

emancipation of the Work-
Class must be accomplished
by the workers themselves.

PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

No. 179.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1912.

Socialists have no interests sepa-
rate and apart from the Working
Class as a whole.

WEATHER:
FAIR AND COOLER.

Price Two Cents

IS RAMPANT CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Plurality of Candidates Presents a Gigan- tic Seesaw.

MEAT UNIT RULE

of Indiana, and Mayor Most Likely Com- promise Candidates.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The Demo-
national convention tonight
almost unanimously to defer
decision of a platform until the
morning are named. This means
that the platform will be
announced for a candidate for
which will begin tomorrow.

On the eve of the vote Speaker
Clark appears to be losing
ground and United States Senator
W. Kern, of Indiana, and Mayor
Bryan are the most promising
possibilities for a compromise.

Kern's
appeared in the ring today with
arrangement of William J. Bryan.
regarded as an important fac-
tor in the situation, but Charles F.
Bryan has declined to give him
the vote of 555 1/2 to 495 2/5.

The
convention reversed the action of the
platform convention in applying the
rule and binding nineteen dele-
gates to vote for Harmon.
The platform was practically read-
ily adopted for the ultra conservative
platform that had been in control of
the convention. When the resolution
was announced the Wilson partisans
were a rousing demonstration.

The
situation in regard to the can-
didate is chaotic. All that is certain
is that Clark will probably enter the
ring with about 450 delegates and
Mayor Wilson with about 300. A
dozen and several ballots are ex-
pected to be necessary.

The
purpose in bringing about
this postponement on the adoption of
the platform is said to be a renewal
of the fight against the so-called Ryan
Belmont forces in the Demo-
cratic ranks.

He is represented as planning
the adoption of a plan in the Demo-
cratic platform practically reading
as follows: F. Ryan and August Belmont
of the party.

Senator Elect Ollie James, of Ken-
tucky, a Bryan man, was selected by
the committee on organization for
permanent chairman. His election
was not opposed.

Bryan himself was offered the
chairmanship of the committee on
resolutions, but declined on the
ground that he wanted to leave his
home free to conduct any fight that
might be deemed necessary.

The New York State delegation
announced the Resolutions Com-
mittee a tentative draft of a platform.
The draft was drawn by Senator O'Gar-
ra.

Two sessions of the convention were
held today, and in each the Wood-
row Wilson people made an impres-
sive demonstration in behalf of their
candidate. The Clark men, on the
other hand, seemed depressed. Clark
delegates are threatening to desert on
account of Bryan on the chairmanship
question.

Bryan gave evidence of a disposi-
tion to hold a third party score over
the heads of the Democratic leaders.
Judge Parker called the night ses-
sion of the convention to order at
7 o'clock. The Rev. T. O. Crouse, of the
Royal Methodist Church, made the
prayer.

The temporary chairman recognized
representative J. Harry Covington, of
Maryland, chairman of the Commit-
tee on Rules. The single feature of
the report which varied from the
usual routine was the proposed resolu-
tion that the candidates be nomi-
nated before the platform was
adopted.

Speaking for the majority of the
committee, he said that Senator Ryan
and Senator Vardaman and Warren
Bathley had appeared before the
committee recommending the in-
formation proposed. Then Covington
announced the adoption of the report.
A roar of "ayes" followed the put-
ting of the question and there was
a single "no."

It had been anticipated over
the report of the Rules Committee,
and it was said that Bryan had put
forward the plan of naming a candi-
date before adopting a platform. But
there wasn't a murmur.

MORMON CHURCH IN SUGAR PROBE

Question of Havemeyer's Relation With Hierarchy Brought Up at Trust Hearing.

Assistant United States Attorney
James R. Knapp, at the sugar inquiry
tried to show that the late H. O.
Havemeyer's deference to the Mor-
mon Church accounted for the differ-
ent treatment accorded by the
sugar magnate to the Utah sugar com-
panies and the others. In Colorado
Havemeyer ousted practically all the
local directors of companies he had
acquired, and put in directors known
to be friendly to his interests. In
Utah, on the other hand, local direc-
tors were permitted to remain and
very little was done by Havemeyer
to control them.

Knapp interrogated Thomas R.
Cutler, vice president and general
manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar
Company, along these lines. Counsel
for the defense objected to dragging
in the Mormon Church on the ground
that the question of religion is wholly
irrelevant.

Cutler said that most of the prominent
business men of Salt Lake City are Mor-
mon, and in reply to Knapp's question
about the feeling of a Mormon to his
brother Mormon the witness said:
"I think you will find that a Mormon
watches his brother Mormon as closely
and competes with him as hard as the
New York business man competes with
his brother business man."

"Recognizing sugar companies as an
agent for the advancement of the people,
was not the Mormon Church solicitous
concerning the welfare of the com-
panies?" asked Knapp.

"Yes," replied Cutler, while counsel for
the defense entered vigorous objections.
"If the question as to any connection of
the Mormon Church and the sugar com-
panies is relevant," said Judge Rolapp,
counsel for the Amalgamated Sugar Com-
pany, who is himself a Mormon, "it
should be set forth in the bill of com-
plaint in order that the defendants may
have an opportunity to answer in writ-
ing."

"I will state for the record," said
Knapp, "that I have no idea in asking
these questions that the Mormon Church
was a party to the conspiracy charged in
the suit."

SPECULATORS STUNG WITH MANY TICKETS

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The sale of
admission tickets to the convention has
caused much criticism. Somehow big
blocks of tickets get into the hands of
the ticket speculators, many of whom are
here from New York City. Maybe the
speculators got a little money on the
opening day of the convention, but yester-
day they were shouting that they had
tickets on their hands, tickets for which
they had paid good money and were un-
able to dispose of. There were many
tickets in the balconies at this after-
noon's session of the convention.

Robert Crain, who is chairman of the
local committee on arrangements, mad-
e a raid on ticket speculators this after-
noon. Two speculators were arrested.
One man was made to surrender twenty
delegates' tickets and eighteen general
admission tickets. The speculator said his
loss would surely be \$200.

The speculators have been getting \$3
for a single ticket and \$20 for a block
covering each session of the convention.
A youth who sells newspapers in Times
Square met a New Yorker this morn-
ing and sold a tale of woe. He had wan-
dered down here and bought tickets for
the convention, which, he said, were not
hard to get. He paid \$5 a piece for them.
Today he couldn't find purchasers for
them at \$2 a piece. Complaint has been
made that doorknockers at the conven-
tion hall have been taking up tickets and
selling them.

MACK HOLDS HIS OLD JOB.

Re-Elected as New York Member of
National Committee.
BALTIMORE, June 26.—Norman
E. Mack, of Buffalo, was re-elected
a member of the National Commit-
tee at the caucus of the New York
delegation today. There was some
opposition to him, but it was not
enough to cause him worry. Those
who were against his re-election
said that he was too thoroughly a
representative of Charles F. Murphy.
George M. Palmer, chairman of the
State Committee as chairman of the
caucus; John A. Mason, secretary,
and Charles F. Murphy, chair-
man of the Delegation Committee.

These designations were made.
Committee on Credentials—Charles
N. Rulker.
Committee on Permanent Organi-
zation—William H. Fitzpatrick.
Committee on Rules and Order of
Business—John J. Fitzgerald.
Committee on Platform and Resolu-
tions—James A. O'Gorman.
Committee to Notify Presidential
Nominees—Gov. John A. Dix.
Committee to Notify Vice Presidential
Nominees—Lewis Nixon.
Honorary Vice President of Con-
vention—Theodore C. Eppig.

WOMAN HORSEWHIPS MAN.

Because he had called her harsh
names in their home town of Cran-
ford, N. J., Mrs. Sophia Tucker wait-
ed for her fellow townsman, Henry
Armstrong, at the Liberty street ferry
yesterday and beat him with a riding
whip. Mrs. Tucker uncomplainingly
paid a fine of \$10 imposed in the
Tomb's police court.

IF SESSIONS DRAG AND BALTI- MORE HOTEL RATES STAY HIGH?

Delegates may sleep in the park,
says John Marx, the clothier, 871
Broadway, Brooklyn, and will have
to buy new suits coming home. But
they lose their chance on a great
cents on the dollar sale now in pro-
gress.—Adv.

THREATEN TIUP ALONG THE DOCKS

Longshoremen Expected to Walk Out in Sympathy With Seamen.

Unless the shipping companies
grant the demands of the seamen and
longshoremen a general tiup of
coastwise and waterfront traffic in
this city and Hoboken may break out
in a day or two. Both the workers
and the companies are preparing for
the strike. The former are holding
meetings preparatory to the walkout,
while the latter are housing scabs on
barges along the river.

The contract with the shipping
companies expires on Saturday and
the new demands were received some
time ago. The companies failed to
respond and the seamen and longshoremen
have for some time been preparing to give them a fight if
necessary.

The longshoremen are taking great
interest in the movement to secure
higher wages and better working
conditions and should the seamen
strike they will go out in sympathy
with them, according to one of their
officials. Thousands of leaflets call-
ing on the longshoremen to get in
line have been distributed and the
appeal has received encouraging re-
sponses.

Seven companies have already de-
clared for the open shop in reply to
a request by the union to renew the
agreement. These expect that the
others will follow suit. Should the
other companies declare for the open
shop the strike will be called sooner
than scheduled by the union, say
those well acquainted with the situa-
tion.

A movement is on foot to have the
warehouse workers, dockmen and
truck drivers on the coastwise docks
walk out at the same time with the
seamen and it is assumed that the
tiup on the waterfront will be com-
plete. That the bosses fear the at-
tention among the men was evident
yesterday when one of them tried to
break up an open air meeting at Pier
18 in Brooklyn.

The delegates who have been at-
tending among the workers employed
by the coastwise companies are re-
ceived enthusiastically by the long-
shoremen.

They are advocating the general
industrial strike, such as paralyzed
traffic on the British Isles a year or so
ago. They are well acquainted with
the work of longshoremen, some of
them being employed as such now.

The demands of the longshoremen
are an increase in wages of 15 per
cent, abolition of extra pay to gan-
gway men abolition of the speeding-up
system, special provisions for over-
time work, allowance for time to put
on hatches, and the doing away with
the carrying on docks of case goods
and bags weighing over 100 pounds,
where it is demanded that trucks be
used whenever possible.

It is known that the companies are pre-
paring for a fight. Several barges have
been equipped with toilets, sleeping and
eating quarters, where they are lodging
the men they have already employed to
break the strike, should it occur.

Two meetings were held along the
Brooklyn docks yesterday and a couple in
Manhattan. Today six meetings will
be held along the North River at piers 18,
25, 30, 33, 40 and 51.

KARL LEGIEN TO SPEAK HERE NEXT WEEK

Karl Legien, the well known Social-
ist representative in the German
Reichstag, and secretary of the Inter-
national Labor Secretariat, and
head of the German trade union
movement, is expected to arrive in
the city soon from his tour through
the United States.

His lecture dates here are as fol-
lows: July 1, New York, at the New
Star Casino, 107th street and Park
avenue; July 2, Brooklyn; July 3,
Passaic, N. J.; July 5, Newark, N. J.;
July 6, Elizabeth, N. J.; July 7, Ho-
boken, N. J. His subject will be "The
Modern Labor Movement." He will
also point out the difference between
the German and American trade
unions. The details of the Legien
lectures will be published later.

TURKS SACRIFICE GREEKS.

Place Them in Front Ranks in Fight-
ing Albanians.
ATHENS, June 26.—Reports reach-
ing here state that the Turks place
Greeks in the front rank of the
troops engaged in skirmishes with the
Albanian malcontents. Many
have been killed. However, when
the Albanians capture the Greeks
and learn their nationality they re-
lease them immediately.

The appointment of M. Caclamanos,
who is favorably disposed toward
Italy, as the Greek minister at Rome,
is regarded here as significant to the
future of Greece-Italian friendship.

TO FUNERAL UNDER GUARD.

Thomas F. Smith, of 423 West 17th
street, who the police say is a member of
the Gopher Gang, arrested for carrying
a revolver, was arraigned before Judge
Rosenberg yesterday. In answer to his
request that he be set at a low figure
to enable him to attend the funeral of
his brother, Judge Rosenberg replied that
he would send him to the Tombs in de-
fault of bail, but that two strong police-
men to escort him to the funeral.

PROSPECTS OF CUBAN INTERVENTION WANING

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Major
General Wood this afternoon ordered the
crews to be taken off the four army trans-
ports being held at Newport News in case
it became necessary to send an ex-
peditionary force to Cuba. Army offi-
cers are convinced there is now little likeli-
hood that intervention will be neces-
sary, and are cutting down the extra ex-
penses which the seriousness of the situa-
tion a few weeks ago made necessary.

The Navy Department is about to re-
new its plea to the State Department that
some of the battleships now on the Cuban
coast be permitted to leave for home
waters and their regular summer exer-
cises. No orders for the withdrawal of
any of the ships have yet been issued,
nor will there be until Secretary Knox
is fully satisfied that the Cuban situa-
tion is no longer threatening. There are prac-
tically no reports of disorder being re-
ceived here.

WORKER FALLS ELEVEN STORIES TO DEATH

Max Kline, 25 years old, of 108 West
61st street, who is employed by J. W.
Johnson, a veil manufacturer at 243 West
17th street, was killed instantly yesterday
when he fell eleven stories down an elevator
shaft.

Kline was running a crate on the elevator
up an incline covering a gap of a few
feet between the left floor and the shaft.
To get the load up the grade required
good speed and several efforts on Kline's
part. Kline missed the incline and fell
headlong down the shaft.

He had not been long in the employ of
the firm. His lack of skill in running the
incline is believed to account for his
death.

When Kline was picked up at the bot-
tom of the shaft he showed no signs of
consciousness, and when the ambulance
physician arrived he said the man had
been instantly killed.

"NELLIE BLY" AGAIN ADJUDGED IN CONTEMPT

An order was filed yesterday in the
office of the clerk of the United States
District Court by Federal Judge Julius
Mayer in which Mrs. Elizabeth C. Sea-
man, well known as Nellie Bly, is found
guilty for a second time of contempt of
court and fined \$3,000, and also sentenced
to twenty days in jail. If she fails to
pay the fine an additional commitment of
three months may be imposed.

The action of Judge Mayer grew out of
the case of the Iron Clad Manufacturing
Company, bankrupt. Mrs. Seaman failed
to produce books, records and documents
of the American Steel Barrel Company,
of which she is president, and which are
alleged to contain information tending
to show that the Iron Clad Company is a
subsidiary of the solvent concern.

YOUNG WOMAN SLAYS SELF IN BRONX PARK

A modishly dressed woman of about
22 committed suicide in a lonely part of
Bronx Park shortly before 6 o'clock last
evening. She shot herself through the
heart as she sat on a bench in Hemlock
Forest, commonly known as "Lovers'
Lane," north of the Botanical Museum.

Police officer William Kelly saw the woman
as she slowly turned the corner of a
pathway and noticed that she seemed to
be deep in meditation. She glanced up
as he was about twenty-five feet from her,
and to his astonishment she quickly
opened a handbag lying in her lap, drew
out a revolver, placed the muzzle to her
breast and fired. As the shot rang out
she toppled limply off the bench into the
pathway.

RATE ADVANCES HELD UP.

Clyde Line People Blocked by Order
of I. C. C.
WASHINGTON, June 26.—Proposed
freight rate advances on boats and shoes
from Boston, Providence and New York
City to Atlanta, Ga., were suspended to-
day by the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission from July 1 until October 29.
The increase, proposed in a tariff filed
with the commission by the Clyde Steam-
ship Company and the Ocean Steamship
Company to apply to ocean and rail
traffic, would have advanced the rates
from 95 cents a hundred pounds to \$1.05.

WOMEN HOLD BUSINESS SESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—After
the 4,000 delegates were welcomed by
the Mayor, the biennial convention of the
General Federation of Women's
Clubs today held its first business
sessions. While there was much talk
of suffrage, the convention seemed to
be principally concerned with the re-
organization of its plan of govern-
ment. The sessions will continue to-
night and nine days more.

MAY SETTLE FRENCH STRIKE.

HAVRE, June 25.—The Joint
Strike Committee has accepted the ar-
bitration proposal of the National
Seaman's Union. This proposition is
to appoint a commission of six mem-
bers and six ship-owners, with a gov-
ernment official presiding, to settle the
dispute. The proposal carries with it
the proposition that work shall start
on the day this commission sits.

MAYOR OF ROOSEVELT, N. J., SCORES COMPANY

Thug Arrested for Threaten- ing to Fill Man Full of Lead.

As a result of the brutal assault of
O'Brien thugs upon peaceful strikers
in Roosevelt, N. J., Tuesday, Alexan-
der Kappa lies in the Perth Amboy
City Hospital in a very serious condi-
tion with a bullet in his abdomen.
He is not expected to recover. Many
others are nursing wounds inflicted
by bullets fired by the hired assassins.

That the Clark & Williams Com-
pany is trying its utmost to frighten
the men back to work is evidenced by
the fact that its hired thugs have not
missed an opportunity to start
trouble. It was stated that not less
than 1,500 bullets were fired by the
thugs in the clash of Tuesday night.

Mayor Joseph Hermann is very in-
dignant over the company's arrogant
attitude toward the strikers who are
demanding an increase of 2 cents
per hour. The Mayor informed a
Call reporter last night that when he
attempted to induce the company to
consider the demands of the men,
General Superintendent E. W. Holton
told him: "I'd rather have their heads
knocked off than give in to the de-
mands of the men."

The thugs are going about town not
only trying to create disturbances
among the strikers, but they offer in-
sult to anyone who happens to come
within the hearing of their voices.

Mayor Hermann refused a re-
quest of the company to close down
the saloons and swear in deputies for
him. He declared that the strikers
are all peaceful, and if it were not for
the company's thugs there would not
have been any shooting. He openly
blamed the O'Brien thugs for the
shooting of the peaceful pickets here
Tuesday night and said he will pro-
secute them to the limit.

He says there is no occasion for
the company having specials around
their plants, since the strikers are
willing to be quiet and willing to ar-
bitrate. "The mere presence of depu-
ties of the type employed at the
Clark & Williams plant is enough to
incite any one to riot," said the Mayor.

An O'Brien thug was arrested here on
a train yesterday when he pulled a revolver
against a private citizen and threatened
to fill him full of lead. He was later
restrained and held in \$1,000 bail. It was
said here that the specials are supplied
with whiskey and beer by the company
and that the one who was arrested on
the train was also full of whiskey.

About 400 workers employed by the
Browntown Fire Brick Company at Broun-
town went on strike yesterday for
higher wages and better working con-
ditions. More are expected to strike to-
day at the other brick yards around this
vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 26.
The Grand Jury will convene tomorrow
to investigate the Perth Amboy strike.
Several material witnesses have been re-
tained and will appear to testify before
the jury. Coroner James Flynn, of Perth
Amboy, will probably produce several wit-
nesses. Subpoenas will be served this
afternoon, three of which are said to be
for newspaper reporters.

BOLD CRIME WAVE SWEEPS QUAKER CITY

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The
Police Department of Philadelphia re-
ceived a jolting today it will not forget
in many a month. One policeman was
killed by a car croak, another crook en-
tered the dormitory of the Detective Bu-
reau and had ransacked the pockets of
two city detectives before the sleepers
awoke and captured him, and still an-
other sacked the home of Police Magis-
trate James E. Gorman and got away
with valuables worth \$1,000.

Policeman Thomas Darling was killed
by 11-year-old William Johnson, who
was trying to arrest Johnson, who
but was caught.

Prior to this five detectives were sleep-
ing in their dormitory in the City Hall.
They were sound sleepers. About 3
o'clock this morning Frank Phillips, 43
years old, wandered into the dormitory
and started to get through the pockets of
the sleeping detectives. He was arrested
when one of the detectives awoke.

The Police Department had hardly got
over the shock of one of its members
being killed and the Detective Bureau
robbed until Magistrate Gorman dashed
in and announced that his home had been
robbed. The burglars had gained an en-
trance by jumping the second story
window.

REGISTER INDICTMENTS HOLD.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—United
States Judge Hollister today over-
ruled a demurrer to the indictments
filed by attorneys for the thirty offi-
cers and employees of the National
Cash Register Company of Dayton,
Ohio, who, it is alleged, engaged in a
conspiracy in restraint of trade in vi-
olation of the Sherman Anti-Trust
Law.

COBONER DISCHARGES WOLF.

Matthew Wolf, of 126 East 15th
street, who was held by Coroner Win-
chesterman Tuesday in \$2,500 bail to
await examination into charges made
by his brother-in-law, Matthew Win-
chester, of 112 West 114th street, that he
caused the death of his son with a
barrel, by throwing a barrel down a
well on February 17, 1912, was re-
leased on Saturday.

\$25,000 VERDICT FOR BRIDGE VICTIM

Steel Trust Subsidiary Must Pay for Injury to Derrick Man Hurt on Construction Work.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 26.
—A jury in the Supreme Court at
White Plains, presided over by Jus-
tice Tompkins, today brought in a
verdict for \$24,896.50 against the
American Bridge Company in favor
of Perry Griffith, of Mt. Vernon, for
broken bones, the loss of an ear and
deafness which was the result of an
accident during the construction of
the New York, Westchester and Bos-
ton Railway.

Through Judge Sydney A. Syme,
Griffith sued for \$75,000, alleging that
his right arm had been disabled for
life. The company contended that
Griffith had signed a release of all
damages and had been paid \$103.50
for it.

This company is one of the sub-
sidiaries of the United States Steel
Corporation, and it was claimed that
under the Steel Corporation's volun-
tary relief plan, the plaintiff had had
no redress. Judge Syme contended
that the relief scheme was not per-
manent or binding on the plaintiff
and the jury first decided to give Mr.
Griffith \$25,000, but then reduced the
amount that he had been paid and
brought in a verdict for the balance.

On March 9, 1912, Griffith was em-
ployed as a derrick man on a car
stationed on the old Morris Park race
track grounds through which the
railroad runs. A string of work cars
at the top of a hill ran away and
Griffith was told to jump, but he
leaped to a car on a track beside the
derrick into which the runaway train
dashed. His right arm was broken
in two places, two ribs were frac-
tured, collar and breast bones were
fractured; his right ear was torn off,
deafness followed, and he also suf-
fered from curvature of the spine.

PARACHUTE MAN IN DROP FROM AEROPLANE

HICKSVILLE, L. I., June 26.—J.
Roodman, Law the noted parachute
jumper, leaped from the moving aero-
plane of Harry Brown at an altitude of
3,500 feet and made a safe landing here
to night.

Law has been planning to make the
jump for several days. Tonight at
Brown's camp at Menander Corner every-
thing was in readiness. A small crowd,
which had learned of the prospective
leap, gathered in automobiles and on foot.
At 7 o'clock the sound of Brown's motor
told of the start. Running a short
distance over the ground, the machine was
quickly lifted into the air.

The bodies of Law and Brown sitting
closely together were silhouetted against
the sky. When Brown's barograph regis-
tered 3,500 feet Law jumped into the air.
There was a breathless pause for an instant
on the part of the spectators when the
parachute did not immediately fill. It
opened gracefully and easily, however,
and Law alighted in a field about one-
half mile from the starting point.

HANFORD HEARINGS WILL BEGIN TODAY

SEATTLE, Wash., June 26.—It was
announced today that public hearings
in the case of Judge Cornelius H.
Hanford, of the United States District
Court, will begin tomorrow, following
the arrival of Congressman James M.
Graham, of Illinois; Edwin M. Hig-
gins, of Connecticut; and Walter L.
McCoy, of New Jersey, the members
delegated by the Judiciary Committee
of the House to take testimony here.

The hearing arose out of impropri-
ety charges preferred by Socialist
Congressman Victor L. Berger after
Hanford had revoked the citizenship
of Leonard Olesen, a Socialist and I.
W. W. man.

Berger also charged Hanford with
being an inveterate drunkard and
with being a most servile tool of cor-
porate interests. Hanford will have
counsel.

BIG COAL MINE MERGER.

New York Capitalists to Organize a
\$30,000,000 Corporation.
PITTSBURGH, June 26.—By the
merger of five large independent coal
mining companies operating in the
Pittsburgh seam, New York financiers
will organize a corporation with cap-
ital and bond issue of \$30,000,000,
annual production of 10,000,000 tons
and an unmined acreage of 40,000
acres.

The organization, which, it is said,
will be financially one of the strongest
coal mining companies in the
United States, will include the United
Coal Company, the Pittsburgh and
Westmoreland Coal Company, the
Pittsburgh-Buffalo Coal Company, the
Toughstone and Ohio Fuel Com-
pany and the Carnegie Coal Company.
Several subsidiary corporations, in-
cluding the Carnegie Dock Company,
will also enter the organization.

After three months of negotiation
and conference in Pittsburgh and New
York Eastern bankers, representing
New York financiers, are ready to
finance the corporation.

SENATOR GOES BARRED.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—A head
that this afternoon temporarily
stranded Senator and Mrs. Thomas J.
Goer of Oklahoma.

GOMPERS SURPRISES DEMOCRATS BY HIS CONSERVATIVE TALK

His Support of Com- demned Bill Shocks Committeemen

ACTUAL SCENE AS THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION WAS CALLED TO ORDER AND REGULAR BUSINESS WAS BEGUN

...to protect the interests of labor," said Gompers.

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DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN SESSION
BALTIMORE, June 26.—This picture of the Democratic national convention was made by flashlight and shows the scene when Chairman Norman E. Mack called the meeting to order. The huge 5th Regiment Armory had been gayly decorated, pictures of Thomas Jefferson and the American flag being liberally used.

from Colorado, urged more liberal home-stead laws, and asked the committee to abolish the forest service as soon as possible and wipe out federal control of such matters.

Prof. Irving L. Fisher and Senator Robert L. Owen asked the committee to declare in favor of a department of public health, and Representative Gregg, of Texas, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, appeared to warn the committee that there was a secret effort being made to commit the convention in favor of the two battleship program, and he advised them in the interest of economy to avoid it.

Woman suffrage planks, intended to better the conditions of the civil service employes, suggestions for life saving appliances in the mining industry, and for amendments to the navigation laws, requiring lifeboats and life saving appliances and full, trained crews from passenger vessels, were handed in to the committee.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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"That convention spit upon the will of the people," he said. "For this convention to reverse the will of the people it would be a mockery of self-government."

Henry was loudly applauded by the Wilson men. The conservatives sat quiet.

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gered them, and the Harmon men got no comfort from anyone.

As the Wilson demonstration slackened, Underwood's partisans suddenly sprang to their feet and began cheering frantically. Pictures of the House leader were waved from galleries and upheld from the Alabama, Florida and Mississippi delegations.

At that moment L. R. Russell, of Elizabeth, N. J., who had been standing on a bench in the press stand, as he turned round and round, waving a big lithograph of Wilson, interfered with a hard-working reporter, Arthur Brisbane.

Brisbane's writing arm was juggled several times and finally he got mad. He ordered the Wilson rooster to get out of the press enclosure. When he refused to budge, Brisbane threw him off the bench and a Baltimore cop yanked him the rest of the way to the main floor.

Ticked by Prospective Fight.

There was a row in a second, with the whole crowd of "law and order" delegates up and delighted at the prospects of a fight. But Russell cooled off, was readmitted to the press stand without his picture, and Brisbane went on writing his piece.

Demonstration Degenerates in Disorder.

The demonstration, now degenerating into disorder, had lasted thirty minutes. When it ceased Judge Parker, with his fist clenched, leaned over the stand and called out:

"Hereafter people cheering for candidates must keep out of the press stands. And you people in the galleries must remember that these delegates have come a long way for business and when you see them taking their seats it is time for you to do the same."

Peck resumed his speech and was followed by Mayor Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, for a fifteen minute speech in defense of the rights of the Wilson delegates. He said he did not come to attack the unit rule. Before Ohio got a preferential primary law the State convention was the highest authority in electing delegates, he said, but when the Legislature restored to the people the right of self-

government it made the people of each district the sole authority in selecting the delegates from the districts.

Judge E. H. Moore, of Youngstown, Ohio, speaking for the unit rule, was hoarse when he announced that the minority were "speaking for a principle supreme."

Galleries Tire of Circus.

The crowd was getting tired and men and women left the galleries. Delegates moved toward the doors for other forms of amusement.

"Won't the people in the galleries keep their seats?" shouted Parker. "It is not fair to walk out while he is talking. We will give you a chance when he is through."

Senator John Sharp Williams got the attention of the audience, only to be interrupted by Governor Brewer, of Mississippi, who asked:

"Do I understand you to say that the delegates should vote as instructed at the primary or elected by the convention? My question is, who got the primary vote in Ohio (meaning Harmon)."

Senator Williams said that personally he was for one Presidential candidate, but he was instructed for another, and he would vote for the candidate for whom he was instructed until he was released by that candidate, meaning Wilson.

The Mississippi Senator warned the delegates by saying that if they endorsed the majority report they would do the "most dangerous and most damnable thing of the age," and there was no such thing as popular government.

Delegates Eager for Vote.

The delegates were eager for a vote and broke into disorder. They were yelling to the chairman that they didn't want to waste all night over speechmaking.

A delegate fired a question at Parker and held the floor until he got recognition. He demanded to know what was the substance of the call for the primaries in Ohio. While they were looking this up, Representative Dunn, of Nebraska, took up the fight to "bust" the unit rule wherever it conflicts with the laws of a State.

Shouts rose from all over the hall.

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T. R. MUST BE THE NEW PARTY CANDIDATE

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 26.—Theodore Roosevelt took pains tonight to make it clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that he was the bounden leader of the new party movement, that it was his fight and no other, and that he was in it to the bitter end.

With the same purpose in mind, Controller Prendergast came out to Sagamore Hill, and after a long conference with the ex-President gave out a statement in which he reiterates the several pronouncements and heads off any move either at Baltimore or in the conference preliminary to the Colonel's convention toward another candidate for the progressives.

"The object for which this fraud—using the accepted Roosevelt terminology for the action of the national Republican convention—was perpetrated," declares Prendergast, "was the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt, not the nomination of anybody else. The conspiracy will be successful if any other man is elected to the Presidency. The object of every honest man should therefore be to elect him."

BRIDGE TERMINAL WORK LET. Will Take About Ten Months, but Won't Stop Traffic.

Commissioner O'Keefe of the Department of Bridges has awarded the contract for the building of the underground connection between the big span of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Centre street subway loop to the Northeastern Construction Company. This constitutes the second step in the rebuilding of the Manhattan end of the bridge. The first work toward the remodeling of the terminal was the widening last year of the roadway on the bridge.

The work now to be undertaken will be the building of an underground connection from the bridge to be driven under the new Municipal Building to a junction with the Centre street loop. There were ten bidders for the contract. The Northeastern Construction Company's bid of \$408,585 was the lowest of the ten. It will require about ten months to do the work, which can be carried on without any interruption to the present traffic on the bridge.

SOCIALISTS PICK CANDIDATES IN THREE CITY DISTRICTS

The Socialist candidate for Congress in the 12th Congressional District of this city in the present campaign is Meyer London. In the 13th Congressional District Joshua Wanrope is the candidate. B. Weinstein, secretary of the United

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OF THE
LABOR COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK
FORMERLY BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF LABOR
At the BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM (Hall and Park)
Withoughby and Myrtle Avenues
On Sunday Afternoon and Evening, June 30, 1912
Bowling for Cash Prizes and Other Amusements.
TICKET, 10 CENTS. Dancing to commence at 3 P. M.
Free Drawing for a Handsome Large Parlor Clock.
The Committee Reserves All Rights.

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Hebrew Trade, will be the candidate for Senator from the 11th Senatorial District.
They were chosen at a nominating convention which was held in Turner Locom, 300 East Broadway, and at which Wilson men shouted to them, but

JOSHUA WANROPE.
which will be waged in the districts this fall. It was the opinion of the candidates and those who chose them that Wanrope will mark a substantial advance in the Socialist work in these respective districts.

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"Vote, Vote, Vote." Parker slammed down his big gavel. Henry was up for the last crack at the unit rule, but they were wearied with oratory. Henry was brief, however.

Judge Moore appeared as the last champion for the unit rule. It was announced that he had five minutes. "Make it two," yelled a delegate.

At 10:55 p.m. Judge Parker put the question on the adoption of the minority report. The roll call began at 11 o'clock.

Visitors manifested intense interest in the roll call. The cheers and hissing as the States plumped their votes one way or another could hardly have been exceeded if the convention had been picking a candidate.

The unit rule was defeated by a vote of 553 1/2 to 495 1/2.

Murphy Hissed and Boomed.

As the voting proceeded it was evident that the old unit rule was in danger. States which had rebuked Bryan either supported the minority report or split their delegations. The roll call proceeded amid disorder. When Murphy cast New York's ninety votes against the minority report he was hissed and boomed.

The convention adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The same lack of cheering marked the assembling of the convention for the afternoon session that marked the preliminaries yesterday. It was too hot to waste energy in foolish hurrahing.

The convention was due to assemble at noon, but it was long after 12 when the wheels began to move. Judge Parker banged down his gavel at 12:25.

The Rev. John Gardner Murray, bishop of Maryland, made the opening prayer.

Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, reported that the Committee on Credentials wasn't ready to say how several little scraps had been settled. Blanchard moved that the convention when it quit for the afternoon take a recess until 8. The motion went through with a vim.

Satisfy Love for Talk.

With the odds and ends of organization business out of the way, Judge Parker set about to satisfy the love for big talk. He announced suavely that the delegates would now have a chance to hear some of the most distinguished gentlemen in the United States of America.

The first to show a statesmanlike countenance in the loss of the temporary chairman was the ex-Governor of Missouri Joseph W. Folk. The crowd complimented Folk with yells and handclaps. He told them that the nominee of this convention would be the next President. Folk was all for progressiveness and hot for harmony.

He put the soft pedal on the talk that flows from the Oklahoma and Texas delegation that Wall Street is the vestibule of hades.

Soon the supply of speakers seemed to be running out. Judge Parker looked over the crowd and asked the delegates to "think it over and send up somebody." That was the cut, of course, for every delegation to howl for its favorite word painter.

White Rose CEYLON TEA
One Quality—the Best.
White Rose Coffee, Neen Batta

RESERVES DECISION IN JERSEY LABORERS' CASE

Justice Swazey, in his home at 7th High street, Newark, last night reserved decision on an application to review the conviction of the twenty-one laborers who were recently sent to the Hudson County Penitentiary by Recorder Wimmer for rioting in Kearny.

Ex-Judge Algernon T. Sweeney appeared in behalf of the prisoners and argued that the record of the conviction was insufficient because it didn't comply with the law for the reason that it failed to set forth the necessary evidence. Recorder Wimmer made a statement explaining the conviction.

The twenty-one laborers were sentenced to the penitentiary for one year each following the shooting of several people by contractors' thugs. They were railroaded to jail on trumped up charges and were given a chance to explain their case. The Socialist party is assisting in the fight to secure their release.

OVERLOOKED POLL TAX, PROFS. FACE JAIL TERM

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 26.—Busy with examinations, Louis B. Gallet and Lory A. Howland, two of the most prominent of the faculty of Wesleyan University, neglected to pay their head tax of \$2, assessed on all male residents of the State, and must now, in company with a dozen or more less distinguished citizens, face the alternative of serving a term in the county jail for their delinquency.

Owing to the prominence of the parties involved, the prosecuting officials have ordered no arrests as yet, but definite action is expected before the end of the week.

SARDINIA'S RAILROADS TIED UP.

ROME, June 26.—According to a dispatch yesterday from Cagliari the strike of the railroad men of Sardinia is still on and the lines on the island are all tied up. The different cities have asked the government to intervene, as the situation is serious and lines of automobiles are in service between the principal towns.

FINE BUTCHER \$10.

Joshua Kaufman, a butcher, of 190th street and Park avenue, was fined \$10 yesterday by Magistrate Appleton in the Fifth District Court. Kaufman was found guilty of having assaulted Mrs. Lillian Ostrowski, a meat striker, on June 10. He was represented by William Katin, of 120 Nassau street.

GO TO AUBURN
FOR THE
NEW YORK SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JUNE 29-30
Osborne Memorial Hall
South and Exchange Streets.
CONVENTION TO OPEN AT 9:30 A. M.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.
THE OSBORNE HOUSE, American Plan, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Rooms only—\$1.00 and \$1.50 per day.
THE CAYUGA HOUSE, American Plan, \$2.00 per day.
THE MAJESTIC HOUSE, American Plan, \$2.00 per day.

Rates at smaller hotels, like The Brunswick, The National, The Vendome, from \$1.50 up a day, American Plan.

LODGING IN PRIVATE HOMES.
Rooms in private homes can be had for 75 cents per day without breakfast and \$1.00 per day to include breakfast.

Information about hotels and rooms can be obtained by writing to Comrade Frederick A. Mohr, 8 South street, Auburn.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.
The special train from New York to Auburn will leave the New York Central Depot, 42d street, Friday, June 28, at 1 P. M. Round trip fare \$8.50. Tickets on sale only at the office of the State Secretary, U. Solomon, care of The Call, 409 Pearl street. All non-delegates desiring to travel to Auburn on the special train are requested to notify the secretary at once.

The special will stop in all points along the New York Central east of Auburn if arrangements are made in advance to take delegates and visitors at those points. Up-State Comrades should write to the State Secretary as soon as possible for further information.

Where ten or more travel together to Auburn from any point they are entitled to a reduction in the fare. Information on this subject can be obtained from any railroad office.

All further information on the convention, can be obtained by writing to
U. SOLOMON, State Secretary.
Office of The Call, New York

FURRIERS SCORE ANOTHER VICTORY

Eleven More Bosses Concede Strikers' Demands—Others to Settle Today,

Another victory was scored by the striking fur workers yesterday when eleven manufacturers signed agreements conceding all the demands made by the strikers, including the ironclad clause for recognition of the union, which the bosses so strenuously objected to. As a result of this settlement the workers employed in these shops will return to work this morning.

The Settlement Committee received a number of applications for settlements and they were busy all day considering them. The committee is proceeding slowly with the settlements for the purpose of preventing violation of agreements. When an application is received the committee looks up the connections of the firm, so as to be certain that they would not make up work for struck firms.

Meyer London, legal adviser to the Furriers' Union, is in charge of the settlement work, and before a contract is signed he examines carefully the work that is being made up in the applicant's shop. London said yesterday that the situation was very bright and predicted an early victory for the strikers.

"Judging by the enthusiasm of the strikers they are bound to win their just struggle," said London. "Their demands are very moderate and I believe that the bosses will not hold out very long against them."

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is in close touch with the strike, also predicted a speedy victory for the workers. "From all indications it looks that the strike will be over within about two weeks," said Frayne. "The fur manufacturers cannot afford to employ professional strike-breakers, as the work is highly skilled and the scabs they will get will not be able to handle the work."

The bosses are bound to come together with the union and the strikers because the demands of the strikers are just and any attempt to run the shops with scabs will prove very expensive to them. He said that the American Federation of Labor is behind the strike and will assist the strikers should they need any help.

The foremen and designers, at a meeting last night, voted to go out in sympathy with the furriers and not to stay in the shops and help the bosses train scabs if they put them to work. The designers of the union and the furriers are in sympathy with the strikers and the fur workers were received by the latter with great joy and they are now confident that this will help them in winning their demands sooner.

The strikers held enthusiastic meetings at Beethovens Hall, Astors Hall, Arlington Hall and Manhattan Locomotion yesterday afternoon, where they voted to stay out until the employers yield to their demands. The meetings were addressed by Organizer Frayne, Sol Metz, manager of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union; B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades; Isadore Cohen, organizer of the Furriers' Union, and others. Metz promised the support of the cloak makers and stated that the cloak makers would have no quarrel with the furriers, but beat the fur workers. "The cloak makers are with you," said Metz, and he urged the strikers to follow the example of the cloak makers and stick together and they will be sure of victory.

After the meetings were over the strikers went to Casino Hall, 85 East 4th street, where they enjoyed a dance given by the Strike Committee. They have arranged another dance for today.

A representative of the Associated Fur Manufacturers yesterday denied a statement that the employers had engaged a detective agency to assist them in breaking the strike. He said the employers would not engage any scabs, as the strikers would return to work in a short time.

EGG INSPECTORS ARE WINNING DEMANDS

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, reported yesterday that all the egg inspectors, with the exception of twelve men, have won their demands for higher wages. The houses that are still holding out against the demands are expected to sign agreements today.

Only 30 of the 450 egg inspectors walked out on Monday, as the other 420 and commission houses granted the demands of the men before the strike was declared. The other bosses granted the demands on Tuesday and yesterday, and there were only twelve men still out.

The demands of the inspectors are an increase in the minimum wages from \$18 to \$20 per week, overtime to be paid at the rate of 60 cents per hour, a nine-hour workday, excepting Saturdays, when they are to work seven hours, and during June, July and August five hours. They also ask that piecework men get 60 cents per hour or 25 cents per case of thirty dozens. Day workers are to be paid \$4 per day.

Apprentices are to receive \$12 per week for the first year and \$14 per week for the second year. For overtime they are to receive 35 cents per hour for the first year and 45 cents per hour for the second year. The apprentices' working hours are to be the same as the inspectors'.

Workers who were going on their way home told the thugs not to molest the strikers, as they had a right to picket shops and walk on any side of the street they wanted to. The thugs continued to molest the pickets and also insulted other workers who were passing near the shops, and when they blocked the sidewalk and tried to prevent people from passing near the shop while the scabs were filing out to go home the clash started.

It took several cops some time to disperse the crowd that continued to congregate and take a hand in the fight. When the crowd finally dispersed Miss Stock was placed under arrest and charged with "disorderly conduct." The scabs were then escorted by the thugs to their homes.

HIGH BEEF PRICES ARE HERE TO STAY

Butchers Say Cost of Meat Will Probably Be Increased.

Retail and wholesale butchers agree that the signs of the time indicate no decrease this summer in the prevailing high price for the higher grades of beef, such as are demanded by the average housewife. As the real sultry season sets in, they say, there is every likelihood that prices may go still higher.

In the cheap retail markets in those parts of the city where folks are not particular what kind of beef they buy as long as they can chew it, there are now appearing the non-corn fed Texas beavers which have been exclusively brought up on grass. It is expected that the arrival of the grass-fed cattle may relieve the situation slightly, so far as the consumers in poor circumstances are concerned, but there is no relief in sight for folks who insist on having the more succulent grades of beef.

Washington Market butchers say their customers wouldn't think of buying anything but the best, and the best will continue to bring prices that make housewives scold every time the order meat.

The price of lamb in Washington Market remains the same, with loin chops at 25 cents and French chops at 25. Mutton chops, trimmed, were quoted at 22 cents and legs of mutton at 15. Veal cutlets brought 30 cents a pound, veal chops 22 cents and shoulder of veal 15 cents.

In the matter of lamb the retailers have a grievance against the methods employed by the wholesalers in marketing their product.

"When we buy a lamb," said E. Joseph, who has been in business in Washington Market for twenty-three years, "we are compelled to pay for the basket (a piece of wood on which the lamb is hung) and the hailet (consisting of the liver, heart and lungs). We pay 15 cents for the basket and hailet. Sometimes the basket weighs a pound. I once got a regular piece of cordwood that tipped the scales at a pound and a quarter. Sixteen cents a pound is too much to pay for wood that you have to throw away. For the hailet we get about 10 cents. About seven years ago the wholesalers used to allow us two pounds off for the basket and hailet, but they don't do it any more."

There is a difference of opinion among the butchers as to the truth of the oft made statement that large quantities of American beef are sent abroad and retailed in England and elsewhere at higher prices than the same grade of beef can be bought in this country.

Many of the retailers accept the explanation that the scarcity of beef and the high prices demanded in the markets are due to the high price of corn which is quoted at 89 cents a bushel. Others, however, declare that on nearly every steamship that leaves this port are to be found large consignments of beef.

"I am going to sail for Europe tomorrow on the steamship Kaiserin Augusta Victoria for a three-months' vacation," said Joseph. "Ordinarily I am going to all about business when I am going to look around the markets in London, Berlin, Hamburg and other places and find out what really happens to American beef over on the other side."

Another butcher said that if he had his way about it, he would have an export duty placed on all American beef and would remove the import duty from foreign beef.

"If this were done," he added, "you would soon see the price of beef tumbling."

"The great trouble with meat eaters in this country," he said, "is the fact that we are living too extravagantly. Years ago people in good circumstances were content to eat meat other than the higher grades. Now they have got to have the very best or they put up a kick. Of course, when everybody will have only the best and conditions are not favorable for producing enough of the best, prices are going to go up and stay there."

The prices of chicken remain about the same. Fowls brought 15 and 18 cents a pound yesterday. Roasting chickens were quoted at 25 to 28 cents and broilers at \$1 and \$1.25 a pair.

High prices are still maintained for fish. The wholesale price for bluefish went up from 4 to 25 cents a pound. Bluefish retailed yesterday at 20 cents. Swordfish was only 20 cents a pound, and very purchasers.

Fancy butter is 32 cents, and the price would be lower except for the fact that the June output is now being stored away for future market. Strictly fresh eggs are quoted at 27 cents a dozen.

GOWN STRIKERS ARE ATTACKED BY THUGS

Miss Jennie Stock, a striking white goods worker, was arrested last night while picketing the shop of the American Gown Company, 73 Wooster street, after a clash between pickets and scabs on their way home. The strikers were picketing the shop when several scab chaperons arrived and tried to drive them off the sidewalk.

THAW MAKES HOT RETORTS TO JEROME

Charges Him With Malice and Incompetence to Conduct Inquiry.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 26.—Fighting every inch of the way and trying hard to withstand all the efforts of Special Deputy Attorney General William T. Jerome to shake his testimony and cause him to have a "brain storm," Harry Kendall Thaw spent six hours today as a witness before Justice Keogh in the White Plains Court in his third attempt to secure his release from Matteawan Asylum on the ground that he had recovered his sanity.

Jerome put the slayer of Stanford White through a grilling examination which waxed warm at times when Thaw was told between J. Shearn, counsel for the witness, and Jerome, and when Thaw, whipped into anger by Jerome, turned on his questioner and told him he was trying to sling too much mud.

On Tuesday afternoon Thaw was on the witness stand four hours and went safely through the attack of the former District Attorney of New York.

Thaw sat stolidly through the questioning during the morning session, idly swaying a palm leaf fan, but in the afternoon he warmed up frequently and finally asked that he be allowed to change his seat, as he was too cramped in the witness box. He was allowed to take a chair farther back on the bench and close to Justice Keogh, who watched him keenly almost all the time he was being questioned. Thaw returned the gaze of his honor and did not appear to be the least abashed by the scrutiny he was undergoing. When Jerome questioned Thaw about certain acts which led up to the killing of Stanford White the witness calmly defended the memory of the dead. "I don't think it is right to drag the name of the dead man into this trial," he snapped.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was in the courtroom all day long and kept her eyes on her husband almost all the time he was testifying. He, however, never gave her a sign of recognition. Almost at the opening of the hearing there was a clash between Shearn and his rival, the former was almost constantly on his feet objecting and this aroused the ire of Jerome, who appealed to his honor to make him desist. The State's counsel said that the constant interruption was simply done to give Thaw time to think, so that he would not show any lack of memory.

Shearn said "I was informed in open court that you were trying to wear Thaw out and produce a state of fear, and if that is the case, then under all the rules of the court, I will continue to object. I will protect my client from any such venomous purpose as to fix the witness."

"You heard your counsel, Mr. Delmas, say that you were suffering from dementia Americana, did you not?" asked Jerome.

"Yes," said Thaw.

"What did he mean by that?" "I don't know what he means. I refuse to answer, as I am your witness," Mr. Jerome said.

"Did you tell Dr. Evans of a conspiracy to close up the inquiry into the murder of White quickly, and that friends of White were at work to have you sent to a sanitarium or insane asylum, so that all the nasty things in White's life would not be laid bare?"

"I am your witness, and I ask you to divide your questions."

"Well, then, did you say there was a conspiracy to close up the matter quickly and send you to an asylum?"

"I said there had been some arrangement made to close the matter quickly, as Mr. Olcott had told me that such was the case. I don't know if you say that White was good to May McKenzie, that he bought her candy, paid her rent, and gave her automobile ride?"

"I may have said so."

The testimony given by May McKenzie was then read into the record. Some of the women in court looked uneasy, but they all stayed.

"What did you mean when you said that White was drugging and poisoning young girls?" asked Jerome of Thaw.

"I meant that he had been doing just that." Jerome continued to inquire about the practices of White until Thaw replied angrily: "Don't you think it is about time that you changed this particular subject? I don't think you are capable of conducting this inquiry, anyway."

STEAMSHIP TRUST HAD SPECIAL RATES

Some Third Class Passengers on Same Boat Mulcted \$13 Each.

Charles H. Nyland, passenger agent for the Holland-America Line, again occupied the stand yesterday in the steamship hearing for the taking of testimony in the government's dissolution suit which charges thirteen prominent steamship lines with having conspired to restrict trade and commerce.

"You testified yesterday that you considered it unfair," Mr. Nyland, said Federal Attorney Dorr, "for the public to be charged different rates by independent lines. Now, did not your vessels carry passengers at various rates?"

"Yes, but to the best of my recollection we refused the difference." "Now in the case of this ship," said Dorr, showing the witness a report, "forty-six passengers of the third class were booked at \$36; the others paid the reduced rate of \$23. Did you refund these passengers the difference?"

"Very likely we did not." "It was when the traveler made application, then, that you made the refund?" "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Nyland. "You kept no record of such transactions?" "No."

"When did you say New York ceased to suggest the 'fighting ships'?" "In 1910, as I recollect," was the answer.

"Do you recall whether that was coincident with the government investigation into the Holland-America line when it attained these letters which have been offered in evidence?" "I cannot say."

"When I interrogated you yesterday," said Mr. Burlington, of counsel for the defense, "I understood you to say that your commission was usually \$2, yet today you gave a larger figure to Mr. Dorr on one vessel. Is your memory refreshed now?"

"Yes, and I recall now that this was one instance in which an additional commission of \$1 was allowed to general agents," stated Nyland.

"Was it not the regular course of your business to pay general agents an additional dollar?" asked the lawyer.

"Well, there is a difference between the regular and general agents."

"In addition to the commission which you pay your booking agents you also allow them a certain part of the commercial allowances?" "Yes, sir."

"Paul Furman, passenger agent for the Uranium Steamship Company, next took the stand. He testified that he had been in the steamship business for six years, having been first employed by the Russian Volunteer Line.

"Did you have charge of securing agents for the Russian Volunteer and the New York and Continental?" Dorr asked.

"Yes, sir."

"What was your experience?" "I visited agents for the other lines and some of them would not accept tickets because they said they were conference agents, and according to a rule could not sell steamship tickets for independent lines."

CONGRESS MAY ACT TO RAISE U. S. CASH

Impending Tieup of Government Plants Raises Row at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—To prevent the threatened shutdown of government operations next Monday because of the failure of Congress to pass the necessary appropriation bills, an effort is to be made in Congress tomorrow to pass a joint resolution extending existing appropriations through the first two weeks of the fiscal year.

When Speaker Clark today came to a realization of the serious embarrassment that is impending on July 1 he began to get into communication with his leaders to arrange for action in the House tomorrow. Similar efforts are being made in the Senate.

On the other hand, though both House and Senate are to meet tomorrow for the last time before July 1, it is stoutly maintained in some quarters at the capital that such a resolution as is sought cannot be passed before Monday. Majority Leader Underwood today declared the terms of the "gentlemen's agreement" by which no business is being done by either house this week, preclude the passage of any resolution extending appropriations. Other Democrats insist that this view is correct and that the government machinery must wait on the Democratic convention and the "gentlemen's agreement."

At the Navy Department, however, all preparations were made today for the closing of the navy yards from the Atlantic Coast to the Philippines. More than 20,000 men will be without work Monday morning unless Congress acts. Navy but officers will be legally employed at the Navy Department on that day, with the exception of a dozen or so civilians exempted by statute from the necessity of ceasing work in the absence of an appropriation. All the men laid off will be taken back the minute Congress provides for their payment.

The department's reply that it is not for them to overlook the law of Congress for a day or two just because the national legislators have failed to provide the wherewithal for the maintenance of government activities. Then the reply is made from the House that it is the fault of the Senate that Uncle Sam is going to be dead broke Monday morning; that the Senate has been mulling over the appropriations so long that it is no wonder they did not get passed before the Democratic convention. Also, in the House they are disposed to accuse department heads of using the present situation for political purposes by telling the country that the Democratic majority is forgetting its duties and responsibilities to go to a political convention, leaving the government unprotected.

Meanwhile, 6,000 employees at the Washington navy yard and gun factory are due to lose at least one day's pay unless Congress acts before Saturday night. When the retail merchants of Washington learn of this it is expected there will be a tremendous wall going up from them at the prospects of losing that much trade.

MEXICAN FEDERAL FLANK THE REBELS

General Orozco Denies Story That He Asked Madero for Amnesty.

EL PASO, Tex., June 26.—Flanking the rebels at Bachimba Pass forty miles south of Chihuahua, the federalists attacked them from the rear with cavalry today and there had been some spirited fighting, but the rebels have been able to scatter the federalists, as the main federal column did not attack.

It is believed that the flank attack was made prematurely, as General Huerta has not yet arrived in position in front of the rebels to attack them, though there has been fighting between the advance guards of the two armies and each side has taken some straggling prisoners.

There is yet no sign of the appearance of the federalists from Sonora to attack Juarez, although according to the Mexican federal plans, this was programmed to take place simultaneously with the fighting at Bachimba. The Juarez garrison has been strongly reinforced. Federalists expect Orozco to fall back to Juarez and make his final stand here if defeated at Chihuahua.

Orozco's father, in command of Juarez, says nothing of this sort will happen, but that Orozco, if he fails to beat back the enemy at Bachimba, will be driven out of Chihuahua, will make a dash south and attempt to get between Huerta and Torreon.

Four more troops of the Third United States Cavalry are on route here from San Antonio for duty in the event of an attack on Juarez by the federalists, to preserve the neutrality here and protect Americans from Mexican bullets if necessary.

"There will be no surrender and no acceptance of amnesty," said Gen. Pascual Orozco, the rebel general, at the front today. This was in a reply to a dispatch from Mexico City stating that a rumor prevails there that the rebels may quit the field. "There can be no cessation of the revolution until Madero resigns as President," he said. "Madero has already offered to give us all the cabinet officers if we would recognize him as President, but we refused to recognize him."

AUTONOMY FOR CANARIAS. MADRID, June 26.—The Chamber committee which has been discussing the question of government in the Canary Islands recommends that the unity of the province which the islands constitute shall be preserved under two provincial governments which will have no jurisdiction in regard to war or the high judiciary. The local councils are to have greater independence and the intervention of the Provincial Commission will be minimized.

PENNSY YIELDING TO ITS EMPLOYES

Conference at Philadelphia Shows That Strike Threat is Having the Desired Effect.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—After a lengthy conference, lasting from 10 o'clock this morning until late this evening, between the Federated Board, composed of the executive officers of the Brotherhoods of Trainmen, Firemen and Engineers and S. C. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a well authenticated rumor was spread that the railroad would make some concessions in the matter of the grievances of the employees of the railroad that threaten a strike.

Nothing definite could be found on which to base the rumor, but the cheerful attitude of the representatives of the men indicated that progress is being made at the conference.

General Manager Long tonight explained his replies to the list of grievances presented by the men, and after a discussion the feeling of peace was general.

At least three of the six differences were satisfactorily settled. No announcement was made as to which they were. The fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad is willing to take up the grievances of the men again is another feature that is regarded favorably by the men. They have definitely and finally announced that they will not recede from their position, and the willingness of railroad officials in holding further conferences is regarded as a favorable indication.

While refusing to give the percentage of the men who voted for strike, George H. Sines, vice president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, announced previous to the meeting with Long that the vote favoring a strike was more larger than he had anticipated. Estimates on the vote placed it between 92 and 96 per cent favoring a strike.

GAYNOR WON'T HEAR PROTESTS BY CITIZEN

A Public Hearing to Discuss the Plan to Move West Washington Market to Allow the Building of Two Piers was Held by the Sinking Fund Commission Yesterday.

P. P. Cappel, representing the West Side Taxpayers' Association, opposed the plan on the ground that it would cost the city \$20,000,000. Dock Commissioner Tomkins explained it would cost but \$8,000,000. Mayor Gaynor, who presided, thought the subject had been discussed fully and so announced.

At this juncture Cappel arose and began to reply to Commissioner Tomkins' statements. Mayor Gaynor patted loudly with the gavel and commanded silence. The harder the Mayor rapped the louder Cappel talked.

"The Dock Commissioner can talk twenty times, and I, a taxpayer, cannot talk twice," cried Cappel to the accompaniment of the gavel.

"If you won't come to order, I'll have to have you put out," replied the Mayor. "You won't have to have me put out," answered Cappel, and he subsided.

Mrs. Julien P. Heath, representing the Housewives' League, argued for more retail markets for New York. Mrs. Flora Spiegelberg also spoke on similar lines.

AUTO GRAND PRIZE GOES TO BOLLIT

DIEPPE, France, June 26.—Bollit today won the Automobile Grand Prize. He completed the distance of 1,540 kilometers (about 956 miles 7 furlongs), in the elapsed time of 13 hours 54 minutes 33.5 seconds at an average hourly speed of 110 kilometers (about 68 miles 1 1/4 furlongs).

Wagner captured second place in 14 hours 11 minutes 32.5 seconds; and Regal was announced at the finish as third in 14 hours 38 minutes 36 seconds.

Bruce Brown's time for the whole race was 14 hours 28 minutes 13.45 seconds; but it was charged that he disqualified himself by taking in gasoline from a non-authorized station. This charge was referred to the committee for decision.

The race took place in a continuous rain. There were twenty-two starters, and for the first three laps there was a sensational struggle between David Bruce-Brown, of New York, the leader in the first half of the race yesterday, and Bollit. At the end of the third lap Bollit shot by the grand stand only 10 seconds behind Bruce-Brown, who shortly afterward had motor trouble and lost his lead.

IRON PUDDLERS GET ADVANCE IN WAGES

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 26.—At a conference of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, held in Pittsburgh Tuesday afternoon, the wage scale for the year beginning July 1 was agreed to. The new rate is an advance of 25 cents per ton for puddling, making the base rate \$3.25.

The Western Bar Iron Association has also signed the advance in rate. About 15,000 skilled employees are affected by the increase.

WORKER ELECTROCUTED

Vincent Poloski, 27 years old, of 153 Bowers street, Newark, was electrocuted when he attempted to tighten a hook on a temporary trolley wire at the Passaic wharf in that city late yesterday. He was employed by the Public Service Corporation. The body was taken to Mullin's morgue.

HERALD BUYS TRIVELER

BOSTON, June 26.—The sale of the Boston Evening Traveler, one of the oldest newspapers in the State, to the Boston Herald was announced this afternoon. On and after July 1 both papers will appear as one and sell for a cent.

MEDAL FOR BOSTON

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Capt. A. H. Roston, of the Carpathia, was presented today with a gold medal and an illuminated address of thanks by the City of Liverpool for rescuing the Titanic survivors.

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SHOE CUTTERS ARE STANDING FIRMLY

Brooklyn Concern Makes Unsuccessful Efforts to Obtain Scabs.

The strike of the shoe cutters against the firm of Thomas & Co., 410 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, continued yesterday without a break in the ranks of the strikers.

It was reported yesterday that the firm has brought in six college boys to take the places of the strikers.

W. B. Lounsbury, business representative of the Shoe Cutters' Local Assembly of the Knights of Labor, said yesterday that the trouble with the firm started on June 10, when the workers employed in the shop met to consider the question of demanding higher wages.

The contention of the firm is that it will deal directly with its employees, but under no circumstances with a representative of the union.

The firm is fighting the cutters, fearing that should they gain their demands the other departments will also organize and demand higher wages.

It was reported that some of the scabs have brought their relatives in to help the firm break the strike.

The strikers ascertained that the firm is advertising under different names for strikebreakers.

ROYAL CARRIAGE KILLS BOY. Lad Fell Under Wheel in Scramble for Rose Dowager Queen Threw.

LONDON, June 26.—While making the round of stations where women were selling flowers in honor of "Alexandra Day," Dowager Queen Alexandra's carriage ran down and killed a boy in front of Charing Cross Hospital today.

The Queen Mother had thrown a handful of roses from the open carriage in which she was riding and in the scramble for them which followed the boy was pushed beneath the wheels.

AM. ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM EMIL SEIDEL. Vice Presidential Candidate of the Socialist party.

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AMUSEMENTS. GREAT Picnic and Summerfest's Festival. L. O. B. A.

TICKETS 15 CENTS PER PERSON. Tabl Ulmer Park "L" train from Brooklyn Bridge direct to Park.

SPORTS

SAME WELCOME TALE

Giants Again Win, Although the Phillies Make Them Work Hard for the Victory.

As the game turned out at the Polo Grounds yesterday the fielding of the Giants played a big part, a saving part in fact, in their victory over the Phillies.

These four gave Leon Ames fine support and when he was in need of it. Not that Ames didn't perform ably. He did. His pitching was not easy for the Phillies and was made all the harder by the airtight activity of various Giants behind him.

Catcher Killifer, whose playing here this series has attracted attention by its dash and the ability to bring in the ball, was the only Quaker who became at all intimate with Ames.

New York had two players who bore much of the brunt of the battle in an all around way, but who, unlike Killifer, had the satisfaction of seeing their efforts go hand in hand with a winning game.

Table with columns AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists statistics for Philadelphia and New York players.

Philadelphia. AB R H O A E. Paskert, cf. 3 0 1 3 0 0. Downey, 3b. 3 0 0 5 2 1.

First base on errors—Philadelphia 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia 6. New York 5. First base on balls—Off Schurz 5. Off Seaton 1. Off Ames 4.

ATTACKED BY SUFFRAGETTE. English Home Secretary Assailed While Traveling With King.

CARDIFF, June 26.—Woman suffrage was brought to the attention of the King and Queen this afternoon when Helen Cross, breaking through a police cordon, sprang at Home Secretary McKenna, who is traveling with King George and Queen Mary through South Wales.

LONDON, June 26.—The three suffragettes who smashed the glass door panels in St. Stephen's Hall while trying to gain admission to the House of Commons were sentenced by the police magistrate today each to two months' imprisonment.

THREE HOMERS MARK WORLD-FEDERAL GAME

Three homers marked the game between the Federal Press and World in the Printers' League yesterday at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds.

"Old Sol" made his presence felt by causing no less than four Federal fingers to give up, they being forced to retire, not because they were hit so much, but of their inability to stand the heat.

Table with columns AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists statistics for Federal Press and World players.

Home runs—Spain, Fisher, Roach. Three-base hits—Dooley, Homan. Two-base hits—Kehoe, Anderson. Sacrifice hits—Fogarty, Kahler, Stolen bases—Fogarty, Kehoe, Corbett.

BOSTON BRAVES PUT IT OVER DODGERS. BOSTON, June 26.—The dimension in the Braves' camp, which has brought matters to the boiling point, apparently put the men in a good fighting spirit for they won from Brooklyn easily today, 5 to 2.

Table with columns AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists statistics for Boston Braves and Brooklyn Dodgers.

DOINGS OF BOXING BOARD. Eureka A. C. Still Unlicensed—Secretary Harvey to Go Abroad.

The newly-formed Eureka A. C., which has been trying unsuccessfully for some weeks past to have the Boxing Commission grant a boxing license to hold bouts at the late National Sporting Club's headquarters on West 44th street, received another setback at the board's hearing yesterday afternoon, when their request for a license was again tabled indefinitely.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. New York. Won. 46. Lost. 11. P. C. .807.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES. National League. At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Chicago. 10 0 0 0 0 10—2 5 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Boston. Won. 42. Lost. 20. P. C. .677.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY. National League. Philadelphia at New York. Brooklyn at Boston.

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YANKS BREAK EVEN

New Yorkers Manage to Get First Game from Athletics, but Are Trounced in Second.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The New York Americans took the first game of the double header today from the Champs by the whisker score of 6 to 5, but had to "concede" the second game to the home talent by the score of 11 to 1.

Table with columns AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists statistics for Philadelphia Athletics and New York Yankees.

Two base hits—Collins, Cree, Maloney, Baker, Lapp, Sweeney. Three base hits—Cree, Hartzell, Sacrifice hits—Oldring, Lord, Zinn, Fisher.

SECOND GAME. New York. AB R H O A E. Maloney, cf. 4 0 0 3 0 0.

Philadelphia. AB R H O A E. Lord, rf. 4 2 2 3 0 0. Oldring, cf. 4 2 2 0 0 0.

Philadelphia. AB R H O A E. Lord, rf. 4 2 2 3 0 0. Oldring, cf. 4 2 2 0 0 0.

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Two Southern Colonels and Two Other Delegates at Baltimore



BALTIMORE, June 26.—Here are two Southern colonels, Colonel Johnson of Kentucky, ought to be a colonel. J. C. Mayo, who comes from New Jersey, has no military title.

SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION WILL BE THE GREATEST EVER

Extraordinary Interest is Being Displayed in Coming Event at Auburn and Crowds Promise to Be Too Large for Hall.

The remarkable growth of Socialism will be eloquently attested when the biennial convention of the Socialist party of the State of New York opens at Osborn Memorial Hall, Auburn, at about 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

With the presence of 305 delegates representing a membership of over 14,000 men and women belonging to more than 155 locals, it will be the largest and most significant convention in the history of Socialism in this State.

The interest which is being manifested throughout the State in the approaching convention is even greater than the most sanguine anticipated, and those in charge of preparing the soil for the great event have been forced to obtain an option on the Burtis Auditorium to accommodate the giant attendance which promises to be present, and which Memorial Hall may be incapable of receiving.

The people of Auburn are also looking forward with much interest and expectation to the convention. It is the big topic of conversation with Auburnites and it will undoubtedly be incorporated into the annals of the Cree, if it will then call the roll of delegates, after which the body will proceed to the election of a temporary chairman.

The most important streets of the town will be appropriately decorated and with the brilliant and abundant illuminations will present a truly festive appearance. The delegates and their friends will be met at the station by large deputations, who will escort them paradingly and to the tune of music to their respective stopping places.

The convention will last two days, but all of this time will not be devoted to business. For the diversion of the visitors the Socialists of Local Auburn have arranged several genuine treats. On Saturday night there will be a delightful moonlight sail on the beautiful Lake Oswego.

Several bands of music have been engaged for the occasion of the sail, and besides the different popular airs they will play the favorite revolutionary hymns while those on board join in song.

An interesting program for the entertainment of the convention guests has also been arranged for Sunday night. One feature of this program will be a banquet, at which addresses will be made by several of the well known fighters in the Socialist cause.

HENRY FRAHNE. 1400 THIRD AVENUE. Tel. 84th & 85th Sts. Trousers, Suits, Stockings, Cravats, Suspensories, Special Limbs. All guaranteed.

George Oberdorfer. N. W. Cor Eighth Ave and 129th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DR. A. CARR. SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Combs. 123 E. 84th St. Tel. 2997. DR. J. M. JAMES. SURGEON DENTIST. 658 Willis Ave. Cor. 143rd St. DR. C. L. FURMAN. Dentist. 165 SIXTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. S. BERLIN. SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 109th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem. Dr. Ph. Lewin. OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK.

Dr. B. L. Becker's OFFICIAL FLAG. 215 East Broadway. Tel. 11-25 and 11-26. 1700 Fifth Ave., bet. Broadway and Madison St. I am with the Call since the Call started.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1628 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Cafe Monopoli. VIENNA RESTAURANT. PETER ROTH. 145 24 Ave., bet. 23rd & 25th St.

Drink "Peter Brew". The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J. PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. 55 Spruce St. PRINTERS. NEW YORK. GEORGE J. SPEYER. 125 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York. Commercial, Trades, Print and Stationery.

PARKS AND HALLS. HARLEM RIVER PARK. CASINO. Headquarters for Labor and other Organizations. 127th Street and Grand Avenue. MICHAEL HEVIAN, General Manager. Labor Lyceum. 242 W. 11th St. New York. Helps for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Held and controlled by the Labor Education Association. Telephone 6241 Williams Street.

Labor Temple. 242 W. 11th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association. Holds for Meetings, Entertainment and Banquets. 242 W. 11th St. Free Library open from 3 to 10 P. M. CALLAHAN. THE HARTMAN BUILDING. 140 SO. WEST. UNION LABEL. Brand Beer. ing this Union Ask for Label buying

OF AMERICA. The above is a true picture of the only guarantee that can be made by Union Label. Always look for the label.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Brotherhood of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hat is made by a skilled workman under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and a fair value. Don't patronize Retailers who sell you inferior non-union goods.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingman's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Malley, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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THOSE WEARY "FEW YEARS"

"The union (of the workers) is helped on by the means of communication that are created by modern industry, and that place the workers in contact with one another. It was just this contact that was needed. Every class struggle is a political struggle. And that union, to attain which the burghers of the middle ages, with their miserable highways, required centuries, the modern proletarians, thanks to railways, achieve in a few years."

So wrote Marx and Engels some sixty years ago in the famous "Communist Manifesto," and while the statement is no doubt true if sufficient time is conceded, it must be admitted that those "few years" spoken of have dragged out to a most painful length, and the evolutionary process which forces the proletariat to recognize every class struggle as a political struggle seems to act much slower than the writers of the above quotation seemingly expected.

It may be true also that the movement in this direction can never proceed rapidly enough to satisfy the convinced Socialist, but in certain respects it seems intolerably tedious and, if we were not assured of final victory, somewhat disheartening.

Here in this land we have more of those railways, for which Marx declared the proletariat should be thankful, than all the rest of the world combined—some 250,000 miles or so. And we assuredly have a much larger floating contingent of the proletariat than any other country, perhaps, again, than all countries combined. And this proletariat certainly come "in contact with one another" to a greater extent than Marx and Engels ever conceived of. And, once more, certainly it can be maintained that "modern industry" has fully kept pace with these tremendous means of communication. All the factors spoken of are here to a degree that would be impossible of conception in 1847, but—

Is it not true that not only is the class struggle not generally recognized as a political struggle by the vast majority of the proletariat, but that even the class struggle itself is not actually recognized? Much more than a "few years" have passed since the conditions for this recognition were perfected. The workers, millions of them, have not only come in contact with one another, but have also come in contact with their teacher, capitalism and the capitalist system. They are no doubt learning, but there is also no doubt that they are slow learners.

Take up the journals of the day. Cast your eye over their columns for the news of this contact. Men shot, murdered, clubbed, smashed and jailed in Perth Amboy; in Hastings-on-the-Hudson; in Paterson, Passaic and Lawrence; in Los Angeles and San Diego; in New York City; in Washington and California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; North and South, East and West, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from Canada to the Gulf, at a thousand points, this contact is being daily made. Everywhere the shooting, murdering, smashing, clubbing and jailing are going on, until keeping count of these contacts becomes impossible. Capital and labor in conflict; proletariat and bourgeoisie in death grips, with the former providing 99 per cent of the funerals. Multitudes of armed police, regiments of militia, clouds of pestiferous thugs, detectives, deputy sheriffs, scabs and strikebreakers everywhere active. Union smashing projects everywhere planning and strikes threatening; hunger riots appearing in great cities and industrial centers. Unrest and ferment on all hands, and on every hand capitalism shooting and murdering, clubbing, beating and smashing its slaves into submission.

And while all this is going on, capitalism, calmly calculating on the improbability, not to say the impossibility of a "come-back," utterly oblivious of the class struggle being recognized as a political struggle, goes ahead with its two national conventions, where its brazen-faced henchmen publicly declare their undying love and friendship for labor in oratorical generalities, and proceed to select candidates absolutely known to be the servants and lick-splittles of the ruling class, the trusts, corporations and gigantic combinations of capital, including those very railways which are to be thanked for bringing the proletariat together. Gompers, alleged representative of organized labor, hangs around the convention hall at Chicago. He doesn't even get a look-in; is taken not the slightest notice of, and hies him "back, back, back to Baltimore" to repeat the same useless performance with the Ryanized Democrats. And all this is featured in page after page of the public press for the delectation of the aforesaid proletariat. Nothing is really concealed. They are told openly that the Republican party has again been grabbed by the "interests," and that the same is to happen with the Democrats. The class character of these assemblages is not concealed, not perhaps deemed necessary to conceal. While the proletarian is being slaughtered, clubbed and jailed, they can safely tell him in as many words that they are fixing up two political machines for the purpose of continuing the robbery and maintaining the power to kill, club or jail him should he object.

More than that, they expect him to vote for one or the other. Will he do it?

He will. He always has. He has never failed them yet. Millions and millions of him will return to power with their votes, the very elements which smash, club, jail, torture and murder them year in and year out, at innumerable points of contact throughout this broad land. Millions and millions of him, who have not only not yet learned that every class struggle is a political struggle, but who haven't even learned that there is a class struggle at all.

The one hopeful spot in the whole wretched outlook is that there is at least one million—maybe more—that have learned it and will vote accordingly—vote the Socialist ticket. And there is the added consolation that they are always growing, and that though the time be long, yet victory in the end is certain.

No, not in a "few years," Marx to the contrary notwithstanding. Perhaps not even "not yet, but soon." But, some day, some day!

What is to be done? Nothing more than to keep on working, agitating, organizing and educating. Spreading on every hand and by every means and with ever increasing power the message of Socialism.

The "few years" do not matter, nor a few dozen, nor a few score, nor even a few hundred. Capitalism must be destroyed, and it will be.

Work! Work for Socialism. That's all. In hoc signo vinces.

The Socialist Party and the Labor Unions

By JOB HARRIMAN.

What shall be the attitude of the Socialists toward the labor unions?

Out of this question arose, by far, the most heated discussion of the entire convention. Every one seemed to realize that the future of the party largely depended upon how this question was settled.

There were two distinct factions with the lines between them clearly drawn, each knowing exactly what policy they desired. This made the question all the more difficult.

The one faction demanded an open and unqualified endorsement of industrial unionism. The other demanded that the Socialist party keep hands off of the form of the economic organization.

Upon these points the committees on the relation of the Socialist party to labor organizations and on platform and constitution could not agree. There was a minority report ready in each case.

Even though industrial unionism is developing within the A. F. of L., as evidenced by the United Mine Workers, the Federation of Federations and other organizations, yet the faction supporting industrialism was not content with a statement which merely recited these facts.

They demanded an open endorsement of industrialism.

Why this demand? The reason is that the industrial unionism for which that faction stands carries with it a doctrine foreign to the other. They were all bitterly opposed to the A. F. of L. and demanded the endorsement of industrialism independent of the A. F. of L.

What is that doctrine? It is sabotage or individual covert direct action.

The endorsement of industrial unionism as distinguished from the A. F. of L. would be an endorsement of sabotage and of covert individual direct action.

The endorsement of industrial unionism as developing within the A. F. of L. does not include sabotage or covert individual direct action.

The former was endorsed and the latter was repudiated.

The important question for the Socialist party to decide now is: What is producing this difference in policy within the Socialist party?

As I understood it, the primary cause lies in the fact that many members of the Socialist party, as well as many in the A. F. of L., are losing confidence, and are turning to the Socialist party for a better way.

When a nation is in a state of social unrest, the Socialist party is called upon to present a program of action.

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watered, engaged by it set worker against worker, regardless of their interest.

This historical fact made it impossible for labor organizations to discuss political issues within their organizations. Hence, there was incorporated into almost all their constitutions the clause "No politics in the union."

This fact prevented the otherwise normal relation of the trade unions and the Socialist party from being established.

"Boring from within" and "boring from without" met the ever stern fact that politics within the union aroused the prejudices engendered by the war and its traditions.

The separation of these two organizations gave rise to unjust criticisms on the part of both. Each thought the other was corrupt, and not understanding the cause that kept them apart neither grew as they would have by joint action.

The economic organization was robbed of its political power and as a result was far less efficient and potent than it otherwise would have been. Remaining out of the political field, they were unable to make laws in their own interest, to elect judges to construe those laws, to appoint clerks of police or generals of the army to enforce laws in their behalf. Being weak, many became discouraged and are losing confidence in the efficacy of the strike and boycott because the laws, the courts and the military power are against them.

On the other hand, the Socialist party being separated from the economic organization gained but little power and still less experience in the actual affairs of the working class. Their criticisms became caustic, their theories extreme, and many of their members became fanatical.

The party developed into an organization headed largely by intellectuals instead of by workmen who had been developed by the struggle in the economic field. Not being able to reach the economic movement, many of the members of the Socialist party are also beginning to lose hope.

In the face of this fact, and not knowing the cause of this phenomenon, they proceed to protect their party against "too great and rapid" influx of organized workmen. They increase the time that one shall belong to the party before he is eligible to office and throw all sorts of guards about their philosophic movement. This they will continue to do as long as it is a philosophic and not a fighting movement.

Being separated from the labor movement and confined rather to teaching their doctrines than to fighting for bread, many of their members are beginning to lose hope in the efficacy of political action.

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ner, the members of each, who have lost hope drift into and meet in one organization lying midway between the two. They join hands and adopt sabotage, individual direct action, as their method of warfare, all agreeing to fight political action and the form of existing economic organizations used by both the A. F. of L. and the Socialist party.

This new organization is the germ of a syndicalist movement in America and it is being fed by those Socialists who lose confidence in political action and hope of a peaceful solution, as well as by those in the A. F. of L. who are losing confidence in their plan of organization and methods.

So long as these two great movements remain separate and thus destroy their efforts, this new syndicalist movement will feed on the members of both the Socialist party and the A. F. of L. until, unless checked by the union of these two powers, it will absorb them entirely.

If, however, these two organizations should remain separate until thus absorbed, then the new syndicalist movement in America will meet the army and the navy, and their leaders will, like Tom Mann, be imprisoned while the movement will turn to Parliament for a minimum wage and minimum hour law. This fact will constitute the germ which will grow into a demand for political action within the syndicalist movement.

Will the American movement be compelled to pass through this fearful experience, or shall we in the political party support the great economic organization in every struggle, not theoretically, not with literature, but with men and money for the fight first, then with literature?

If this course is taken a unification of the entire labor force will rapidly follow, and their joint action will represent the full power of the class.

Out of this power in action will arise a hope and the very power itself will sustain that hope, and from a hope sustained will spring a constructive policy in line with the interests of the acting class power.

This is growth. This is what the conflicting factions within the labor movement are struggling for. The clashing of these elements is only the blind effort to adjust their internal relations to external relations.

To accomplish this, the convention endorsed the evolution now proceeding within the labor movement, condemned a dual organization by condemning sabotage, and thereby opened the way for a complete united working class movement economically and politically.

It now remains for us all openly and aggressively to support the workers in their economic struggle, and having done this they will soon see that their power may be almost equally effective in the political movement.

This was the work done by the convention. We can avoid passing through syndicalism only if we unite the working class on both the economic and political field. Every member of each organization should belong to the other, if possible.

Socialism and the "57 Varieties"

Many years ago an eminent pickle manufacturer, desirous of apprising the public of the diversified character of his products, announced through the medium of extensive advertising that his output involved no less than "57 varieties." No doubt this practical business man had no other purpose in view, and was blissfully unconscious of the fact that he had really furnished what afterward turned out to be one of the most popular "arguments" against Socialism. Yet, so it came to pass.

It was seemingly needed, too. Rarely have we noticed its omission from the writings and speeches of anti-Socialists in the press or on the platform. It still serves as a reliable stand-by when the string of orthodox objections, such as "dividing up" and "destroying individuality," become frayed and threadbare.

The up-to-date anti-Socialist generally starts by declaring that as there are "57 varieties" of Socialism, nobody, therefore, can understand it; then, nothing daunted, he proceeds to explain it, "as he understands it," and as he invariably selects one of the alleged minor "varieties," he is as invariably wrong. But there is nothing easier than to manufacture one of the "varieties" on the spot and hold the creation up to the ridicule it rightly deserves, and in this manner the anti-Socialist can usually score an apparent victory, as in most cases the audience is as ignorant as himself.

The discovery of this "57 varieties" argument, while for the time being an apparently providential one with which to conceal the intellectual bankruptcy of the opponents of Socialism, already shows distinct signs of wear, however, and is gradually losing whatever potency it may have had in the past, and, like most other "arguments," is tending to become a boomerang for those who rely upon it. Thanks to the vigor with which Socialist propaganda has been pushed of late years, there are few audiences which now do not contain a considerable number of people with a general knowledge of what Socialism is, and these people are not likely to be greatly impressed with the remarks of an orator who starts out by telling them that there are so many different kinds of Socialism that no one knows what it is, and then after this confession of ignorance attempts to enlighten them regarding it.

It may be that Socialism is perhaps difficult for such antagonists to understand, but fortunately Socialism is under

no obligation to supply them with an understanding. Nor a little of the success of Socialist propaganda is probably due to the very obvious fact that people of deficient mentality seem to have a peculiar propensity for leading public verbal assaults upon it. We confess to a sort of wonder why this should be so, and the ignorance of Socialist opponents generally regarding its literature has often perplexed us. It does seem rather strange that in the better class of anti-Socialist literature also are to be found the same warriors. For them, Sombart, Schaeffle and others seem to have labored in vain, as we never remember hearing any of the scholarly anti-Socialist writers quoted either in the speeches or writings of the common or garden species of anti-Socialist publicists. Probably they are unable to understand them also, and therefore recognize them as of no force in comparison to the orthodox objections.

It was, however, in a certain sense, a somewhat brilliant idea to appropriate the pickle manufacturer's trade-mark and utilize it as an "argument" against Socialism. It is a "genius" who first put it to this use deserves some recognition of merit. He certainly saved his imitators considerable trouble, for, after all, there is no sense in diving into heavy volumes of economics and philosophy to gather arguments for use against Socialism when you can with infinitely more ease pick them off billboards, fences and out of the advertising pages of magazines.

What is needed now, however, is another genius to come along and appropriate another suitable advertising catch-word for the same purpose. The "57 varieties" stunt is getting a little the worse for wear, though it has no doubt been a good thing for the pickle man and hasn't harmed Socialism to any noticeable extent. There need be no fear that the proprietor of any such verbal commercial asset will object. Like the eminent pickle manufacturer, he will be quick to recognize its assistance in advertising his business so that his product may thereby become to the public "familiar in their mouths as household words," the anti-Socialist warriors will for a time be delighted with their new phrase, and Socialism will go on much the same as before. So let us by all means have another "argument" against Socialism of the "57 varieties" type. The advertising world should surely find "something just as good" for this purpose if the genius is only forthcoming to seek diligently and find it there.

MADE THE MOST OF IT.

A poor peasant on his deathbed made his will. He called his wife to him and told her of his provisions. "I have left," he said, "my horse to my parents. Sell it, and hand over to them the money you receive. I leave you my dog; he is valuable, and will serve you faithfully." The wife promised to obey, and in due time set out to the neighboring market with the horse and the dog. "How much do you want for your horse?" inquired a farmer. "I cannot sell the horse alone, but you can have both at a reasonable price. Give me \$10 for the dog and 5 shillings for the horse." The farmer laughed, but as he terms were low he willingly accepted them. Then the worthy woman gave to her husband's parents the 5 shillings reserved for the horse, and kept the \$10 for herself.

NOT ALWAYS.

"That's another story," as the bricklayer said when he finished his day's work—July Woman's Home Companion.

Items Not Fit to Print

Encourage the Daring of Youth.

Most baccalaureate orators, we have perceived in the last few weeks, are in a tacit conspiracy this season to break the spirit of dauntlessness with which their audiences fearlessly are filled. You will have to conform, you will have to conform, you will have to conform! It is all a question of conformity. But Prof. James H. Tufts, of the University of Chicago, in an address at a small Eastern academy, sent the graduates out in the frame of mind in which we like to see young people fare forth. He said in part: "The noble and generous enthusiasm with which the young have offered themselves for great cause—this is the finest thing in youth, and we will say that it is not the finest thing in all life! It was a young Christ who preached the new kingdom, a young Paul who formed the audacious plan of his expansion. It was a young St. Patrick who heard the voice of Ireland in his vision. It was a band of college students that began the work of the American Board. It was a young physician who offered himself to be stung by infected mosquitoes in order that the giant fever might be slain. It was a young scientist at my own university who gave his life a year ago in the study of typhus fever. It was largely an army of young men, and even boys, that fought for the nation in response to Lincoln's call. Young women have frequently been called on to do what was not according to the law or custom of their day. A hundred years ago it was not thought proper for women to have a higher education. Mary Lyon and the young women who first attended the State universities challenged this law. Jane Addams, who as a young girl planned to live with the poor, has never hesitated to brave public opinion when it was for the cause of the friendless or the misunderstood. Josephine Shaw Lowell was not afraid to attack wrongs in government which meant cruelty to the helpless. Don't be afraid of doing what is not according to law if the law, like that of Ahasuerus, is one of despotism or tradition only." That is the way to talk, in our opinion, even though one knows that nine out of ten graduates are already incurable conformists and philistines. A speech like that may save for society the tenth man.—Chicago Evening Post.

Police:

See how the braggart gluttons gloat 'O'er ewe lamb's' pory death: How long shall we endure the taunt And chant the slibboleth? They watch us die with greedy eyes— And brutal howling, howling, howling! How long shall we watch their victims meek Upon the altar burn? The time is ripe for rebels red To turn upon the foe. Today the honest man is he Who tells his master, "NO!" Throw off your blue coat and your badge, And spurn the tyrants' heel! One cause alone deserves your oath: It is the workers' zeal! LOUISE HEALD.

WHAT THE CIVIL WAR COST.

In the current issue of Farm and Fire-side appears the following: "In the Civil War on the Union side there were 544,538 boys called fit years of age or under. There were 2,770,558 enlistments, and only 118,000 were over 21 years old! Men make the wars and then push the boys up in front of the enemy's guns! The greatest mortality is not there, but in sickness, disease and death on the coast." A negro woman was straining and arguing with her husband, and when she had finished, he said, "Don't you talk don't talk no more no more no more no more." "Well, signah," she answered, "The saven keep yo' signahs."—July Woman's Home Companion.



THE WORK OF THE N. C. DELEGATES.

GATES.

Editor of The Call:

Believing in discussing the changes in the national constitution by the membership, it seems proper that the delegates who favored the position taken by the delegates, in substantial majority of more than two to one, should be prepared to defend their position against the unjust and unwarranted attack made by the minority and supporters of the position taken by the minority. It is only fair in discussing the question to accord to each side an honesty of purpose that each in their acts are guided by what they each believe to be for the best interests of the party. If we hold to that we will do each other no more than justice—we should do no less.

The claim has been made that there was an understanding when the three Comrades of the Committee on Relations With Labor Organizations, who had prepared a minority report, dissenting from the resolutions of the six members who constituted the majority, that they agreed not to submit a minority report, but sign the committee report, making it unanimous, with the understanding that subsequent reports that the majority members of the committee intended to submit covering acts of violence or sabotage or advising such by members of the Socialist party, would not be presented. This is not so. There was no agreement or understanding of any nature with the minority by the majority members of the committee.

The only reason that the majority members of the committee did not present its subsequent report was because the committee learned that the Constitutional Committee had covered it in the constitution, and knowing that would have a greater force than a resolution the committee did not report upon that matter, and any impression sought to be conveyed that agreement with the three minority members of the committee by the six majority members is wrong because there never was any agreement of such a nature. Now what happened is this: When the report of the Committee on Relations of the Socialist Party with Labor Organizations was called for, Comrade Hickey asked that the report be postponed, as the minority report was in the hands of the printer and would be ready in an hour, and in deference to the wishes of the minority the report was postponed by the convention. As the time approached for the calling of the report at the time to which it had been extended, in fact, ten minutes before being called, Comrade Hickey said to me: "Let me see that report till I put my John Hancock upon it," and he signed the majority report, and signed him if Comrades Lewis and Clifton were going to sign. He said "yes," and they, too, came to me and affixed their names to it. I then, just as the report of the committee was called for, changed the wording to read from "We the undersigned majority of the committee" to "We, the committee, unanimously report the following resolutions," and then read the report to the convention. Reaction took place where there was a tense and suppressed feeling that a bitter conflict was about to take place, they instead heard a unanimous report. The convention expressed its delight in enthusiasm that the committee had found common ground upon which to unite. Personally, I never felt more expressed in my report in the movement. We, the majority of the committee, who were responsible for the resolution, had tried to show the three Tom's—Tom Hickey, Tom Lewis and Tom Clifton—the fairness of that resolution. All our efforts were in vain, and their tardy acceptance coming so sudden led me to believe that our Comrades who stood for those in the party that minimize political action had turned a political trick on the committee and the convention as well. And this idea was borne out by the minority members so boasting. Why they signed that report I can only surmise; time may make plain to all of us the reason. I can only think that the delegates who stand for a "broad" party, I never saw any one, and I. W. W. understood and his advisers in the convention declined the time and place to try conclusions. This was their right and I do not for a moment question their right to do that if they considered it best. The only thing I object to is any one trying to make it appear that the confidence of the minority was violated by the majority of the committee in any way whatsoever that any agreement of any nature was made by the majority with the minority to govern its action in that resolution or subsequent ones.

DAN A. WHITE, Secretary of the Committee.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Article II, Section 6.

Editor of The Call: No one who has read in The Call the recent discussion pro and con over Article II, Section 6, can harbor any doubts as to the healthy vitality and vigorous mentality of the rank and file of the Socialist party. The discussion has been one that the party and the editor of The Call may well be proud of.

I cannot hope to add anything to the discussion of the general merits of the controversy. I only wish to point out that by multiplying causes or points for action and by trying to do so, we are following the very course that has resulted in making the Socialist Labor party so select, exclusive and profitable.

If the party is to remain a party in the broad and catholic sense of the word we must keep the door of entrance to the party wide open. Only three points can be mandatory—the candidate for party membership must accept our goal, must recognize the class struggle and must believe in the use of the ballot as one of the weapons in that struggle. This is all that is demanded of any party seeking admittance to our International Socialist Congress.

To make other conditions of membership a barrier to our party into a mere exclusive club is to destroy the very thing we are working for. We are working for a party that will be a political party, and as a political party we are all political.

WILSON B. SMITH, President of the Pennsylvania Board of Registration of Nurses.

Editor of The Call: The graduates of this school are not accepted by the American National Red Cross Society, and are not admitted to the Army and Navy Nursing Corps. They are not admitted to the Health and Charities of the Philadelphia. The Philadelphia says: "I feel an imposition on the public to have this class of nurses to practice their profession, as the following instances connected with the typhoid fever prove conclusively to my mind that these nurses are not properly trained to be trusted with the noble work of nursing." The graduates of this school are not accepted by the American National Red Cross Society, and are not admitted to the Army and Navy Nursing Corps. They are not admitted to the Health and Charities of the Philadelphia. The Philadelphia says: "I feel an imposition on the public to have this class of nurses to practice their profession, as the following instances connected with the typhoid fever prove conclusively to my mind that these nurses are not properly trained to be trusted with the noble work of nursing." I have given you the reason for the reason that poor and pitiful young women, attracted by the advantages set forth in the advertisements inserted in the papers all over the country, effort travel long distances to this school in the hope of being trained nurses, only to find that they are given no instruction and work to an institution that does not educate and does not profess the profession of nursing.

In the interest of the women of your country, and in the interest of the public, please give this statement publicity if possible.

WILSON B. SMITH, President of the Pennsylvania Board of Registration of Nurses.

Section 6, we shall see local efforts all over the country split, possibly made impotent by wholly needless and expulsions.