable, but the manufacturers have suffered along with the workers. The people who have gained are the public. But wages have by no means gone so low as depicted."

"They practically indorse our assertions that wages and conditions in general were lowered from time to time, but they assert that the 'poor' manufacturer suffered along with the workers."

"We repeat again our willingness to confer with the manufacturers for the purpose of eliminating existing evils of the trade and to establish a fair wage standard for the clothing workers."

**BROOKLYN MEAT STRIKE**

**GAINING ADHERENTS**

The Anti-High Priced Meat League of the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn is certainly making its influence felt. The strike, which they organized only four days ago, has already got the retail butchers on their knees apologizing that they are not at all to blame for the high prices of meat.

In the meantime the strike is spreading, and the affected area is getting larger and larger. More and more retail and wholesale butcher shops are closing up because the vendors are true to their resolve not to buy any meat until the present prohibitive prices of that article is reduced. "Anyway," they say, "it is too warm now to eat meat, and we can get without a meat diet until our demand for a reduction is won."

Last night the league held a well attended mass meeting in the New Theater Hall, at Madison and Berrett streets, Brooklyn. More than a dozen speakers addressed the women and urged them to unite, for that is the only way to win anything.

A plan to disseminate the strike and to spread over Brooklyn and New York is now being prepared by the league.

**WE SELL MORE STRAW HATS FOR \$2.50 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.

### PANDEMONIUM RULES AUSTRIAN CHAMBER

#### Jeers Greet Newly Elected President Who Opposed Equal Manhood Suffrage.

BUDAPEST, June 5.—The city is still occupied by troops but there has been no further trouble. The Socialist newspapers are continually warning the workers not to demonstrate. There was pandemonium in the Chamber this morning when Count Tisza, the newly-elected President, a bitter opponent of equal manhood suffrage, appeared. His entrance was greeted by a chorus of screeches from fog horns, trumpets and whistles. He was also called all sorts of epithets. The police were called in and thirty-four members were ejected, many of whom showed fight.

It is stated that a policeman held a revolver at the head of M. J. St. John, former President of the Chamber, in order to keep him quiet.

The police tried to prevent noisy members of the Opposition from entering the Chamber. In the afternoon there was a general fight in the Chamber, during which many Deputies were injured. The members of the Opposition succeeded in getting in, but were soon violently ejected. This caused another noisy demonstration. After the Opposition had expelled several bills were passed. The government proposes to have a big force of police at the Chamber tomorrow and prevent disturbers from entering, at all costs.

### BAY STATE FACES BIG CAR MEN'S STRIKE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 5.—Armed with authority to call a strike if necessary to enforce their demands, and sitting in conference with two members of the National Executive Board with whom final strike powers, Massachusetts members of the New England Joint Conference Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, held a meeting this afternoon in Central Labor Union Hall, the outcome of which will affect over 1,600 trolley men in Massachusetts.

The unions in this city, Worcester, Pittsfield and Holyoke were represented, and officials of the New Haven union attended for the purpose of listening to the deliberations. The men of all four Massachusetts unions have declared unanimously to favor a strike, and the meeting was held primarily for the purpose of determining upon concerted action of some sort, either a strike or an attempt to secure arbitration.

### FIREMAN SLIDES TO DEATH.

Tried to Go Down Brass Pole in Sombombulistic State.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Lieutenant Joseph T. Balak fell from the second floor of his quarters today and was killed while attempting to slide down the brass pole in a fire engine station. There had been no alarm of fire, and circumstances indicated that the lieutenant, while in a somnambulist state believed he was responding to a call of duty.

The strange fall had no witness, and the unconscious lieutenant lay for some time on the cement floor before he was discovered.

### RAILROAD WINS CONCESSION.

BOSTON, June 5.—By a unanimous vote the House today passed the bill permitting the Great Trunk Railroad to enter Boston. The bill is now up to Governor Fox, who has favored such a measure.

### The Booster Column

Some more like the last time—SEE IF YOU GET IT. One of The Call HUSTLERS says this column ought to like the artillery which shells the enemy ahead of the columns and helps them win the fight. Notwithstanding the way he puts it, DO YOU CATCH THE POINT?

IF YOU ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO JOIN THE HUSTLERS (for love and money—both), SHOW THE FLAG AND WAVE THEM ON AS THEY ADVANCE.

DO YOU BELONG TO A LABOR UNION?

DO YOU BELONG TO A CHURCH (Catholic not excepted)?

DO YOU BELONG TO A FRATERNAL OR BENEFIT ORGANIZATION?

DO YOU KNOW A LOT OF PEOPLE IN YOUR BEST BUSINESS BLOCK who should read The Call?

DO YOU WANT TO HAVE A CALL HUSTLER ON ACTION AMONG THEM?

Give Us the Signal to Advance

And watch what happens! Maybe it will inspire you to join and have not already.

If you want information about what other organizations locally of YOUR ORGANIZATION have done so far present the matter to your own in preparing the way.

IN ABOUT IT.

Who wants to sleep while the hosts of the Call are forward?

DO YOU? Come on to your own block and show us how you have not already.



### MACHINISTS STRIKE FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

#### 400 Men Walk Out in Plainfield and Rutherford, N. J., Printing Press Shops.

About 500 printing press machinists of Rutherford and Plainfield, N. J., went on strike yesterday to enforce an eight-hour day in the printing press manufacturing industry. Three shops were tied up in Plainfield and one shop was crippled in Rutherford.

These strikes are a part of a movement of the International Association of Machinists to enforce a universal eight-hour day in the printing press industry. The international union is determined to bring the conditions in the printing press machine shops in the smaller towns up to the standard of conditions prevailing in the shops of this city and Chicago, where the men work eight hours a day.

The strike started at the Fuchs and Long printing press shop at Plainfield, N. J., where about 100 men quit their jobs demanding the eight-hour day. Almost simultaneously 400 men employed in the Scott, Potter and the Hill printing press machine shops in Plainfield deserted their jobs and filed demands on the firms for the eight-hour day.

The International Union will order strikes in all printing press machine shops throughout the country where the men work more than eight hours a day. J. J. Keppeler, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, is in charge of the movement and is confident the men will win their demands.

John Luthringer, Jr., president of Local 585 of the machinists, whose members are employed in the Rutherford shop, stated yesterday that he was sure the men would soon win their demands. He stated that the men are determined to have the same conditions as those prevailing in the shops in the large cities and will hold out for months, if necessary, to enforce better working conditions.

#### SOCIALIST AGENT WANTED

Chance to do some fine propaganda work in your locality and earn quick money taking subscriptions for the METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE now publishing a notable series of articles by MORRIS HILLQUIT on SOCIALISM. Write today for special offer and sample copy. J. B. Kelly, Circulation Manager, Metropolitan Magazine, 236 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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A complete first class machine with two dollar stand etc. for only \$9.95. Don't be misled. We guarantee that it is a camera for which you pay \$15 and can prove it. The Mountford house is the only strictly one price house in this line.

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#### UNION LABELS

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

Aic and Porter  
Of America  
The above is a true facsimile of the 'New York Workers' Label. It is only genuine when the product is made by Union Labor. Therefore, always look for the label.

#### Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLER, Secy. 11 Waverly Place, New York.

## BITTER FIGHT IN BELGIUM AGAINST OFFICIAL AND CLERICAL CORRUPTION

### Electoral Struggle for Universal Suffrage an Effort of the Working Class to Break Strangle Hold of Conspiring and Reactionary Government and Church. Both Fear Awakening of Masses May Result in Change of Entire Order of Society.

By RICHARD PERIN.

The news dispatch would lead us to believe that Belgium is trembling on the verge of a proletarian revolution. That may, indeed, be so, or on the other hand, capitalist fear may have led to gross exaggeration. The one certainty, however, is that the Belgian working class is not in a gentle mood.

If the uprising should grow to large proportions it is certain that the capitalist newspapers will endeavor to conceal as far as possible the underlying causes of the revolt, and it might be a wise precaution to place before working class readers the facts, as far as they may be determined from without.

The electoral struggle which culminated on June 2 centered around two chief and allied questions. It was a struggle for universal suffrage, and it was also an effort of the working class to loosen the strangle hold of the Catholic Church upon the Belgian Government. The fight was for more democracy and less clericalism.

The Belgian Government, dominated by the Catholic Church, has proved itself reactionary and corrupt in the extreme. The two have always conspired together to rob the workers of nearly all which they produced in order that church dignitaries, officials and functionaries might live on the fat of the land.

Church and State have conspired together to prevent the people, awakened to the corruption and degradation of both, from gaining a larger measure of political liberty, realizing full well that once the means were provided, the workers would not hesitate to use them to rid themselves of the monarchy and the octopus of clericalism at one and the same time.

The parasites fear that, once on the road to power, the workers may not be satisfied with political reform and with the expulsion of the clerical leeches but are almost certain to bring about an entire change in the order of society.

#### Intelligent Movements.

If there are to be uprisings and revolts in Belgium, be sure of one thing, they will be well informed, well directed and intelligent movements. The Belgian working class knows what it wants, and it is safe to assume that they know how to get what they want. The recent history of Belgium leads to that belief.

The Catholic Church in Belgium has for years been robbing the poor of their pennies in order to carry on at the people's expense its stupefying propaganda, and has several times been caught, and halted, in the very act of dipping its greedy fingers into the national treasury. Is it any wonder that the church fears the extension of democracy and the winning by the workers of greater political power?

The struggle for democracy is no new thing in Belgium. It has been contended for by the working class, through its political spokesman, the Socialist party, since the latter came into existence in 1885. It may be easily understood that the history of the Socialist party in Belgium is identical with the history of the fight for universal suffrage, a fight which has been waged under different conditions and attended by obstacles of every description. The battle has raged both in Parliament and on the industrial field. The general strike has been used as a weapon, and blood has flowed plentifully.

Indeed, the political existence of the party depended above all on the complete reform of the electoral law in force at that time. This law made the right of suffrage dependent upon the payment of a direct tax of not less than about \$10 annually, and thus excluded the entire working class. And so it happened that the workers' political party, in spite of its great strength through economic organizations and the number of its enrolled members, had not a single representative in Parliament. In 1886 it was possible for a minister, alleging the fact as a proof of industrial liberty, to boast that Belgium had no law regulating the labor of women and children in the mines.

#### Party's Splendid History.

The history of the Socialist party of Belgium during those early years is a record of splendid and heroic battles. On May 1, 1891, 100,000 men in the mining districts went on strike demanding revision of the electoral law. In 1893 the general strike was declared because the government and the majority, after specious promises, refused to initiate the reform. Two hundred thousand workers went on strike this time, and imposing demonstrations took place in all the principal industrial centers. The government, the Catholic government, ordered the suppression of the workers at any cost, and the blood of many was shed in the cause of democracy.

But the movement was too strong to be put down in that way, it grew in strength and extent. In vain the government and parliament, trembling with fear, sought to calm the agitation and to distract the attention of the working class by passing laws looking to the amelioration of social conditions.

Their efforts were useless, for the

Socialists could not be caught by lying promises any more than they could be frightened by armed force. The agitation continued and the government capitulated. Revision of the constitution was voted upon April 18, 1893, and shortly afterward the government approved a new electoral law.

This victory was a hollow one. Once again the workers were deceived by the trickery of the Catholic government. The grant of the suffrage to every citizen above 25 years was accompanied by the system of plural voting which gave one or two additional votes to all who came under one or more of these conditions.

1. The father of a family.  
2. Possessed real property or savings of a value of about \$800.  
3. Had a certificate of higher schooling.

#### Success of Workers.

The result can be readily imagined. The bourgeois members of society had two or three votes to the worker's one, and it was only in the industrial centers that the working class had any hope of electing representatives. That they did elect 28 Socialists in 1894 speaks volumes for the intelligence of the Belgian working class.

Success only whetted the appetite of the workers and the fight for universal suffrage and the abolition of the plural vote continued more fiercely than ever. The Liberal party, which in 1893 was almost excluded from the parliament, lent its forces to the Socialist party. They had found themselves between the devil of Catholicism and the deep blue sea of Socialism, they preferred Socialism.

The combination forced the government, fearing its own overthrow, to concede still further reforms, and in the elections of 1899 the seats were divided as follows: 36 Catholics, 33 Liberals, 32 Socialists. The clerical majority had been reduced but fed upon the largesse of the government, the party had become more solid and secure. Indeed this Catholic majority has lasted until the present time, although steadily diminishing to such an extent that, previous to the elections of June 2 of this year, it amounted to but six.

After 1899 the next milestone in the electoral fight was 1902. It was in this year when the Socialist Democrats were struggling in vain in Parliament to secure universal suffrage, that the working class made their mightiest demonstration. Given the signal by the executive council of the party, 300,000 workers abandoned their labor as one man, and struck in support of the Socialist demand in Parliament for universal suffrage. The strike was conducted with splendid energy, and for eight days the

workers' manifestations in force took in the streets and parks. The leaders had great difficulty in curbing the workers' revolutionary spirit even after it was seen that the parliamentary fight was hopeless at that time, and even after lives of workers had been taken in the bloody repression of Louvain.

The defeat and disappointment caused a temporary setback in the Socialist advance, but only temporary. In 1908 the number of Socialist Representatives was again thirty-five, the enrolled members of the party about 170,000. In 1911 this number had increased to 220,000.

#### Catholic Party's Misstep.

All this time the Catholic party has remained in power and has been converting to its own profit and use the powers and emoluments of the government. But recently they overstepped themselves. They endeavored to sneak through Parliament a law which would, in effect, throw the expense of maintaining their parochial schools and religious institutions upon the government, leaving them free to employ their enormous revenues in the extension and intensification of their propaganda.

This was more than even the Liberals could stomach, and so again there was the strange spectacle of a bourgeois party joining hands with the Socialist party. The price exacted by the Liberals for universal suffrage, and as the campaign was fought out, as stated in the beginning, about two questions, universal suffrage and opposition to Catholic dominance in politics.

The questions are allied because a continuance of Catholics in power means that universal suffrage cannot be secured by parliamentary methods, and should the Catholic attempt to raid the treasury of the Government be successful, their campaign against democracy and freedom will be strengthened to the extent of the sums which they are able to fetch.

An electoral defeat for the Socialist-Liberal combination will not mean, however, that the struggle will cease temporarily. Should the Catholic majority attempt to gather in too greedily the fruits of their victory, it will not be at all surprising to see the working class teach them, only more effectively this time, that they have gone too far, that the Belgian workers know what they want and are willing and prepared to shed their own blood in the cause. The temper of the working class of the world is touchy these days, and the slightest spark might serve to rouse them successively in country after country, as they were roused at certain times and periods during the last century. Will Belgium have a revolution? It depends upon whether the Socialist party believes the time propitious.

### UNION BUTCHERS WAGE HOT FIGHT

#### Workmen Can Help Local 422 of Newark, N. J., to Win Strike Against Unfair Firm.

Butchers' Union 422 of Newark, N. J., in its fight for recognition of the organization has been compelled to list the firm of A. Fink & Sons on the unfair list. Time and again the committee of the union, in conjunction with a committee of the Essex Trades Council, has tried to settle the differences in an amicable way, but failed.

At the last conference, the committee held with Fink, the firm made a statement that they would not discriminate against any man belonging to the Butchers' Union. But the following pay day Fink discharged the secretary of Local 422, whom he held responsible for the present situation.

The union sent out an appeal to all customers of Fink to ask for their moral support and influence with Fink in bringing about an honorable settlement. The men only ask for 60 hours' work a week and a minimum scale of \$12; also that none but union members be employed.

The readers of The Call, all trade unionists, Socialists, and the informed public are requested to render their moral support in behalf of the butcher workmen. Patronize only markets where the international market card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen is exposed and you will be sure that you are served by union men with union products.

The District Council of New York of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, comprising New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, N. J., is supporting the struggle of Newark both financially and morally. The readers of The Call, all unionists and progressive labor men are requested to render all moral support possible. This agitation is endorsed by the Essex Trades Council of Newark.

#### REMEMBER 129-131 DELANCEY STREET, CORNER NORFOLK STREET.

In New York the Rambler shoe stores are located in the World Building basement, 419 Sixth Avenue, 162 East 125th Street and 129-131 Delancey Street, corner Norfolk Street. The Delancey Street store is the newest and of equal importance as the other Rambler shoe stores. In fact, the new Rambler shoe store is now one of the show places of the East Side.

The Brooklyn Rambler shoe store is at 434 Fulton Street, the Jersey City Rambler shoe store, etc. at Nos. 2 and 189 Newark Avenue. In Newark look for Rambler shoes at 224 Market Street and at 161 Springfield Avenue. The Rambler shoe store "union made" and has a reputation of their own. Call readers, if you ramble along in "Rambler shoes" you ramble the Call along.

## STATES RALLYING IN SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN

### Predictions of Victory Come From Everywhere—Barnes Very Optimistic.

CHICAGO, June 4.—J. Mahlon Barnes, national campaign manager of the Socialist party, has returned to Chicago after his short trip East, more enthusiastic over the political outlook than ever.

"The Socialist party of America is indeed fortunate in the choice of its candidates," declares Barnes, after a week's survey of the situation, "first, considering the reputation and ability of each; second, their clear and uncompromising attitude in behalf of the working class and the fact that in their own personally they emphasize every paragraph of the platform; also they are all in vigorous health and are seasoned campaigners.

"The old party campaign managers, McKinley and Dixon, have made a claim that the issues of the campaign will turn upon the attitude of the respective candidates upon public questions and performance of public service.

"Their respective candidates have had ample opportunity to supplant promises with performance and each has signally failed. Witness the spectacle of each calling the other 'liar' and effectively proving that the opposing candidate is a public fraud. The best we say is that we heartily agree with both.

"I sincerely wish that every Socialist and sympathizer of the Socialist party could have been present at the national convention, as thus only could they realize the importance, the poise and dignity of that great gathering truly representative of the greater movement that is destined to triumph nationally and internationally, and that within our day.

"There is one thing that marks the Socialist convention as a thing apart. The first subject taken up for discussion in that convention was the question of popular and public education. To this fact we invite the attention of the Dixons, the McKinleys, the Roosevelts, the Tafts, and all the other capitalist politicians.

State Secretary Peter J. Holt, of Utah, notifies the national headquarters that there are no favorable Congressional districts in his State.

"The whole State of Utah is in one district," he says, "and it will be a little too much to expect the State to go Socialist this year."

He points out, however, that Utah County, in which Eureka, one of Utah's Socialist cities is located, will probably be carried for the State Legislature. This is a mining and industrial district and the entire Socialist ticket was elected in a two-party fight last fall.

State Secretary W. F. Dietz, of Louisiana, writes in and asks for eight dates, while State Secretary R. E. Dooley, of Oklahoma, echoes the general spirit of co-operation by declaring: "I shall attempt to co-operate in every possible way with the National Campaign Committee," but forgets to state how many dates he wants for his State.

W. W. McAllister, National Committeeman from Missouri, has found a favorable Congressional district in his State, in the 14th, where he declares that tenants are up in arms against the landlords, and appear to be getting the best of it.

State Secretary H. E. Thompson, of North Dakota, says there are good chances of electing in the 3d District in his State. He reports that thirty-five locals have been organized in this State since February 1, and asks for twelve dates from the heads of the ticket, these being divided between the important cities along the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads.

It is expected that the members of the National Campaign Committee, now being elected, will be known in a few days. Although the National Executive Committee is voting on a proposition to meet on June 22, an effort is being made to get them together one or two weeks before this date.

### PIANO WORKERS AROUSE PROTEST MASS MEETING

#### Bronx Labor Lyceum

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SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1912, 9:30 A. M.  
Assess Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America Joint Unions of New York.

By the following speakers:  
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Everybody Welcome. Everybody Come.

#### HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

Harlem River Park and Casino, 175th Street and Grand Avenue, New York. G. E. COLE, General Manager, 175th Street and Grand Avenue, New York.

#### LABOR LYCEUM

100-7th Street, New York. For the Brooklyn Labor Organization, 100-7th Street, New York. For the Manhattan Labor Organization, 100-7th Street, New York.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSE EXPOSE READS LIKE "THE JUNGLE"

### The Story of how the Catholic Church, of Passaic, N. J., has leased a section of a cemetery owned by it to persons who are using it as the site of one of the vilest of slaughter houses is contained in the June number of The Issue, which is the monthly organ of the Passaic Socialist party.

"This slaughter house," says The Issue, is run under conditions that make "The Jungle" look like a pleasure ground alongside of it.

The expose reads: Did you ever stop to think where the meat you eat comes from? Did you ever occur to you that your meat may come from diseased cattle that are slaughtered in a place reeking with filth? We don't mean you who live in the "hill" section but you of Dundee, you who get your meat from the poor little butchers on Monroe Street, 3d Street, 4th Street, Passaic Street, and other Dundee shops.

If you are interested just jump into your motor car or dig down into your jeans for that stray nickel and board the Public Service Lighting Express, or if you haven't the price watch out for a funeral and hide under the springs of the hearse which will surely dump you off at Lodi Cemetery. As you crawl from under the springs of the hearse just squint your weather eye towards the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Cemetery and near the creek facing Terrace Avenue, you will see a fine home and alongside of it an old ramshackle barn ready to fall apart. In this barn your beef is killed and dressed.

If you are not sure of finding the place just start from the cemetery when a warm southern breeze is blowing and the smell will surely lead you to the place. Sometimes the odor is so strong that mourners at the cemetery complain of it. Once you get there look around and you will see near the barn a pig pen where a few hogs are kept and which hogs, as an eye witness informs us, sometimes slip out of the pen and root up the cemetery. Close to the barn are a few stinking cesspools of blood which flows out of the barn. Inside the barn you will see hogs strung up alongside of "kosher" cows killed by Jewish butchers who bring their cattle there. And in the midst of it all stand the proprietor, Henry Van Schick, and his assistants in rubber boots, dirty clothes and unwashed hands, looking more like sewer cleaners than butchers.

This cemetery slaughter house has been in existence almost two years. It has the "permission" of the Lodi Board of Health to slaughter cattle, but does not work under a State or Federal license. As the meat is not sold out of New Jersey it does not come under Federal supervision. In the beginning the conditions in the barn were simply horrible. But after a visit of the State Inspector, the floor was cemented and metal strips were put on the walls. But no inspection is made of the meat slaughtered. Anything that is meat comes and goes.

A former member of the Garfield Board of Health informs us that he has personally witnessed cows slaugh-

tered and dressed whose lungs were full of tuberculous abscesses and that he has seen many calves taken out of the cows ready to be killed. In fact he makes the unqualified statement that most of the "bob veal" sold in Passaic comes from this place. One butcher on 3d Street who has been convicted three times for selling "bob veal" gets his meat, it is alleged, at this place.

Dr. Love, the Passaic Veterinarian, tells us that while there have been many convictions for selling "bob veal," the laws are such that they do not permit him to go outside of Passaic city limits to investigate the source of the "bob veal" traffic. Consequently, his activity is restricted to catching and convicting the butchers who sell the meat. Dr. Brewster of the Lodi Board of Health, stated that he and a State Inspector visited Van Schick's place some time ago, but were unable to catch him in the act of handling "bob veal," whether he had been "tipped" or that he was watched or not, the doctor was well prepared to say.

The grounds upon which this slaughter house is situated comprise seventeen and three-quarters acres of cemetery land called "the farm." It is owned by the St. Nicholas Cemetery Association and is rented to Van Schick. As cemetery grounds are not taxable, the association pays taxes only on this part of its grounds, which is assessed at \$7,000. As the addition of a slaughter house to "the farm" has enhanced its value, the association, of course, receives larger rentals. Thus does St. Nicholas Cemetery profit from the running of a post house.

Think of a slaughter house on that most holy of holy grounds—the Catholic cemetery! And rented out by a Catholic cemetery association to a man who runs it under conditions that make "The Jungle" look like a pleasure ground alongside of it! Think of killing cattle on grounds used for burying people!

Most people are accustomed to look upon cemetery grounds as a hallowed place, a place that would be sacrilegious for human hands to profane. Yet the Catholic Church, the self-appointed guardian of consecrated things, thrives upon a post house maintained on its cemetery—a post house that no city with any sense of sanitation would permit within its limits!

What makes the whole thing more blasphemous and unholly is the fact that most of the killing is done on Sunday. Yes, the holy Sabbath day. The day hallowed by all good Catholics, the day when mourners come to the cemetery to weep over their lost ones! If ever there was a mockery upon religion this is surely one.

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#### HENRY FRAHME

100-7th Street, New York

100 Copies - \$1.00  
500 Copies - \$5.00  
1000 Copies - \$10.00

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The

### Hepburn Is Likely to Be Important Witness in Money Trust Inquiry



A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, one of the Morgan group of financial institutions, will be a witness before the Congressional committee that is investigating the Money Trust. The committee is to hold a number of sessions in this city, beginning today, and Hepburn's testimony is regarded as important. He will be asked concerning the methods of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Clearing House Association.

#### AGED WOMAN IS RUN OVER.

Entangled by her advanced age and hampered by an armful of groceries, Mrs. Phoebe Miller, 75 years old, who lives at 472 Third Avenue, was run down and probably fatally injured by a delivery wagon in front of her home shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She is now a patient in Fordham Hospital, where there is little hope for her recovery. Detectives are searching for the driver of the wagon, who escaped after the accident.

#### PARADE AND MARCH.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO  
175th Street and Grand Avenue, New York. G. E. COLE, General Manager, 175th Street and Grand Avenue, New York.

#### LABOR LYCEUM

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1000 Copies - \$10.00



KNOW OF LACK OF BOATS ON TITANIC

Ismay Admits That Life Saving Accommodations Were Inadequate.

LONDON, June 5.—J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine, owners of the lost Titanic, today concluded his testimony in the Board of Trade's Titanic inquiry...

TRACING FUNDS OF McNAMARA DEFENSE

Fredericks Excited When Darrow Admits Receiving Money From Morrison.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 5.—In the Darrow bribery trial today District Attorney Fredericks introduced in evidence a check for \$10,000 drawn by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in favor of Clarence Darrow.

GIANTS TRIM REDS

McGraw's Men Pound Cincinnati Pitchers and Roll Up Score of 22 to Their Opponents' 10.

Table with columns AB, R, H, O, A, E for Cincinnati and New York Giants. Cincinnati totals: 22 runs, 10 hits, 1 error. New York totals: 10 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors.

HORINE, THE SENSATIONAL HIGH JUMPER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST, EXHIBITS HIS ORIGINAL STYLE BEFORE EASTERN ATHLETES



The exhibition given at Celtic Park by George Horine, the Stanford University boy who recently made a new world's record of 6 feet 7 inches in the running high jump...

IT'S CLEVELAND NOW

By Playing Errorless Ball Naps Succeeded in Shutting Out Yankees by Score of 7 to 0.

Table with columns AB, R, H, O, A, E for Cleveland and New York Yankees. Cleveland totals: 7 runs, 9 hits, 2 errors. New York totals: 0 runs, 6 hits, 3 errors.

MATT WELLS SHADES BROWN IN FIERY FIGHT

By JOHN J. HAAS. Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion, was handed a big surprise package in the person of Young Brown, the sturdy East Side fighter...

FEDERAL PRINTERS RUN UP BIG SCORE

Table with columns AB, R, H, O, A, E for Federal Printers and Brooklyn. Federal Printers totals: 17 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Brooklyn totals: 17 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors.

BROOKLYNS BEAT CUBS IN THE NINTH INNING

Table with columns AB, R, H, O, A, E for Brooklyn and Chicago Cubs. Brooklyn totals: 5 runs, 6 hits, 0 errors. Chicago totals: 5 runs, 6 hits, 0 errors.

WOMAN IS ELECTED SCHOOL TRUSTEE

Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Wins by Wide Margin Over Man Opponent at Mt. Vernon. By defeating C. C. Roberts, chairman of one of the most important committees of the Mount Vernon Board of Education...

KICK BECAUSE MAIL IS SENT BY FREIGHT

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Grievances of publishers against Postmaster General Hitchcock's practice of sending monthly publications by mail, or by mail and freight at his own option...

LYNCH RE-ELECTED TO PRESIDENCY OF I. T. U.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—James M. Lynch of Syracuse, N. Y., was re-elected president of the International Typographical Union by a majority of 4,000, according to the official announcement of the tellers here this afternoon.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Directory listing various services: PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants, MANHATTAN (Clothing, Tailors), MASSACHUSETTS (Attorneys, Photographers), and UNION SHOES.

"LAJOIE DAY" NETS \$1,124

CLEVELAND, June 5.—Yesterday, the tenth anniversary of Napoleon Lajoie becoming a member of the Cleveland baseball team, was generally referred to as "Lajoie Day."

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table showing standings for National League and American League. National League: New York (32-7), Cincinnati (26-18), Chicago (22-18), Pittsburgh (20-19), St. Louis (21-25), Philadelphia (15-21), Brooklyn (12-25), Boston (12-30). American League: Chicago (30-15), Boston (26-17), Detroit (24-21), Washington (23-21), Cleveland (21-20), Philadelphia (19-19), New York (12-26), St. Louis (12-30).

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES

Table listing results of other games: Philadelphia (3-0), St. Louis (5-13), Philadelphia (5-9), Boston (3-0), St. Louis (5-9), Philadelphia (5-9), Boston (3-0).

GARDEN'S FINE PROGRAM

Fine Bouts Offered Fight Fans at Popular Prices. Particular attention has been paid to the card for the first popular boxing show to be held by the Garden Athletic Club in Madison Square...

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table showing standings for World, American, Sun, Herald, and H. C. Observer.

BOXING BOARD GRANTS HALEY LICENSE AGAIN

There was only a little doing at the regular mid-week hearing of the State Boxing Commission yesterday afternoon. Patny Haley, who lost his referee's license for giving a decision in the Stewart-Smith bout at the now defunct National Sporting Club...

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

Column of various advertisements and notices: OPPORES OPEN AIR MEETING, OUR UNJUST FRANCHISE LAW, A TYPICAL TIMES ARTICLE, ANNOUNCEMENTS, DR. A. CARR, DR. PH. LEWIN, DR. S. BERL, DR. J. M. JAMES, DR. L. B. B. B. B., THE FRANK DEPARTMENT STORE, GEORGE O'NEILL.



THEY WANT THE ONE CENT CALL

Comrades Are Now Taking Hold and the Birthday Fund Shows a Gratifying Increase—Nearly \$1,600 Already Pledged and Contributed—Should Make It \$2,000 by Next Report in These Columns—Every Socialist CENT Call Can Be Placed in the Hands of One Hundred Thousand Readers Before the Campaign Gets in Full Swing—This Is THE Opportunity for Socialism and It Must Not Be Let Pass—Get Your Name in This Column Attached to a Pledge or a Contribution, and DO IT NOW.

There is always a sense of satisfaction in making an encouraging report, and since we last occupied this column it is evident that the Comrades have determined that The Call shall be selling at ONE CENT a copy before the campaign warms up, and in time to do its best work.

The hustlers are getting considerable of a move on, and the pledges and cash show a most gratifying increase that promises to accomplish the object aimed at, the raising of a fund of \$15,000 which will enable The Call to appear on the newsstands before election at the popular price of ONE CENT.

We have hopes that this speed will not only be maintained but greatly increased in the near future, for it is no exaggeration to say that never was the need so great to use the utmost efforts of each and every Socialist for the next six months, and never did Socialism have a fairer opportunity of establishing itself as a permanent and vitally important factor in the political life of the country.

The opportunity should not and shall not be allowed to pass. Time is passing, and every day counts; every contribution given now, every pledge made counts for twice, perhaps three times, as much as it would if delayed until the campaign is in full swing. Quick action is needed, the quicker the better. Let all act now, and for a month before election it is not impossible that a hundred thousand Calls can be placed daily in the hands of that number of voters. What this would mean in the election returns needs no repetition here.

The Call has a message; it has something to say; it has the facts that millions of working people need to know, and which they cannot possibly get from the capitalist press. Facts which, when known and clearly comprehended, will forever destroy in the mind of the reader any hope he may have heretofore placed in either of the old political parties or their various candidates. Facts which will tend to make Socialists of the voters, keep them permanently with the Socialist movement, and render them ever after immune to the sophistry and trickery of the old party politicians and the robber class they represent.

Let us get these facts before the workers in time. By so doing we can appreciably shorten the coming of Socialism, which depends altogether upon the education of the workers politically and economically.

Herewith we append a selected few extracts from the letters received since the last report of June 3:

R. Mendelsohn, of the Bronx, writes: "You can put me down for \$1 toward the ONE CENT Call Contribution Fund. From Frank Kosevinsky, Brooklyn: "Inclosed find check for \$6 for the ONE CENT Call Fund. Ernest Lilienthal, of New York, says: "The inclosed is a little Birthday Present for The Call. With best wishes for success." (The inclosed referred to is \$3.) John J. Sinniger, of Maywood, N. J.: "Inclosed find \$1 for The Call Fund." From W. A. Hoskings, New York: "Inclosed find \$2 for The Call Birthday Fund. The two undersigned have been reading The Call for a few weeks, and have decided it is worth while; it is certainly worth what it costs, but if it can be made more popular at a popular price, we wish to add our mite, which is \$1 each." (The other Comrade mentioned is Edwin Shorrocks.)

Comrade Jack Seigel, of New York, sends in \$1.80, contributed as follows: Jack Seigel, 50 cents; Ed Seigel, 50 cents; Jacob E. Abrams, 50 cents; Charles G. Abrams, 30 cents. One of the contributors, Comrade Seigel says, has become a Socialist through reading The Call editorials, and suggests that it would be possible by reading such editorials in the shops and factories to interest many in subscribing for the ONE CENT CALL.

The fund—cash and pledges—now stands as follows:

Table with financial data: PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED, CASH, PLEDGES, PLEDGES RECEIVED TO DATE, CASH RECEIVED, and Grand total cash and pledges.

A lift of more than \$200 is thus recorded within three days, and this is progress, we can easily do better. Our next report we will show that the fund has reached the \$2,000 mark. Send all contributions and pledges to Dr. Julius Halpern, trustee of The Call Birthday Fund, 51 East 91st street, New York.

A. Airy House, 210 Broadway, New York. A. J. HINKLER, Proprietor. Saugerties, N. Y.

OPERATIVE PRESS, 100 Broadway, New York. J. SPEYER, Printer.

THEATRICALS MEET TODAY. A meeting of the Theatrical Socialist Education League will be held at Branch 4 meeting hall, 509 Eighth avenue this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WHERE TO DINE. Cafe Monopol, 100 Broadway, New York.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 5—260 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees. Library open. Branch 10—Executive Committee. Jewel Hall, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. Bronx Women's Branch—702 Courtlandt avenue.

Branch 6 Meeting Postponed. The regular meeting of Branch 6 is postponed to tomorrow night on account of the general party meeting tonight. The branch has donated \$26 to the Call Birthday Fund and hopes other branches will follow its example.

Branch 7 Meeting Postponed. The regular meeting of Branch 7 is postponed to next Tuesday evening, June 11, on account of the general party meeting tonight.

Branch 9 Open Air Meeting. An open air meeting will be held by Branch 9 at the corner of 163d street and Prospect avenue tonight. George Dobbeave will speak. Comrades, turn out.

Roumanian Socialist League. General meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at Room 6, University Settlement, 184 Eldridge street.

Lawrence Defense Conference. The Lawrence Defense Conference will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street, Room 7.

Complete Picnic Arrangements. On the eve of the greatest campaign the Socialist party has ever entered into in America, the coming gathering of Socialists and sympathizers at the picnic and festival, on Sunday, June 16, will be the most fitting opportunity to arouse the confidence and ardor of the great host of class conscious and militant workers to a sense of their power through organized action.

Those who take part in this momentous gathering, which will be held at the Harlem River Park and Casino, 127th street and Second avenue, will find every means provided for recreation and enjoyment. The picnic committee has carefully arranged all details, so that the greatest comfort and pleasure will be afforded to all those who attend.

Both large dancing floors in the fireproof casino will be thrown open and provided with the best music; the barbecue will be more plentifully supplied with luscious roasts than ever before; stereopticon and motion pictures appropriate to an intelligent and class conscious attendance will enliven the evening hours; and the bar, bowling, merry-go-rounds, open air theater for the concert, chorus and other exhibitions, will complete a delightful circle of fascination which will keep everyone from weariness until the last light is extinguished.

Now is the time for all who wish to make this event the greatest success ever attained, to make the advance sale of tickets their particular business until the morning of the 16th. Tickets may be secured at party headquarters, 239 East 84th street; The Call, 409 Pearl street; The Volkzeitung, 15 Spruce street; The Forward, 174 East Broadway, and all party branches, at 10 cents. They will be sold at the gate at 15 cents, and after 6 p. m. at 25 cents. There are still nearly two weeks in which to dispose of enough tickets to assure the much needed strengthening which the campaign of the local requires before entering the struggle of 1912.

Branch 3 Strawberry Festival. Branch 3 announces that arrangements have been completed for its strawberry ice cream festival, which will be held next Saturday evening at the clubrooms, 264 East 10th street. Admission, 10 cents. All are welcome.

Branch 5's New Plays. Two new plays will be produced next Saturday evening at branch 5 headquarters, under the following titles: "A Suspicious Character" and "Turning the Tables." The action of the first play takes place in a French lodging house. In the second, the action centers around a servant, a burglar and a judge.

Suffrage Club Holds Sociable. A social invitation is extended by the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club and Women's Committee, Branch 7, to the members of the Socialist Suffrage Club and sympathizers, for the sociable to be held tomorrow evening at the Garden, 143 East 103d street, at 8 o'clock. A refreshing literary and musical program will be rendered and what lacks in the program the home-made cakes, lemonade and ice cream will make up. Admission and refreshments are free. The members are especially invited.

Finland Branch to Buy Bonds. The Local United Finnish Branch of New York held a meeting on Sunday, June 3. Comrade Kalla opened the discussion about the condition of The Call and said that there is a question of reducing the price on account of the election campaign. Before The Call can take this step forward more bonds must be sold because of this temporary reduction on the price of the paper to pay the expenses.

A motion was brought up that the branch would buy twenty Call bonds at \$5 each. The National Committee resisted the motion and said that that is not the way to support a paper, but that the capacity of the paper must answer its intention so that the American working class will themselves begin to back up the paper and that we have our own papers to support and that The Call has not asked any help from them.

According to the local New York events and politics, the foreign language papers are in the second place, while the New York Call holds the first place, which really is directly always fighting the American capitalist for the industrial and political rights for foreigners as well as the citizens.

After a hot discussion it was unanimously agreed that the United Finnish Socialist Branch buy \$100 worth of bonds from the New York Call, \$50 worth now and then another \$50 worth later.

HENRY SALMI, BROOKLYN.

PARTY MEETING FRIDAY.

A general party meeting of the members of the Socialist party of Kings County, for the purpose of hearing the report of the delegates to the national convention, will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, on Friday, June 7, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Membership cards must be shown at the door. By order of the Central Committee, Local Kings.

M. LINDGREN, Organizer.

Business Meetings.

11-17 A. D.—259 Classen avenue. 19 A. D. Branch 2—849 Willoughby avenue. 20 A. D. Branch 1—156 Hamburg avenue. 121 A. D. Branch 1—688 Broadway.

Open Air Meetings.

24 A. D.—Washington and Johnson streets. J. Jennings and James Brady. 15th A. D. Branch 2—Driggs avenue and Newell street. Robert Lansdowne and Polish speaker.

Noonday Meetings.

Navy Yard, Flushing avenue entrance. James Savare. Bridge and Fulton streets. Bert Kirkman and Robert Lansdowne. Furman street, between Montague and Doughty streets. Hubert Harrison.

Report of County Convention.

The following comrades were nominated and voted for at the county convention held at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday, June 1, 1912. The vote was as follows: Boudin 120, Lindgren 120, Paul 103, E. M. Fraser 100, Vanderporten 100, Passage 95, Water 95, A. Fraser 94, Mrs. Lore 92, Furman 87, Schwartz 87, Matchett 82, Feigenbaum 77, Slavin 72, J. A. Well 72, Stodel 69, Mackenzie 66, Bouck White 63, Koenig 56, Martin 56, Schlipf 54, Hopkins 53, Uswald 53, Slavit 52, L. Lore 50, Wolff 49, Cavanaugh 46, Shapiro 44, George Rumpier 43, Riley 43, Solomon 43, Marr 42, Hanemann 41, Lippe 40, Dinger 39, Brown 38, Wagner 37, Fall 36, G. Weil 36, Zucker 34, Fruchter 33, Harbers 33, Haffner 31, Lyons 31, Feinberg 26, Schweitzer 26, Rose Rumpier 26, Lurio 24, Oshinsky 24, Elson 23, Lewis 23, Wolfman 23, Fox 21, Laird 21, Ovington 20, Jennie Hughan 20, Leon 20, Batchelder 19, Hansen 19, E. Hughan 18, Pepper 19, Freidel 18, Harrison 18, Muller, Jr., 18, Malloy 17, Marsh 17, Umstadter 17, Malowki 16, Smith 14, Goldberg 15, Harrington 15, Nagusowski 15, Clayton 13, Lichtenfeld 13, Velte 13, Pratt 11, Whitehorn 11, Bishop 10, Hall 10, Satra 10, Stember 10, Byrne 9, Brandies 9, Landau 9, Wabasse 9, Beck 7, Melvin 6, Cumberbeach 4.

The first twenty-six were elected with the exception of the two Lorea, who were disqualified on account of non-residence. Comrades Cavanaugh and Shapiro were elected in their stead. The twenty-six after Shapiro were declared the alternates.

The following are the minutes of the meeting: C. Vanderporten was elected temporary chairman. F. E. Martin was elected temporary vice chairman. H. Uswald was elected temporary secretary. The following were elected a credential committee: Lichtenfeld, Rumpier, Elson, Stodel and Shapiro. Delegates from twenty-seven branches were seated. The temporary organization was made permanent. The order of business as recommended by the Executive Committee was adopted. Nominations were made by districts. A motion that the names of candidates appear on the ballot with their districts was carried. Eighty-nine candidates were nominated. The following were elected a board of tellers: Nimsen, Hurok, Cohen, Hallinger, Erlich, Slavin, Lambert, Spiegel, Northrop and Frank.

The following instructions were made to the delegates: That they work for the reduction of the number of delegates at future State conventions, that they work for the following provision in the State constitution provided the new national constitution is accepted—that on demand of 5 per cent of the State membership the State Executive Committee shall initiate a national referendum within ten days; that when the order of business is proposed at the convention they demand that the Platform Committee be elected from among the delegates; that they strive to have the words "working class" substituted in place of the word "people," as in the 1910 platform; that they see to it that the convention expresse itself strongly in favor of the eight-hour day; that they stand in favor of a State organization of young Socialists; that they urge the convention to inaugurate a State-wide agitation on behalf of Eitor and Giovanni.

And pass proper resolutions on the Paterson strike, the San Diego outrages and the Judge Hanford decision; that they urge the convention to adopt effective methods of organizing the Socialist Sunday schools throughout the State; that they have the constitution amended to read that any person who is nominated for public office must be a party member for three years, except in cases where no local existed during that time; that they recommend to the convention to instruct the State Executive Committee to instruct itself more in the woman question; that

they urge the convention to see that the rules relating to signing of blank resolutions by candidates for public office are stringently enforced; that the convention remit local, county and branches to remit State assessments in the same manner as dues; and that the convention instruct the State Executive Committee to issue proper literature showing the difference between government ownership and collective ownership.

H. USWALD, Secretary, Brownsville Activities.

The Brownsville Socialists request all organizations not to arrange any affairs for June 14, as on that date they will hold a meeting at Independence Hall to protest against the San Diego outrages and treatment of the Paterson strikers.

The Call Birthday Fund Committee and the Executive Board of 23d A. D. Branch 2, meet tonight at 1701 Pitkin avenue.

At the entertainment of the branch next Saturday evening the reports of the delegates to the national Socialist convention will be heard. The closing exercises of Harry Watson's study classes of Kark Marx's "Kapital" will also be a part of the entertainment.

The quartette under the direction of M. Dubrow will also participate in the evening's program. Refreshments will be served to the thirsty ones. Everybody, welcome at all hours.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The County Committee met at Mt. Vernon, Sunday, June 2, at 2:30 p. m. Present, Comrades Neppel, Bennetts and Skern, of Yonkers; Swanson, Kobbe, as secretary, Westling and Uffner, of New Rochelle; Lamson, of Mt. Vernon; Wilms and York, of White Plains; Kaste, of Peekskill; Treasurer Skern reported at length on Westchester Socialist. The report was accepted. It was decided to elect an Auditing Committee to audit the accounts periodically.

Amendment offered that Locals New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon and Yonkers elect one member each to such committee was carried. It was decided that all locals urge each member and all new recruits to subscribe to the Socialist press.

It was decided to issue The Socialist on Thursday instead of Friday; that the editor shall receive all money and communications, that the treasurer shall make expenditures, and that there shall be a weekly accounting of funds between them. Comrades Uffner, Lamson and York were duly elected a temporary auditing committee. Moved and carried that all radical changes in literary make-up, advertising or management, be referred by the editor to the Executive Committee.

Under "Reports," Comrade Kaste reported that Local Peekskill is trying to arrange a Lunn meeting; that the membership is growing; that a committee is working on the project of forming a local co-operative society. The secretary was requested to visit Peekskill in the near future.

Comrade Swanson reported that Local New Rochelle has engaged Dillon Park, New Rochelle, July 4, for a picnic; that there will be a band and dancing, and that the cost will be about \$200. Admission, 25 cents. It is hoped that some candidate nominated at the State Convention will be able to speak.

Comrade York reported for White Plains that the Finnish Branch is growing and that a negro branch will be formed; that the headquarters are used weekly for an Italian address, and that an Italian Branch will be formed; that the headquarters have been sublet to two unions and that a trade school has been established there for painting and decorating.

Local Yonkers reported 15,000 pieces of literature distributed and 80 members in good standing. Moved and seconded that the county secretary be empowered to conduct the election of delegates to the State Convention as proposed by him; namely, that the nominated and elected names already given him by the various secretaries, should be put on a ballot alphabetically and submitted to county referendum, seven delegates to be thus elected, in accordance with the State Convention. Carried.

A ballot was therefore prepared containing the names of A. Holmes, A. Fitzpatrick, W. Chambers, A. Benson, D. Work, A. Skern, E. Neppel, C. Schneider, W. Hallenbeck, H. Westling, T. Maguire, H. Kobbe, G. Carruth, A. Bailey.

Comrade Bennetts called attention to the Yonkers excursion by steamer on July 28, and urged, all locals to sell tickets.

Comrade Uffner asked for support for the New Rochelle picnic on July 4. It was decided that the next meeting of the County Committee shall be held in White Plains on Sunday, July 7, at 10 a. m.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City. 8th Ward Branch meets tonight at 163 Monticello avenue. It is important that all members attend. If not, to send their correct address to Secretary W. W. Yohn, 194 Randolph avenue, as a committee is preparing for the primary election and must have all available members on deck.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL, 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

range demonstrations and public protest meetings against the arrest of Eitor and Giovanni.

To the Workers of America: Joseph J. Eitor and Arturo Giovanni are in jail in Lawrence, Mass., charged with the murder of Anna La Pizsa, a working girl who took part in the recent strike of the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass.

The arrest and imprisonment of these two workmen is one of the most lawless and infamous acts ever committed by the ruling class of this country. At the time of the brutal murder of Anna La Pizsa, Eitor and Giovanni were leading the Lawrence strike. They were straining every nerve to preserve and not to destroy the lives of the strikers.

It is a notorious fact that Anna La Pizsa was wantonly shot to death by one of the police officers and that Eitor and Giovanni were miles away from the scene of murder. They were arrested and imprisoned for the sole purpose of weakening the position of the strikers and forcing their surrender to the brutal mill owners of Lawrence.

It is not charged that Eitor and Giovanni were directly concerned with the killing of Anna La Pizsa or that they instigated or aided in the dastardly deed. The theory upon which the indictment is based is that the strike leaders made inflammatory speeches which led to a violent conflict resulting in the death of the unfortunate mill girl.

If this theory is allowed to stand and to acquire the force of legal precedent it will be the heaviest blow dealt by the courts of this country to the rights and liberties of the citizens.

Every labor union official leading a strike and every Socialist arraigning capitalist misrule in a public speech may be held guilty of a capital offense, if the police or other hired thugs of the employers should deliberately incite riot and cause murder in connection with any labor struggle.

The attempted outrage must be frustrated by the Socialists and organized workers of America. Public sentiment must be thoroughly aroused. The case of Eitor and Giovanni must be fought to a finish.

The Socialist party hereby calls upon all locals of the country to arrange demonstrations and public protest meetings, against this latest and most sinister judicial attack upon freedom of speech and labor rights, and to raise funds for the defense of Eitor and Giovanni.

Fraternally yours, VICTOR L. BERGER, JOHN HARRIMAN, WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, MORRIS HILLQUIST, ALEXANDER IRVINE, KATE RICHARDS O'HARE, JOHN SPARGO, National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.

JOHN M. WORK, National Secretary.

The Woman's National Committee is sending out a special letter to the secretaries of all the locals, to the State secretaries, to the local Woman's Committees and to as many other active workers as can be reached.

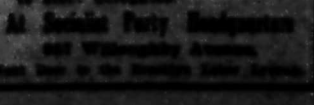
This letter announces the necessity of immediate action being taken, if they are to have their splendid woman's paper, The Progressive Woman.

Josephine Conger-Kaneke has carried on the work of editing and publishing the magazine, and has devoted all her strength to reaching the women of the United States with the message of Socialism. One year ago she was obliged to move to Chicago. The additional expense is so great that she can no longer fight the battle alone.

The Woman's National Committee, upon the advice of the National Executive Committee, has devised a plan for making the paper the greatest woman's magazine in the United States. With the co-operation of every local it can be done, and no person is asked to donate a cent. All that is asked is co-operation.

Any one not receiving a copy of the letter can get it by writing to the general correspondent of the Woman's National Committee, 113 North Marshall street, Chicago, and stating that he is interested in the plan for educating every working woman to an understanding of her class interests.

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



SOCIALISTS ARE DESIRABLE. Socialists will have an opportunity to spend their vacation this year at Lake Branch. The proprietors of the Sun Breeze Cottages, 250-252 First Avenue, a Comrade, is making special low rates to Socialists and radicals in her effort to fill 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. Mantha Strunsky, 231 East Eleventh Street, New York.

SHOES For the Whole Family at COLES, 670 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. Small Ads. That Bring Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Brotherhood of 7 Machinists. Headquarters: 44 Park Row, N. Y. City.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION, LOCAL NO. 590. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 21st street, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA. Headquarters, 233 East 84th st., New York. Hours, 9 to 12 a. m. Delegate Roy meets every fourth Monday, 9 p. m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 10. Headquarters, 100 W. 21st street, New York. Hours, 9 to 12 a. m. Delegate Roy meets every fourth Monday, 9 p. m.

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The New York Call

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VOL. 5, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, No. 158.

The National Civic Federation—II.

By ADOLPH GERMER.

In my former article, I dealt in a general way with the National Civic Federation. In this article I shall be more specific and shall endeavor to show why the workers should be opposed to it and insist that union officials sever their connection with it.

It was Belmont, the erstwhile president of the National Civic Federation, who told a committee of the New York Central Federated Union that he was opposed to a reorganization of labor on the public service lines unless the laws of the State of New York were amended to suit his particular fancy.

Federation and is a member of the Executive Committee representing the public. He has made excellent speeches at Civic Federation dinners. There he stood before this joint gathering. Here was capital, the men with their diamond studded chests and frocktail coats. The ladies with their low cut gowns made an attractive appearance. In the array of splendor that dazzled the eye were the representatives of "brother" labor.

CHURCH AND STATE IN BELGIUM

While the will of the majority must be respected, if only because of its numerical power, a different situation arises when the majority consists of votes instead of voters. This is the situation which now exists in Belgium, where the Clerical faction, profiting by the system of plural voting, which gives some special individuals two and three votes, has been thus enabled to return to power with an apparently increased majority.

The result has so enraged the actual majority of the voters, whose hatred of Clerical domination is most intense, that their dissatisfaction, at first expressed in rioting and disorder, has now taken on an almost revolutionary character. The military forces of the country—and they are fortunately a doubtful element of strength, as supporters of the government—have been called out for its suppression.

Whether the government survives the crisis it has thus precipitated at this particular time or is forced to yield is a question to which no definite answer can be given at present. But it is an absolute certainty that sooner or later an administration depending for maintenance of its power on a fraudulent elective system is bound to lose out.

The Belgian ruling class has before now had sufficient warning of the danger of attempting to frustrate the popular will by relying on fraud of this kind. And it is certainly nearing the point where it is due to discover that the fraud may fail for lack of force to continue the imposition.

In such countries as Belgium, the class struggle is rapidly taking on the appearance of a conflict between Social Democracy and Clericalism, which is the last bulwark of defense for the exploiting classes. It is worthy of note, too, that the revolutionary elements among the Belgian people are beginning to discover—as they were sooner or later bound to—that alliances with bourgeois elements are of no service to them in the struggle.

The Solution of the Saloon Problem

By GEORGE NORTH TAYLOR.

Men work side by side in the factory, mill and mine. Scarcely a word passes from one to the other all day. Muscles tense, eyes strained, attention riveted, identity lost, personality gone, man the machine has become. Work, sweat, rush, blow, speed up, fire out, but produce, produce, produce.

Saloon exists in our town because it supplies a want, a need. It offers a common meeting place. It dispenses good cheer. It ministers to the craving for fellowship. To the exhausted, worn out body, to the strained nerves—the relaxation brings rest. Here are the natural ailments and also the artificial ones for sale.

The abuses from behind the bars are no less flagrant. Open violation of law is a common occurrence. The time for closing is not observed. Sunday laws are broken. Gambling is encouraged in many places and sales of liquor are made to minors and those under the influence of drink.

REPTILES ON THE RUN

It is a trifling consolation at least to know that the group of degenerate reptiles who, under the name of "Vigilantes," have been terrorizing San Diego, are now scampering like rats to cover, since Governor Johnson of California has sent the Attorney General of the State to investigate the abominable activities of some of their number there.

Realizing that "patriotism," which here means the display of the Stars and Stripes, is legitimately the last refuge of scoundrels, we hereby call upon all ordinary scoundrels to protest against this invasion of their refuge by this band of unspeakable degenerates. Every right-thinking, self-respecting scoundrel should hasten to repudiate their participation of sanctuary under the folds of the American flag, not so much because of the degradation of the flag itself as a protest against commonplace, average scoundrels being compelled to associate with such unmentionable creatures as these "vigilantes."

They are not scoundrels; that is an honorable name to which they are not entitled. There is no word in the vocabulary of ordinary English by which they can be described; possibly some descriptive cognomen could be dug out of the recesses of that strange psychopathic literature familiar in medical circles, and evidence of which is always in the camera, but ordinary English fails here.

The penitentiaries of California should not be polluted with the presence of the torturers of Reitman. In individual cases where this species of strange degeneracy crops out to the light, guided by medical jurisprudence, usually finds a way to quietly withdraw the subjects from public attention and permanently retire them from contact with normal human beings.

Since receiving the information above alluded to, we have to some extent revised our ideas about absolute freedom of speech. There are some cases in which it is necessarily limited, and this is one of them. For there is a deeper depth of human degradation, on which silence as to details generally is observed, and this gulf of infamy has been sounded to its depths by some of these San Diego "vigilantes."

Government Ownership—As Proposed by Taft

By GUY WILLIAMS.

Here it is at last. We have it from the learned Caid himself. The progressive administration at Washington is established beyond the last lingering shadow of doubt.

gentle, sympathetic soul instead of providence? We want the people to own the telegraphs. Not merely the wire telegraphs, as the administration proposes; but the wireless also.

There is something peculiar, and perhaps very pathetic, about the conversion of President Taft to the doctrine of public ownership. Every one knows that the days of the wire telegraphs are numbered. Almost every week news dispatches inform us that some railroad has substituted telephones for telegraphs or of the decision of some company to use the long distance phone.

The Master Class

By JOHN M. WORK.

The capitalists grab at every cent in sight. They get men and women to work for them at the lowest possible wages, without regard to their comfort and welfare and the comfort and welfare of those dependent upon them.

They influence legislators with money, flattery, intimidation or perquisites and get passed such laws as are in their interest and rejected such as are not.

They do all these things because they have the power. They have the power to do them because they own the exploiting industries which the workers have to use in order to live.

French Anti-Parliamentarian Abdicade

Correspondence to the New York Volksrechtung of May 31—Translated by Dr. N. Bondin.

The Guerre Sociale, of May 2, 1912, has an interesting declaration directed against the policy of abstention from elections promulgated by the Anti-Parliamentarian Committee, a union of anarchistic syndicalists and Libertaires of various shades. The editorial staff admits its change of attitude. The Guerre Sociale avers that its aim from the very start was to pave the way for a reconciliation between the United Socialists and the anarchists—communists which obtained the upper hand in directing the affairs of the Confederation Generale des Travailleurs. Besides, it finds it necessary to put a stop to the overstatement of the importance of parliamentarianism.

proletariat, and from past experience stands self convicted. This declaration is made in a name of the whole editorial staff which includes not only Bondin, Casu and other editors but also the party, but in the name of Libertaires, Almering, Meunier, etc., as well.

The Guerre Sociale further acknowledges that it undoubtedly contributed to the rousing of the spirit of revolt among the masses, but in its campaign against the overstatement of the ballot, it never had the intention to drive the best fighters into a more disastrous sort of overstatement; the policy of abstention from the ballot. In 1906, at the time when the Guerre Sociale was founded, it was the "Electoralism" of the Socialist party that was the chief obstacle to an understanding between the party and the masses.

The attempt made by the chiefs to capture the trade movement has been fully overthrown. The class conscious instincts of the proletariat are beginning to assert themselves. Some time may yet pass before the syndicalist movement, the phrases borrowed from the dictionary may yet appear in the vocabulary of the syndicalists. The following fact may be mentioned.

Small Shot

By ARTHUR QUINLAN.

In the Ohio Presidential primaries Taft was badly beaten. We are not surprised at the news. Taft was beaten by Teddy because he had the biggest false alarm in the country stamping for him—no less a man than our old friend, John Wesley Hill.

row is the Electrical Workers. Some of his brothers say that about Pete; they accuse him of being too close to the cash box, and say he doesn't know the first thing about the craft. A brother told the writer that Collins was a shoemaker or some such tradesman, and that the only Pete takes tools in his hands is if the poor box is full, so that he can be refilled.

The Jesuit organ America says that "A Socialist government consists of nothing else than a ring of bosses who, unknown to the public legislate and decide upon all measures of common interest." The editor must have never read the minutes of our standing or executive committees. He probably had his own officials in mind when he wrote on party secrecy.

A writer in the Commonweal says the Irish did not like Socialism because the farmers preferred to own their own land. Wonderful wisdom this is. The peasantry had some agitation against English landlords; they made their own international one, and when they perched on their banners the farmers preferred to be the landlords to the British Government. In Ireland the State is English; that is why Davitt preferred proprietorship. But Davitt admitted that State ownership was best in principle, and labor was where there was no conflict of rights. Davitt, in one of his appearances in public life, says Will Thorne, the Socialist, said: "The cause should read Davitt's Socialism in Ireland." In Ireland did book Davitt deliver a sermon blow to the clerical busy body, made a sorry mess of all the movements from 1845 to 1900.

D. Avery Goldstein is responsible for the Socialist defeat in Milwaukee, according to the same religious paper which compels us to remark that the sucker tribe is as numerous as ever. As D. Avery gets fifty plunks per meeting he must show some result; I mean, give some excuse for the money. So he beat the Socialists in Milwaukee? Adjutant Goldstein will do us a favor if he will win a few more such victories. Then back to the cigar beach for Davey.

Mrs. Egna, of the West, was killed by an auto when she was church last week, and Tommas was run over by another auto, being at confession, which leads one to place church among the dangerous occupations. Had the little Lynch boy and Egna been killed going to a meeting, what serious consequences would have resulted? Jersey church congregation or twelve injured at a Tommas foundation laying ought to be Tommas Catholic anti-Socialist. We keep their own homes in force attending to the affairs of the Socialist party.

Bishop Harkins, of Providence, is made an assistant at the pontifical throne. Assistants at the papal throne are more numerous than Kings of Jerusalem. Nebulous (Glee) were always an easy way to reward faithful services. Some noble Russian jockey is Admiral of Port Arthur.

An announcement in a periodical says: "The lecture on 'How to be Healthy' announced this evening by delivered, owing to the fact the lecturer is confined to his bed by severe attack of gout."