

speaker, the strongest Socialist, Russell, at the head of the ticket.

Special Train Carries N. Y. Delegation to Auburn

Local Comrades Give Rousing and Enthusiastic Reception to Visitors—All Buckle Down to Work at Appointed Hour.

(Special to The Call.)

AUBURN, N. Y., June 30.—That old ambitious Roman who declared that it was better to be first in a village than second in Rome, must have felt somewhat like the New York gang of "reds" who last night disembarked here and invaded "Sweet Auburn, Socialist village of the plain."

It is not usual for special trains to be placed at the disposal of Socialists, though the custom promises to become more popular in the future.

It was, however, a sort of gathering of the clans, and at every stop between the metropolis and Syracuse the special took on the local "reds" all along the line of the Mohawk Valley.

Needless to say the journey was constantly enlivened by the acrobatics along the line, introductions and reunions being the order of the day.

The Streets of Syracuse. Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Schenectady and the cities of the Mohawk Valley having each contributed their quota, we came into Syracuse as the shades of night were falling and proceeded at half speed along the main street of that metropolis.

None the less, Syracuse did take notice of her visitors, as on pulling into the depot the strains of the "Marseillaise" well executed by a fine and drum band, were distinctly heard.

The convention then went on with its regular routine, the organizing of the various committees occupying the forenoon, when adjournment was taken at 12:30 to convene again two hours later.

Another year's supply of fish is being prepared by canners. The sardine season begins about April 15 and ends around the 1st of December.

In former years the sardines were carried from the fishing grounds to the packing factories in Maine, and New Brunswick in saltbrine, but now sardines are now used for this purpose. There are upward of 120 of these sardine boats carrying fish from the traps to the canneries, they have a capacity of anywhere from 10 to 20 hundred—Cannery Report.

and the "red special" disgorged its contents on the platform opposite the gates of the State Prison. Headed by the band, a procession of four abreast at intervals of six feet was formed and the triumphal entry commenced. At first the route led directly to the prison gates, but Auburn was not extending its official hospitality by opening them to receive the procession.

This does not mean that the Clark men have given up their fight for the Speaker. On the contrary, ex-Senator Dubois, Senator William F. Stone and all of the Clark men are fighting as they never fought before for the Speaker's nomination.

After the Speaker issued last night his statement replying to Bryan's strictures, he returned to Washington, accompanied by Senator (Ill.) James, of Kentucky, permanent chairman of the convention, and William H. Hearst. On the ride over to Washington there was a discussion as to whether Speaker Clark should not return here, mount the platform and make things hot for Bryan.

The situation into which the convention has deadlocked itself was productive of nothing more this evening than a bedlam of opinions. Leaders who are usually to be relied upon for information as to the real situation admitted that they were unable to make even a sensible guess.

At that hour the convention was on hand in the Osborne Memorial Hall, a convenient, though not particularly spacious, building, but capable of forcing the 300 odd delegates comfortably, sitting or so before and had waited at the depot to greet the Eastern Comrades and take part in the procession.

From the Clark headquarters there came reports that as things now stand it would be impossible to break the present deadlock. There were suggestions that a nomination at this time cannot possibly be made, and that it will be necessary for the convention to take a recess for at least thirty days.

While pessimistic to a marked degree, the Clark forces have not entirely lost hope. The second tier of lieutenants are downcast, and they declared openly tonight that the battle cry of the camp now is "Anything to beat Wilson."

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MAY BE WILSON AND UNDERWOOD

So Say "Best Informed" Democrats, but Statements Clash Violently.

Many of the "best informed" Democrats who have had time to take account of stock today believe tonight that the convention is drifting gradually but surely toward the nomination of Governor Wilson for President and of Representative Oscar T. Underwood for Vice President.

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SEAMEN IN BRITISH NAVY ARE BECOMING VERY RESTLESS

Labor Council of Portsmouth Gives Graphic Description of How King George's Sailors Are Subjected to Brutal Tyranny.

Discipline, like charity, hides a multitude of sins, writes J. M. Macnamara, Labor Councilor at Portsmouth, in the London Labor Leader. From the days when King Charles gave control of the navy to his favorites, tyranny, masquerading as discipline, has hanged, fogged, imprisoned and in other and varying ways and degrees brutalized and maltreated British seamen.

On the quarter-decks despotism still sits enthroned, while on the mess decks silent obedience is the governing virtue. The fact that from 70 to 80 per cent of our naval officers are more or less benevolent despots does not prevent the abuses that spring from the powers of the remaining 20 or 30 per cent.

Humane nature is wonderfully adaptable, and if given time, the men of the "silent service" would perhaps gradually accommodate themselves to this petty but galling tyranny. But the sudden change from a "happy ship" to a "little hell" sometimes proves too much for the men's patience.

All serious crimes are tried by court-martial on which no representative from the lower decks is allowed to sit. The prisoner is tried by officers who live in a world apart from the men, for discipline forbids friendship between the two ends of a battleship.

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Table with 3 columns: Punish-1907, mens, 1908, mens, Punish-1907, mens, 1908, mens. Rows: Afloat, Ashore.

These figures, taken from L. F. Kelly's excellent book, "Our Fighting Seamen," speak for themselves. There is nothing angelic about marines when ashore, nothing demonic on sea or land, they maintain the same high level of efficiency.

The difference is due to the extent to which the despotic power is abused by naval as compared with military officers. No difference is made in the treatment of men with a long record of good conduct, it is inflicted for such trifling offenses as leaning against bulwarks, dropping matches on the deck, neglecting to salute the quarter-deck or stand to attention when hoisting the colors.

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KANAWHA VALLEY MINERS' FIGHT HAS

Victory Crowns Efforts Force Humane Conditions Thugs Busy.

After more than two months of striking the miners along Paint Creek and other places in Kanawha Valley are standing firm. No desertion from the union ranks whatsoever. The strike was forced upon the operators by the Paint Creek operators refusing to concede the same rates in wages that was granted by the other operators.

One-half of the Cleveland agreement was agreed upon and three of the largest operators in the valley have refused to pay the scale. They at once resorted to the armed thugs and political tools, sometimes called sheriffs, and since the inauguration of the strike one defenseless foreigner has been killed, one negro miner shot and scores of men, women and children beaten, intimidated and insulted by this gang of gunmen.

It is a disgrace upon the County of Kanawha and the State of West Virginia that such crimes could happen right under the "shadow of the dome" of the State Capitol, and the honorable Governor at Chicago singing for Roosevelt and the high sheriff there also, joining in on the chorus, while the poor common people are being killed, beaten, intimidated and exploited, and the Governor and Sheriff thoroughly familiar with the entire situation, yet they refuse to prevent this continual violation of law and society and they are all lined up for "teddy."

No miner in this State can afford to vote for such politicians as these men have demonstrated that they are. Here is one that the Governor ought to investigate and let the public in on the investigation: On June 13 the Grand Jury of Kanawha County returned indictments against eight Baldwin-Felts guards for first degree murder in connection with their killing of the Italian miner at Waucomah, on June 4. The 13th was on Wednesday and the Sheriff's office made no attempt to apprehend or arrest these indicted mine guards until the following Monday, or on the 15th. Yet six members of the grand jury were held by these same guards, without the formality of a trial, were kept there, although the Grand Jury could not indict against them.

In the face of all these hardships the miners are going to win the strike. Large mass meetings are being held daily all over the field to enlist support for the people on strike. Sunday there was a large meet at Plymouth, in the south end of the field, and at Cedar Grove, in the central part of the valley, and also at Paint Creek, up among the miners' strike.

Each week sees a new victory for the strikers. First was the winning of Wintrede. Next the complete victory of the men on Morris Creek. Next we had two pieces on the Ohio River to sign up, making four victories of which we have a right to be proud. Another gratifying condition at this time is we are getting the miners to stand up for their rights in the courts, and by persistent fighting we are winning here and there. On June 20, it has been adopted a union way of advertising the strike by printing 1,000 placards which read as follows:

"To All Miners and Other Workers: You are hereby notified to stay away from Durawell, Waucomah, Standard, Mucklow, Mahan, Hickory, Camp, Tombs and Sensus, all of Paint Creek, in Kanawha County, West Virginia. Also from Coal River and Fort Detonde, as there is a strike of the union miners at each of these places. If you are not a strikebreaker please stay away."

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GUSTAVE A. STREBEL.

Socialist Novice for Lieutenant Governor of New York.

a platform. The platform has been published and the delegates can vote on it intelligently.

Louis Boudin argued that a committee be elected by the convention, and said at the last convention it was agreed to have the platform printed sixty days previous to the convention, which had not been lived up to by the Platform Committee, as it had been published only ten days previous to the convention.

He was followed by W. E. Duffy, of Syracuse, who said that the statements made by Boudin were out of place and untrue. He said the committee could not publish the platform sixty days previous to the convention, as it had to be drafted and redrafted. He was followed by Morris Hillquit, who argued it would be impossible to do business by having a platform committee elected on the floor and then the platform discussed.

For the purpose of saving time Delegate Duffy moved that in the future fifty delegates should have the right of demanding a roll call on any subject. He made this motion on account of several delegates having demanded a roll call on minor subjects.

A resolution introduced by William Malloy, of New York, to induce the impeachment proceedings against Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, of Seattle, Wash., which were initiated by Socialist Representative Victor L. Berger, was adopted.

A resolution condemning the Russian Government for its conduct in the dissolution of the Second Duma, and in sending several Social Democratic members to Siberia was also passed.

MONTREAL GARMENT WORKERS FIGHT HARD

Four Thousand Strikers Determined to Defeat Their Arrogant Bosses.

(Correspondence to The Call.) MONTREAL, June 28.—The causes of the strike of the 4,000 garment workers of this city are well described in the following article in 'Cotton' Weekly, the Socialist journal of Cowley, N. Y. On June 10th, 4,000 garment workers went on strike in Montreal. The demands connected with the strike are what might be expected under the political system. The workers sell themselves into slavery for the money with which to buy bread to eat. When they cease to sell themselves they are on the verge of starvation. The strikers are perfectly cognizant of this fact and take advantage of it. They use it to the full. They compel their masters to give them a little better living as slaves. The masters refuse, and the slaves walk out, facing hunger and misery. Victor Altman, General Executive of the United Garment Workers of America, is in Montreal conducting the strike. The members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association at once blame American interference. They say that American manufacturers would be glad to see the cost of clothing go up in Canada so as to be able to sell in America cheap clothing. Apparently they want the public to be so simple as to think the American manufacturers, who have fought the Garment Workers tooth and nail in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere, have sent Altgeld over to Canada as their agent to stiff up the workers to boost the price of Canadian goods. If this is the kind of reasoning power that is running the Clothing Trade of Montreal, the master that kind of brain ceased to be rewarded the better.

Business Fight for "Open Shop."

B. Gardner, president of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, declares his association stands for the open shop. "In other words," he says, "we believe in the right of every man and woman to work for such wages as are acceptable to them, and who will not be terrorized over by men who have no interest in the real welfare of the workers beyond getting them to contribute towards the payment of their salaries." The manufacturers can have their association, but the workers must have their union. The workers must come to the united employers' organization. They must undergo a "blacklist." The "acceptable" wages are the ones the manufacturers want for the job. That is Gardner's idea of the "welfare" of the workers. He likes an unorganized working class fitted against a well organized employing class.

Denver Labor Hits at Training for Murder

DENVER, Colo., June 29.—Ever opposed to the training of the children in the public schools for the military, organized labor leaves no stone unturned to create sentiment against the military and the war spirit. An attempt is being made at this time to abolish the high school cadets by the school board, and the Trades Assembly gave the move impetus by the adoption of the following resolution, introduced by Delegate Vaughn, of Painters' Union No. 78: "To the Officers and Delegates of the Trades and Labor Assembly: 'Whereas the high school cadets connected with our public schools have been and are at the present time promoted by the same interests that prompted the introduction of the Civil Federation, Boy Scouts and other like measures to assist the ruling classes to further curtail the liberties of the industrial classes of the country; and 'Whereas we are strenuously opposed to having our boys educated, especially in our public schools and indirectly at our own expense, in this training school or kindergarten for legalized murder; therefore be it 'Resolved, That we most heartily commend and co-operate in all ways in the agitation started to abolish this unnecessary, undemocratic and snobbish adjunct to our public school system.'

Boy Seriously Hurt by Auto

Norman Benson, of 47 East 40th street, Bayonne, N. J., was yesterday run down and seriously injured by an automobile owned, according to the police, by W. E. D. Stokes, at 60th street and Broadway. Benson was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Anthracite Output Increases

The production of anthracite coal in 1911, according to figures compiled by E. W. Parker and made public by the United States Geological Survey, was \$0,732,013 long tons, valued at \$174,852,345. This was an increase of 5,288,767 tons over the production for 1910.

International Meeting IN MEMORY OF VOLT AIRINE DE CLEYRE Monday, July 1, 1912, 8 P. M. At CLINTON HALL, 181 Clinton St. SPEAKERS: EDWARD D. ABBOTT, HIPPOLYTE HAVEL, S. YANOVSKY, ALEXANDER BERKMAN, MAX BAGINSKI, M. DUMAR, ST. JULIANT SEVERANCE, HARRY KELLY, V. RENNER, MARGARET PERLE M'CLEOD, PEDRO ESTEVE, A. SHATOV. ADMISSION FREE Arranged by Mother Earth, Francisco Ferrer Association, Freie Arbeiter Stimme, Valis Lety, Russian Labor Group.

TERRIBLE INDICTMENT DRAWN OF CONVICT LABOR CAMPS IN ALABAMA COAL MINES

A boy in Anniston, Ala., trespassed upon the railroad tracks. He was arrested, sentenced to sixty days' hard labor, and leased out to a coal operator. He was totally inexperienced in coal mining, unused to its dangers, and was at work only a few days when he met with an accident which resulted in the amputation of one of his legs, writes Shelby M. Harris for the Survey Press Service. He will hobble around the rest of his life on one leg—a cripple for life for trespassing, a thing that hundreds of people do from year to year unmolessted.

On April 8 last 123 negro convicts working in the Banner mine, operated at the time by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company, were instantly killed by an explosion. Seventy-two of the convicts were from Jefferson County, in which Birmingham is located, and twenty-one out of the seventy-two, or 29 per cent, were convicted of offenses so minor that their sentences, aside from cost, did not exceed twenty days.

Coal mining is one of the most hazardous occupations that today enrolls any very large number of workers. And coal mining where the danger of inexperienced workers injuring themselves is exceedingly great, where the opportunities for those who already are murderers to injure or kill their fellow workers is also exceedingly great—coal mining an occupation ranking among the two most deadly even where free labor is employed—that is the occupation to which Alabama hires out 50 per cent of her State and county convicts, whether they be trivial misdemeanants or criminals of the lowest order.

The Alabama convict labor system embraces State convicts, county convicts and county prisoners. During the last five years the number of State convicts has averaged about 2,500 per year, and of county convicts in all counties about 700. Both State and county convicts who are able must work, and their labor brings into the Alabama State treasury above \$400,000 annually, and into county treasuries nearly \$100,000.

Except for several hundred convicts in the penitentiary at Wetumpka and at the State farm and factory at Spelgner, the labor of convicts, both State and county, is contracted out. The men go not only to the coal mines, but to sawmills, private farms, a stove foundry and turpentine camps. Only the most able bodies are sent to the mines. In

TO EXTEND WORK OF PEOPLE'S FORUM

To Give Excellent Lecture Course at Masonic Temple Brooklyn.

The People's Forum of Brooklyn, which during the past five years has conducted lectures at Hart's Hall, Labor Lyceum and other centers in Brooklyn, will concentrate its efforts for the coming season upon a series of twenty-six debates, lectures and concerts, to be held each Sunday afternoon from October 1 to March 31, in the auditorium of the new Masonic Temple, corner of Lafayette and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn.

WHAT THE STOKERS IN A STEAMSHIP MUST ENDURE

Far down in the depths of the great Atlantic liners, thirty feet below the water line, the stokers face the red furnaces and feed them with coal. They are out of sight and unremembered. You or I traveling the seas never, perhaps, meet these stokers. They are of another world—a world that lies below the Louis XVI drawing rooms and the oak-paneled smoking rooms—a world that is all heat and noise and strom work. The voice of the engine room close at hand comes to them with a roar that is tremendous and perpetual. They live in the midst of turbulence that makes a gigantic symphony of work. It is to the ceaseless throb and rhythm and heat of the engine that they fork, themselves machines. They are mighty men, these stokers. Great, broad-chested men, with thews and sinews of iron. They must be strong of loins and strong of arm. They say that ten years of work is enough for the strongest of them. Come down below and watch them. This is the stokehold, luminous and red hot when the doors of the furnace are open. These are the stokers. They wear as little as they can—a flannel shirt, or no shirt at all, and a pair of trousers. The grime and the coal dust have settled in the pores of their skin and on their clothes. Their faces are wet and shining with perspiration, and the grime runs and trickles into little black rivulets from their cheeks. The seams call them jeckily the "black crew." There is nothing quite so dirty as a stoker at the end of his four-hour shift. Perhaps each stoker has four fires to watch. His movements are mechanical and regular. They never vary. So he cuts first of all the shovel loads of coal on the screen, two, three, four. Then by the time he has reached the fourth, he goes back to the first with his long and heavy rake and works in each level.

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On April 8 last 123 negro convicts working in the Banner mine, operated at the time by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company, were instantly killed by an explosion. Seventy-two of the convicts were from Jefferson County, in which Birmingham is located, and twenty-one out of the seventy-two, or 29 per cent, were convicted of offenses so minor that their sentences, aside from cost, did not exceed twenty days.

Coal mining is one of the most hazardous occupations that today enrolls any very large number of workers. And coal mining where the danger of inexperienced workers injuring themselves is exceedingly great, where the opportunities for those who already are murderers to injure or kill their fellow workers is also exceedingly great—coal mining an occupation ranking among the two most deadly even where free labor is employed—that is the occupation to which Alabama hires out 50 per cent of her State and county convicts, whether they be trivial misdemeanants or criminals of the lowest order.

The Alabama convict labor system embraces State convicts, county convicts and county prisoners. During the last five years the number of State convicts has averaged about 2,500 per year, and of county convicts in all counties about 700. Both State and county convicts who are able must work, and their labor brings into the Alabama State treasury above \$400,000 annually, and into county treasuries nearly \$100,000.

Except for several hundred convicts in the penitentiary at Wetumpka and at the State farm and factory at Spelgner, the labor of convicts, both State and county, is contracted out. The men go not only to the coal mines, but to sawmills, private farms, a stove foundry and turpentine camps. Only the most able bodies are sent to the mines. In

TO EXTEND WORK OF PEOPLE'S FORUM

To Give Excellent Lecture Course at Masonic Temple Brooklyn.

The People's Forum of Brooklyn, which during the past five years has conducted lectures at Hart's Hall, Labor Lyceum and other centers in Brooklyn, will concentrate its efforts for the coming season upon a series of twenty-six debates, lectures and concerts, to be held each Sunday afternoon from October 1 to March 31, in the auditorium of the new Masonic Temple, corner of Lafayette and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn.

WHAT THE STOKERS IN A STEAMSHIP MUST ENDURE

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Denver Labor Hits at Training for Murder

DENVER, Colo., June 29.—Ever opposed to the training of the children in the public schools for the military, organized labor leaves no stone unturned to create sentiment against the military and the war spirit. An attempt is being made at this time to abolish the high school cadets by the school board, and the Trades Assembly gave the move impetus by the adoption of the following resolution, introduced by Delegate Vaughn, of Painters' Union No. 78: "To the Officers and Delegates of the Trades and Labor Assembly: 'Whereas the high school cadets connected with our public schools have been and are at the present time promoted by the same interests that prompted the introduction of the Civil Federation, Boy Scouts and other like measures to assist the ruling classes to further curtail the liberties of the industrial classes of the country; and 'Whereas we are strenuously opposed to having our boys educated, especially in our public schools and indirectly at our own expense, in this training school or kindergarten for legalized murder; therefore be it 'Resolved, That we most heartily commend and co-operate in all ways in the agitation started to abolish this unnecessary, undemocratic and snobbish adjunct to our public school system.'

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JAPANESE SAILORS WIN WAGE RAISE

Strike in Yokohama Forces Companies to Grant General Increase of Pay.

(Correspondence to The Call.) YOKOHAMA, June 2.—The recent strike of ship stokers in Yokohama has resulted in a general increase in the rate of wages paid in the Japanese mercantile marine.

A special conference of the associated shipowners in the Kwantung district—that is to say, the shipowners in this part of the country—was held on Sunday and it was agreed to increase the wages of the seamen and stokers employed on their ships from May 1. According to the new scale of wages, the average pay of a deckhand is \$7.75 per month—the maximum being \$12.50 and the minimum \$2.50.

Stokers and engine-room hands are in future to receive an average wage of \$4.70—the maximum being \$10 and the minimum \$2.50. The food allowance of first-class seamen and stokers is to be increased from \$4.50 to \$5 per month, and that of second-class men from \$4 to \$4.50. Third-class men will be allowed \$3.25 for food—an increase of 25 cents.

The total number of steamers owned by the associated steamship owners is put down at 140. The Osaka Jiji notes that compared with the pay of men on the O. S. K. ships the increase just made in the wages paid by the association is substantial. The Asahi remarks that the strike of stokers has been ended for a time by the grant of a provisional allowance by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and by an increase of wages by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and individual shipowners. Nevertheless, the root of the trouble remains.

The authorities of the Marine Bureau recently called a meeting of the representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the associated steamship owners and the Seamen's Relief Society, at which motion for the final settlement of the trouble were considered. As the result of the conference the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the associated private steamship owners agreed to increase the salary of all their seamen and stokers by 10 per cent, but the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha expressed their desire to consult the Seamen's Relief Society further, though they said they would decide on the action to be taken as quickly as possible.

The directors of the N. Y. K., according to the Asahi, point out that the question of an increase in the wages of seamen has been pending since last year, when the Seamen's Relief Society undertook to investigate the matter and devise means for a settlement. The strike occurred before the completion of investigations by the society. It is further pointed out that the men employed by the company are already paid at higher rates than those of other companies. The company has a system of increasing the

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

INVESTMENT DIVISION. THE BANK HAS A WELL SELECTED PORTFOLIO OF BONDS AND STOCKS. THE BANK IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SAVINGS BANKS. THE BANK IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SAVINGS BANKS. THE BANK IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the meeting of the stockholders of the KAWASUMI STEAMSHIP CO. will be held on the 10th day of July 1912 at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the company, 100 Broadway, New York City. The business to be transacted is the election of directors and the approval of the annual report.

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By DR. HOWARD A. GIBBS

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Expressage Collected</

TRANSPORT WORKERS STRIKE BIDS FAIR TO BECOME UNIVERSAL

(Continued from page 1)

strike today was carried committees were sent to the different piers to notify the longshoremen of the action taken at the meeting.

The chairman said that the meeting represented 75,000 longshoremen and 35,000 coal passers in Greater New York and Hoboken and that a good many of these were unorganized.

The officers of the Marine Firemen's Union and the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union reported that though H. P. Griff, financial secretary of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union had reported a day or two ago that the cooks and stewards had decided not to strike, a number of the cooks and stewards of the Arapahoe and the Brazos, of the Clyde Line, which sailed on Saturday, before they left port were on strike and their places had to be filled.

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It was said that some of the steamships on which strikes had been declared were coming to port with full crews of non-union men. One of those which arrived was the Jefferson. According to the strike leaders, sailing vessels were not exempt from the strike and the crews of six schooners which were anchored in the North River belonging to individual owners had struck.

An effort is being made to get the cooks to strike and to end the feud between the marine cooks and firemen, the feud arising out of the complaints of the firemen about poor food and discharge of cooks from time to time because of these charges.

Several pickets of the strikers were arrested and fined \$10 each on the charge of disorderly conduct, the fines being paid by their respective unions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Officials of the Clyde Line here were busy today looking for strikers and firemen to take the places of the strikers who have gone out with the National Transport Workers' Federation.

Every effort will be made to have the Pawnee and the New York leave on schedule time tomorrow night. Much concern was evidenced here by the officials of the steamship companies because of the announcement of the Cooks and Stewards' Union that these men, even though they do not join the strikers, will give their financial assistance.

At the afternoon session of the union here today \$1,000 of the funds on the treasury was appropriated for the use of the striking sailors.

The improved crew of the Pawnee, which arrived here from New York several hours late last night, refused to remain in the service of the company any longer than the day. The men protested to the captain that the food they had received was objectionable.

Efforts to have them remain were futile, and the Clyde Line people say now that this only bears out their impression that the cooks will make it so unpleasant for the strikebreakers that new stewards and men for the galleys will have to be hired for the ships.

NORFOLK, Va., June 30.—Negro strikers were put to work on the steamers Hamilton and Monroe of the Old Dominion Line today to take the place of white men who went out on strike yesterday when their demands for an increase in wages and better food were refused.

The steamer George W. Clyde, of the Clyde Line, which should have sailed last night but was delayed by the refusal of the firemen and coal passers to work unless their demands were granted, will probably get away late tonight.

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STEALING MARCHES ON "PROGRESSIVES"

Penrose Machine Beats Roosevelt Men in Philadelphia—75 Similar Cases in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Since the Republican organization in this State pre-empted the title of "Progressives" from the third party here, Roosevelt's followers in Pennsylvania are casting for a new name.

The pre-emption of the Flinn-Roosevelt party name was the first act of the Penrose machine in its fight against the third termers. The action of the organization has caused the Roosevelt leaders some concern, though they assert that this cannot discomfort the "progressive" movement.

Leaders of the Roosevelt faction assert that under ordinary circumstances the pre-emption of a title similar to that of the Roosevelt party would cause some confusion and would probably lose the party votes, but under the present aroused conditions of the voters in Pennsylvania every man will be able to go to the polls and discern for himself.

During the last thirteen years the production of cement in the United States has shown an annual increase, and the growth of the Portland cement industry has been enormous.

The average price per barrel in 1911 was a little over 84 cents, compared with 89 cents in 1910. The average price of Portland cement in the Lehigh district was 7 1/2 cents a barrel, and that on the Pacific Coast, \$1.04 1/2.

Many mills in the East and Middle West, according to Burchard, sold cement as low as 65 cents a barrel. The Portland cement plants reported in operation numbered 115, an increase of 9 over the number in the preceding year.

The total production of natural cement in 1911 was 926,091 barrels, valued at \$378,533, and of puzolanic cement 93,230 barrels, valued at \$77,788, making a grand total for all cements of 79,547,985 barrels, valued at \$66,705,136.

A copy of Burchard's report, which is a complete review of the industry, may be obtained on application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

ROYALISTS DEMONSTRATE. Troops Fire on Marchers and Occupy Town.

LISBON, June 30.—Republican troops have occupied Barcelos following a demonstration in favor of the old regime. As a result of a royalist plot a number of inhabitants paraded the streets of the town and cheered for the ex-king. They were fired upon by troops, who arrested many.

Disturbances also were reported at Turres Nova, but they were of a criminal nature. Prisoners who obtained firearms from friends overpowered their jailers and attempted to escape. After reaching the roof of the prison they waded a furious battle with troops. Five prisoners were killed and twenty wounded. The troops suffered no casualties.

PLANNING BABY SAVING CAMPAIGN

Welfare Association Hopes to Save Lives of 2,000 Through Milk Depots.

The Babies' Welfare Association, composed of 30 of 150 organizations in New York City engaged in the work of giving babies a square deal, is planning to make the baby saving campaign of 1912 so effective that the rate of infant mortality will be reduced to the lowest point in the history of New York.

Last year, according to the association's report, there were 1,195 deaths among infants then in 1910, and this year's efforts will be devoted to saving the lives of at least 2,000 babies.

The death rate for June has been lower than it was during the corresponding month last year, due largely, it is believed, to the fact that there are more than twice as many baby patrons at the milk depot than at this time a year ago.

The Board of Health and seven private milk station agencies united for last summer's work in the Association of Infant Milk Stations in a plan to form a clearing house for baby saving information.

The association has established a central office at the Board of Health.

ABE RUEF PREDICTS BUT TWO PARTIES

Convicted Boss Says the Division Will Be Great Rich Concerns and the Enlightened Masses.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Abe Ruef, the convicted boss, writing his life history in the San Francisco Bulletin under the title, "The Road I Traveled," declares that the fiddling and jiggling around of factions in political parties has been due to the manipulation of great and rich business concerns.

The fearful expenditure involved in carrying a campaign through successfully will drive out of politics all the small pillars and leave the American political arena a battleground between two forces. These two will be on the one hand "the great and rich concerns," and on the other hand the masses, "whose Socialism has given them a brighter vision."

It is today a matter of fearful expenditure to finance a large campaign, says Ruef. "Only the big interests, the very biggest interests, can afford to make the investment. Great and rich concerns, which must win everything or lose everything, can alone afford to invade the field in the old-time, hidden way, buying both sides and winning either. There is too much Socialism in the air; control of a faction is too difficult a task; at any time the interests are apt to find their own purchase turning against them in response to the public demand."

The day, it is my belief, is not distant when the great sums will be paid only on one side. On the other side will be the masses. We shall have two new parties, backed by those who can be led by money and tricked by cleverly designed popularities, and the other consisting of the masses, whose Socialism has given them a bright vision, and who are slowly but inevitably becoming aroused, through that vision, to their responsibilities and the purpose of their powers."

PUPILS EXAMINE TEACHER. Not Accepted Until He Answers All Questions Satisfactorily.

BELGRADE, June 30.—Their former schoolmaster having been dismissed for inefficiency, the boys of the village school of Subiel, Serbia, took it upon themselves to see that his successor was not less learned than they were.

When Milorad Mitchevitch arrived to take charge he was backed into a corner while the boys fired volleys of questions at him. He was asked to decline a dozen Latin nouns by some complicated questions in arithmetic were put by others, and still other demanded accurate geographical information.

The new master consented to the examination on condition that his tormentors take turns and, having acquitted himself to their satisfaction, he was allowed to depart, with a statement from the oldest pupil that now they were sure he would not have to use notes like his predecessor he could come and teach them tomorrow if he liked.

SPORTS

CINCH FOR GIANTS

Play Happy-Go-Lucky Game At Long Branch, Beating Local Team By 5 to 2.

HOLLYWOOD GROUND, LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 30.—Before a "summer" crowd of about 1,500 fans the Giants beat the Long Branch team in a happy-go-lucky game, by a score of 5 to 2.

No runs were made until the fourth, when the New Yorkers rolled up 3. In the eighth each team made 2 runs, but none in the final. The score: R. H. E. New York..... 000300020-5 11 1 Long Branch..... 00000020-2 2 2

HIGHLANDERS WIN Beat Brockton Team Before Crowd of 4,000 by Score of 4 to 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—The New York Highlanders beat the Brockton team of the New England League, 4 to 1, on the Berkley Oval at Berkley this afternoon. A crowd of 4,000 watched the game. When Maloney, an old Berkley boy, came up to the bat the first time President Charles Collins, of the Cumberland Town Council, stepped up and presented to him a gold watch and fob in behalf of the citizens of Berkley and Ashton. The score: New York..... 000102001-4 Brockton..... 100000000-1

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League. At St. Louis..... R. H. E. St. Louis..... 023000000-4 9 1 Cincinnati..... 003000400-7 11 0 Batteries—Salce and Wingo; Suggs and Clark.

At Chicago..... R. H. E. Chicago..... 200033000-7 8 1 Chicago..... 000200030-4 8 2 Batteries—Adams, Hendrix and Gibson; Richie and Archer.

American League. At Detroit..... R. H. E. Chicago..... 120310140-12 16 1 Detroit..... 000000000-0 6 3 Batteries—Walah and Kuhn; Covington, Works and Stange.

At St. Louis..... R. H. E. St. Louis..... 212000100-6 10 1 Cleveland..... 001003000-4 9 4 Batteries—Adams, Nelson and Krichell; Mitchell and O'Neill.

At Cleveland..... R. H. E. Cleveland..... 260131013-15 18 2 Batteries—Blanding, Livingston and Adams; Nelson, Mitchell, C. Brown, Stephens and Alexander.

GOOD BOUTS AT THE GARDEN. New Opponent Will Be Developed for Johnny Kilbane, the Featherweight Champion.

A new opponent for Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, will be developed by the ten-round bout between Young Shugrue, of Jersey City, and Johnny Dundee, the local boy, who meet tonight at the popular priced arena of the Garden Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden. Shugrue recently stood off Charley White, the clever little Chicago boxer who beat Owen Moran not long ago. Manager Gibson has signed Kilbane to meet the winner of this bout in the Garden at a subsequent date.

What is considered the star bout of the evening will have as principals Sid Burns, the English welterweight champion, and Mike Gibbons, of St. Paul, the American titleholder. Gibbons, after this fight, intends to go back to St. Paul for a long rest, but he plans to blossom out as a middleweight in September, when he will go after the best men in that class. He is now recognized as about the cleverest fighter of his class in America. Four other bouts, two of ten rounds and two of six rounds, are also promised.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Won. Lost. P. c. New York..... 50 11 820 Pittsburgh..... 37 25 597 Chicago..... 34 26 567 Cincinnati..... 35 32 523 Philadelphia..... 24 33 421 Brooklyn..... 27 46 409 St. Louis..... 30 46 393 Boston..... 20 46 303

WHOLE FAMILIES ARE TRAPPED BY COMPANY

Coal Barons of West Virginia Rope in Unsuspecting Workers.

(Correspondence to The Call.) CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 28.—The "coal barons" of Boone County are resorting to every method known to those merciless slave drivers to Russianize that county and make of the mining industry a slave pen equal to that of Siberia, asserts the Labor Argus. The miners have been out on a strike in Boone County since April 18, and the splendid spirit of solidarity that prevails in this section must ultimately bring success to the men engaged in this strike.

The striking miners in Boone County have learned a valuable lesson and that is: The Democratic sheriff and county court of that county were just as willing to appoint Baldwin thugs to club and shoot the miners as was the Republican sheriff and court of Kanawha County. They have found that practically the same "coal barons" that control the Republican administration of Kanawha County also controlled the Democratic administration of Boone County and the officials of both counties whether Democratic or Republican are but the truckling tools of the master class, the coal barons gets law and protection from the hired servants of the people and the people gets thugs and black-jacks.

The mines in and around Racine and Peytonia have been completely tied up since the strike began. Even Baldwin thugs that the Democratic sheriff was too kind as to appoint as deputies were unable to intimidate and drive the men back to work. The coal operators have lost hope of driving or starving the strikers back into their mines so have sent out agents with their mouths full of deceiving lies to lead the wage slaves of other districts into this slave pen to be bossed and driven by armed thugs. On Saturday, June 8, twelve families were brought to Peytonia by the Hickory Ash Coal Company. The train was met by eight Baldwin guards who guarded the train, not allowing any of the occupants to leave the coach until they reached the coal company's property up Indian Creek. Two of the trapped men jumped from the train at Peytonia and refused to go further.

These men were taken in charge by the United Mine Workers' official and were furnished transportation back to their homes on Guyan River. These people were promised good wages and work to strike on. By the Baldwin guards who guarded the train, not allowing any of the occupants to leave the coach until they reached the coal company's property up Indian Creek. Two of the trapped men jumped from the train at Peytonia and refused to go further.

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LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW YORK. EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK. Notice is hereby given that the said BANK has been dissolved and its affairs are being liquidated.

WARM WEATHER WILL PREVAIL THIS WEEK. Warm weather will prevail during the next several days in the great central valleys and a change to considerably warmer weather will over-spread the Lake region and the Eastern States Tuesday and Wednesday and temperature above the seasonal average will continue in these regions thereafter until the close of the week.

PICKPOCKETS AMONG FANS. NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Three alleged pickpockets, who, it is said, have been working successfully in the crowds at the local baseball park, are prisoners in police headquarters. They gave their names as Harold Parker, 214 West 124th street; Jacob Cohen, 45 East 14th street; and Joseph Steiner, 32 West 64th street, all of New York City. Steiner was arrested nine years ago by Detective Ryan in a round-up on pickpockets working on trolley cars here. After Steiner had been confronted with his record all three admitted they are pickpockets, but denied having done any work here. One of them, according to the police, is English Harry, a crook with a record, who came from the other side several years ago. Cohen's picture is said to be the same New York gallery. When arranged together, however, whose pockets were picked last week will be called to testify.

ASSAILANT USED KNIFE ON HIM. Clerk Is Attacked and Slashed by Man Who Hit in Donkey. While Ralph De Marco, a clerk, 35 years old, of 35 Union avenue, W. H. Hamburg, was going along Hoover street, near South 1st, on his way home early yesterday morning, an unidentified man jumped out from a doorway and began to slash his face with a knife. The assailant didn't utter a word and not until De Marco fell did he stop slashing. Then he disappeared in the direction of the Grand street extension.

McConn's Hats

BREWERY TRUST'S CLUTCH SALOONS

Milwaukee Aldermen Side City's Saloons by Exposing Merciless Methods of Beer Monopoly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—Alderman John Koerner, tried and true "nonpartisan," talked like a direct actionist for a few minutes before the License Committee of the Council.

Koerner was aroused by the story of Stephan Andrich, 463 11th street, who told the committee that he had leased the place where he has his saloon, November 20 last, only to find that the owner had given to the Schlicht brewery an affidavit that his property would not be used as a saloon after July 1, thus leaving Andrich to the tender mercies of the brewery for his continuation in the business.

"We've got the biggest and meanest trust in the country right here at home," said Alderman Koerner. "There were 2,172 saloons in the city in 1907. Since then the breweries have been collecting affidavits right and left, and getting the saloonkeepers absolutely in their clutches. Now they absolutely control 1,990 saloons and there are only 266 independent saloonkeepers in the city. They sell their beer for \$8 while they sell it in Chicago for \$5.50 a barrel. They even send it as far as Denver, paying the freight, and sell it for \$5 a barrel.

This committee may think that it regulates the liquor business in the city, but it doesn't. The brewers do the regulating, and you are no more than a rubber stamp.

TOUGH ON THE WELL-NEIGH. PARIS, June 28.—Well-nigh desperate over the alarming decrease in the birthrate in France, the Cabinet will shortly introduce in the Chamber of Deputies a bill for bonuses for mothers of more than four children. The minimum will be in the neighborhood of \$100 per child, though the age of the mother and the number of children will cause a variance in this amount. A tax on bachelors and childless couples will probably be advocated as a means of raising the money to pay the bonuses.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTE. A general membership meeting of the Co-operative League will take place tonight at 8 o'clock in Great Central Palace, 84 Chilton street, Room A. Very important.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW YORK. EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK. Notice is hereby given that the said BANK has been dissolved and its affairs are being liquidated.

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THE UNION HALL

7 HANRATTAN AVENUE

LAWYER. Telephone 47. William Karlik. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. 125 HANRATTAN STREET. NEW YORK. Phone: 237. Docket: 108. Press.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME. Trussmaker. 1400 THIRD AVENUE. Tel. 8th & 3rd St. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All work guaranteed.

George Oberdorfer. N. W. Cor. Eighth Ave. and 120th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DR. A. CARR. DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Children. 125 E. 64th St. Tel. 307. Loan.

DR. S. BERLIN. SURGEON DENTIST. 23 East 100th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 549-L. Harlem.

Dr. Ph. Lowin. Surgeon Dentist. 520 Broadway. Cor. 100th St. Broome.

DR. J. M. JAMES. Surgeon Dentist. 68 West Ave., Cor. 100th St., Room 2. E.

LABOR LYCEUM. 407 E. 107th St. New York. For the Brooklyn Labor Organization, Opened at 107th Street and Ave. C. Association. Telephone 241. Williams.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. 125 Broadway, New York. GEO. J. SPEYER, Editor.

UNION YARN. 170 St.

UNION YARN. 170 St.

Call Advertisers' Directory. PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants. MANHATTAN. CLOTHES, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS. MASSACHUSETTS. ATTORNEYS, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. ALL AMERICA AND EDUCATOR. SUBSCRIPTIONS. PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO. UNION LABOR.

CHURCH PENNANT ABOVE U. S. FLAG

Navy's Code Provides for This Arrangement During Religious Services.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A resolution introduced by Senator Heyburn of Iowa, and passed by the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether any flag, emblem or banner in the navy, has been and is being displayed by the church pennant above the United States flag in religious services are being held aboard a naval vessel.

The result of the textile workers' strike in Lawrence, Mass., demoralized conditions to such an extent in that industry that the government has compelled to withdraw its issue of 10-cent greenbacks used in manufacturing service clothing.

Information coming from the Bureau of Labor is to the effect that widespread labor difficulties in England during the past few months has caused the cancellation of scores of private contracts, and that undoubtedly many government contracts have been held up for the same reason.

It is reported that the pulp workers of Mt. Tom, Mass., have secured a new agreement carrying with it 10 cents per day increase in continue for two years, with all other workers on the eight-hour day and time and a half for all Sunday work and holidays.

Steel Corporation Worried.

The following item, written by a Wall Street financial correspondent, appeared recently in one of the leading dailies:

"One new cloud, no longer than a man's hand perhaps, but still a cloud, which may give concern, was noted during the week by the leading authorities on the iron and steel industry. This is the possibility of labor troubles in that quarter. The new Age, in its review of the week's developments, devotes considerable space to the increasing tension of the labor situation at practically all iron and steel works. The drifting of workmen from one operation to another goes on steadily, it says, and many plant managers are finding it difficult in holding their forces. With all the restlessness, however, this authority notes that there are comparatively few strikes, but the demand for higher wages is insistent and the entire tendency throughout the industry is toward higher labor cost."

Two new labor papers have been recently launched, one at Pueblo, Colo., and the other at Manchester, N. H. Their first issues make a commendable showing.

At the recent International convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America action was taken looking toward the inauguration of a vigorous campaign of organization among the commercial telegraphers.

Another important matter acted upon was the action taken to cooperate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with a view to organizing the telephone operators.

In the election of officers S. J. Koenig, of Pittsburgh, was re-elected president; John A. Holmes, of Winnipeg, vice president, and George Russell, of Chicago, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

MENT HAS BEEN REACHED TOUCHING ALMOST ALL MATTERS IN CONTROVERSY AS TO THE WAGE SCALE, AND ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT THE QUESTION OF WAGES WILL BE REFERRED TO AN ARBITRATION BOARD.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30.—After numerous conferences held between the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and the Pittsburgh Railways Company, an agreement has been reached which is in the nature of a compromise, but is satisfactory to both sides and went into effect at once.

The new scale gives an increase of 14 cents per hour to all the various classes with the exception of the second year men, who are to receive an increase of 1 cent. President W. B. Mahon assisted in the negotiations.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—The Brotherhood of Car Men have just recently organized two local lodges, one at Philadelphia and the other at Paragould, Ark.

JACKSON, Mich., June 30.—The committee representing the Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union, of the entire Michigan United Traction system, has been successful in securing an agreement for one year. The arrangement is satisfactory to all concerned.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 30.—The local lodge of railway conductors in this city recently adopted a resolution that all uniforms hereafter ordered by the Jacksonville Lodge must bear the union label.

The eight-hour law that recently passed Congress has compelled the firm of Merrill-Stevens, one of the largest nonunion foundries and ship yards in this section, to post a notice that on and after July 1 their plant will go to an eight-hour basis. This firm does considerable work for the government.

Union Label Prosecution.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The Clear Makers' International Union has recently had an unique experience. One of its own members was charged with, tried and convicted of using the union label, and as a consequence the label was taken from him.

The aggrieved member sued the International Union for damages and the case was stubbornly contested before a jury, the result being that the International Union was awarded a verdict in its favor.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America established a death benefit in August, 1902 and began paying benefits the following February.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports the following trade movements:

The carpenters at Norwich, N. Y., have secured an increase in wages from \$2.70 to \$3.15 per day, at South Farmington, Mass., an increase has been given from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, the eight-hour day prevailing; at Penn Yan, N. Y., wages have been advanced from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day. The carpenters at Cannonsburg, Pa., have been advanced from \$3 to \$3.25 per day. All of these increases have been secured without strike.

Vote on Political Action.

OVER 1,000 HEAR DEBS AT PORTLAND

Maine Audience Gives Socialist Presidential Candidate Rousing Reception.

PORTLAND, Me., June 30.—More than a thousand people of this city turned out to listen to an address by Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President of the United States on the Socialist party ticket, delivered in the vast Auditorium.

The appearance of Debs upon the platform was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm such as has never been equaled here before. He spoke for almost two hours, in which time he held his large audience spellbound. Debs called attention to the identical character of the two old parties and showed the inevitable and irremediable decadence of the capitalist system of society.

He pointed out the tremendous and irremediable progress of the Socialist party and foretold its complete triumph in this country and the world in the near future.

It was characteristically epigrammatic, brilliant and eloquent and his auditors repeatedly interrupted him with outbursts of persistent applause. Debs said in part:

"These are days of rapid changes in the industrial and political world. Since my previous visit to the State of Maine Socialism has grown by leaps and bounds and the Socialist party has elected its first member to the Congress of the United States. A score of cities have elected as many Socialist Mayors and in addition to these several hundred Councilmen and other municipal officers."

The present year is the most remarkable, the most portentous in the history of the country. A great party that has had almost uninterrupted power for half a century, the party led by Abraham Lincoln at the beginning, has been torn in twain. It fulfilled its mission, decay set in and today, instead of being the party of the people, it is the party of plutocracy."

Debs then referred to the convention at Chicago, characterizing it as a disgraceful exhibition, and said that it took 1,500 policemen to prevent the delegates from venting their Republican patriotism on each other. The Socialist party, he said, is the only party that desires to appeal to the true patriotism and intelligence of the people. It is the only party that never bought a vote and never canvassed the red light district. It is the only party that believes in educating and enlightening the people.

Continuing, he said: "I cannot be doing you justice if I do not refer to the mis-called Democratic party. It is controlled by Thomas F. Ryan, the head of the tobacco trust, and August Belmont, the American representative of the Rothschilds."

"I challenge any one anywhere to show me the slightest difference between the Republican and Democratic parties from the workman's standpoint. They both stand for the exploitation of the working classes. You workers would not know tonight which is in power if you did not read the newspapers. They both rule in the interests of the same class and they are two branches of one party. Wherever the Socialists have advanced to threaten them they have dropped their masks and have amalgamated."

M. A. Floyd, the chairman, then introduced George Allan England, Socialist candidate for Governor of this State.

U. S. COMMERCE IN 1912 REMARKABLE



ERON PREP. SCHOOL
186-187 EAST BROADWAY.
Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Business Meetings.
Branch 5—250 West 125th street.
Branch 11—Maurer's Casino, Unionport road and Van Nest avenue.

Open Air Meetings.
Branch 4—Northwest corner 15th street and Eighth avenue, Bert Kirkman, Fred Paulitach.
Branch 8—Northwest corner 138th street and Willis avenue, W. Karlin, H. D. Smith.

BROOKLYN.
Business Meetings.
15th A. D., Branch 23—363 East 31st street.
21st A. D., Branch 3—141 McKibbin street.
23d A. D., Branch 2—1701 Pitkin avenue.

Open Air Meetings.
1st A. D.—State and Smith streets, James Savage and James Brady.
2d A. D., Branch 2—Hudson avenue and Water street, J. Chant Lipes and M. Maslowaki.
5th A. D.—Howard avenue and

QUEENS.
Open Air Meetings.
Woodward avenue and Linden streets. Speakers, H. Gronbach, Jr., G. Sieburg, chairman, E. Fehre; Platform Committee, H. Feldman, S. Moskowsk.
Onderdonk avenue and Ralph street. Speakers, F. Stehle, M. Rosenberg; chairman, H. Breimeier; Platform Committee, C. Muens and C. Bungert.

NEW JERSEY.
Kearny.
Branch Kearny meets tonight at Roche Hall, 96 Halsted street. All comrades should be present, for at this meeting the candidates who will enter the primaries will be selected.
Jersey City.
Street meeting at Harrison and Monticello avenue. Speaker, G. M. P. Fitzgibbon.

FLYNN PUTS CHIEF'S ACT UP TO WILSON

New Brunswick Police Want No "Buttin' In"—Agitator Not Given Thirty Minutes to Leave Town.

Editor of The Call.
I will have to be leave to correct the statement made by Sumner Boyd in yesterday's issue of The Call. I was not given thirty minutes by the chief of police of New Brunswick to leave the town, nor did I leave at his orders.

He said he wanted no "outsiders" "buttin' in" to the affairs of the town, and I told him that I was a citizen of the United States and that my impression was that New Brunswick had not needed from the Union. I told him that I would go to New Brunswick any time I had a mind to do so; that I would stay as long as I wished, and go away whenever it suited me. He had broken up the meeting of the local of the I. W. W. on Friday, June 21, and he said he would break up every other meeting. This is one of the peculiarities of our form of government.

But that does not prevent a Governor from making a careful inquiry and using such influence as he may possess, and I shall take pleasure in inquiring at once about the matter you write of. I feel it my duty to do so. Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, New Brunswick, N. J., June 27, 1912.
Mr. Thomas Flynn,
511 East 134th Street New York.

Dear Sir—Your letter to Governor Wilson has been referred to him and he has made immediate and proper inquiry as to the complaint contained therein.

I will take the matter up at once with the local authorities and will be glad to hear you and discuss the subject at any time you name. You write, or phone me an hour or so in advance so that I may arrange my court work accordingly.
Yours very truly,
PETER F. DALY,
County Judge.

CITY'S HAY CROP A BUMPER.
Largest Gathering in Central Park for Stables and Menagerie.

The city's crop of hay from the laws of Central Park has been far more abundant this year than for many years past. The hay makers of the Park Department have been kept busy gathering the rich crop and taking it to the stables and to the menagerie.

Keoper Hurton, who is in charge of the menagerie in the absence of Head-keeper Smyth, said yesterday that the big yield of hay was due in his opinion to the abundant rains of last spring and the enforcement of a regulation against allowing visitors in the laws when the grass was growing.

MONDAY, JULY 1, AT 8 P. M. AT STAR CASINO, 17th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. MASS MEETING CARL LEGIEN

TRANSLATION BY CONRADE BAUMHARTER.
Workmen and Workwomen! Control Legien who not only represents the German working people in Parliament, as President of the General Committee of the German Trade Unions, as well as Secretary of the International Trade Unions, in the representative spokesmen of the class-conscious proletariat.

There is no one more capable than he to teach the workmen of this country the necessity of a united front on the economic and political field. At the same time he can advise them that only through an industrial organization which is based on the economic conditions and a political movement, independent from all capitalist parties, it is possible to better the conditions of the masses.

Come to the meeting and bring your co-workers and friends. Legien is one of the best and interesting speakers of the German Reichstag.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

CLAIMS U.S. INSPECTORS PASSED INFECTED PORK

Miss Sophie Ketterer has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against Armour & Co. on a charge of selling diseased pork. Last December Miss Ketterer became seriously ill from trichinosis as a result of eating diseased pork which she says was prepared and sold by the Armour Company. Her lawyer is Charles Duszkid, who has five similar suits now pending in the United States District Court. Five members of the Heimerdinger family were also taken ill about the same time as Miss Ketterer from the same cause.

Duszkid says he will not only push these cases with all possible speed, but that every effort will be made to show that the government's inspectors passed the pork. He says that a careful investigation on his part has shown that proper microscopic examinations of carcasses and of prepared pork have not been made before affixing the government stamp.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN MICHIGAN LESS

The production of coal in Michigan in 1911, according to the United States Geological Survey, was 2,478,074 short tons, valued at \$2,622,922. Michigan's coal production reached the maximum record in 1907, when a total of 2,935,858 short tons was attained. Since then the production has decreased each year, the competition of higher grade Pennsylvania coal brought by water to the lake ports being the principal factor in curtailing the Michigan output.

The coal produced in Michigan comes chiefly from Bay and Mackinaw counties. One of the principal markets for the produce consists of the salt-evaporation plants that in former days were operated in connection with the lumber mills, the refuse from which furnished their fuel. The decline of the lumber industry has compelled the salt works to turn to coal as a fuel.

Classified Advertisements

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

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All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

1. MORRISANIA—Secy., J. H. H. 871 Macle ave., New York City. R. W. W. 222 East Ave., Every first Tuesday, Newark Labor League, 100-100 Courtland ave.

2. LAFAYETTE—N. J. Fin. Secy., Chas. Koster, 96 Jefferson st., Paterson, N. J. Meet every third Friday, 8 p.m. at each month at Duane Hall, 100 Market st., Newark.

3. BROADWAY—Secy., J. H. H. 871 Macle ave., New York City. R. W. W. 222 East Ave., Every first Tuesday, Newark Labor League, 100-100 Courtland ave.

4. BROADWAY—Secy., J. H. H. 871 Macle ave., New York City. R. W. W. 222 East Ave., Every first Tuesday, Newark Labor League, 100-100 Courtland ave.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 West Street, New York...

Subscription rates: For One Year \$2.00, For Six Months \$1.00, For Three Months \$0.50...

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Socialism and Education

By J. G. SCOTT.

Part 2—The Meaning of Education.

To get an inductive definition of education from the Socialist point of view, I talked with many different Socialists about the meaning of education for them.

To further questioning, "to get along better" nearly always reduced, first, "to get more for your work"; second (the hardest of all) to draw out life to be happier and to make others happier.

Building on this, Socialist education means (1) learning to live a more efficient economic life (2) as a co-operative producer of wealth, (3) as a co-operative worker for the equitable distribution of wealth, (4) as a rational consumer of wealth for the happiness of self and others.

Taking up these elements of meaning in order, the school and course of instruction implied by the above definition are as follows: (1) To learn to live an efficient economic life the school must give to all pupils actual labor for vocational training, together with vocational studies necessary for such efficient labor.

Man and his environment, then, should constitute the subject matter of the Socialist school, and all studies should be but tools to work out successfully the economic and social problems that will and must arise in the future.

When education means these things universally for all the children of all the people, then we may feel that at last the race is being properly educated and know, as well, that the highest educational aims of the best thinkers are being realized.

A Proposed Socialist School. The best form of Socialist school would be the one most nearly giving the environment and training for the environment and economic life, as outlined above.

First—This form of school is practical. It has demonstrated its practicability in a variety of ways and places. The George Junior Republic, well known to all, has been an eminent success even with the very worst material.

Second—This is the cheapest way to educate youth. The cost of the farm will be less than the expensive city site; the cost of building for the same amount of service will be less than at present, since with so much outdoor activities buildings will be less used, and many of these can be built cheaply by pupils as a part of the regular vocational work.

Third—This form of school is practical. It has demonstrated its practicability in a variety of ways and places. The George Junior Republic, well known to all, has been an eminent success even with the very worst material.

Fourth—This form of school is practical. It has demonstrated its practicability in a variety of ways and places. The George Junior Republic, well known to all, has been an eminent success even with the very worst material.

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Sixth—This form of school is practical. It has demonstrated its practicability in a variety of ways and places. The George Junior Republic, well known to all, has been an eminent success even with the very worst material.

Seventh—This form of school is practical. It has demonstrated its practicability in a variety of ways and places. The George Junior Republic, well known to all, has been an eminent success even with the very worst material.

Fourth—Science, that Spencer truly declared could alone prepare for complete living, will, in the industrial farm school, be functional in solving actual problems in which the pupil is economically and therefore vitally interested.

Fifth—That evanescent essence, the moral sentiments and habits, the burgeon of the non-functional school and teacher, can be easily developed and trained correctly where that activities are to be controlled or modified by individuals and groups.

Sixth—As President Hill has said, "The farmer makes his own art gallery and, with every varying nature of the winds, sky, birds, insects, waving trees and grass and flowers, moving water and changing landscapes, all for a background, creates his own art pictures as well."

Seventh—Where youth are living, in contrast to being shut up in order to study, they will play as well as work, and the school farm will be an ideal playground, as well as workshop and art gallery and study laboratory.

Eighth—Since we only learn to do by doing, preparation for citizenship, one of the highest aims of education, can best be given in an actual junior society where problems similar to those in adult society will arise and be solved by the junior citizens.

Ninth—The training of girls could best be provided for on an industrial school farm where the noonday meal could be prepared by pupils each day, actual housework could be given, together with the care of dependent children or the teachers' children.

Tenth—The all round life possible on the industrial school farm, touching the most fundamental industries, necessitating the study of hundreds of industrial, political, scientific, social, moral and aesthetic questions, will reveal more aptitudes and stimulate a wider range of desires for useful future life work than any other type of environment.

Eleventh—All literary activities can be given on an industrial school farm more easily and with better results than in the orthodox high school of today.

Twelfth—and most important of all, all our serious social problems and social maladjustments, resulting from a waste of human energy to enormous numbers, can be solved by the industrial school farm.

Thirteenth—The industrial school farm must be a Junior Co-operative Commonwealth, a miniature industrial democracy, where the great distributive problem which has baffled the twentieth century problem can be effectually solved as the problem of production has already been solved.

As a summary the local implications of the proposed Socialist school are: First—Universal education in a practically self-governing industrial school democracy.

Second—Living more under public school rather than private family supervision and influence.

Third—Grounding educational aims on scientific production and actual training in actual industrial labor.

Fourth—By making learning give true results and leading to labor with the hands and develop healthy, vigorous, clean consciences.

Fifth—Making the school a social school rather than a private family school.

Sixth—Grounding educational aims on scientific production and actual training in actual industrial labor.

Seventh—By making learning give true results and leading to labor with the hands and develop healthy, vigorous, clean consciences.

Socialism

The following essay is reproduced from the "Economic Education" series, a paper of the Roxbury High School, the work of one of the girl graduates, Miss Alice Caskey, aged 18 years.

When the citizens of the United States picked up their newspapers on the morning of November 8 last and looked over the election returns, many remarked with an air of surprise, "Big Socialist vote!"

It is difficult to tell the exact total of votes cast for the Socialist party last fall, as the contests were mostly local and in some States no elections were held; but it is safe to say the Socialist votes were not far from one million.

In spite of this fact the growth of Socialism in the United States has been very slow as compared with its spread in Europe, so gradual in fact that most Americans do not think the Socialists as a political party worth serious consideration before the last election.

Because of the prevailing ignorance on the subject the most frequent question is, "What is Socialism?"

The word Socialism as it often brings to our minds the story of Moore's "Utopia" Moore dreamed of an ideal abode of a happy society free from all the cares, anxieties and miseries of mankind.

Modern Socialism is not seeking to organize such an impossible ideal system, but it is struggling to make strides in the direction of equality for all.

The word Socialism comes from the Latin word "socialis," meaning association. As the term is now used, Socialism is an ideal economic system in which industry is carried on under social direction for the benefit of society as a whole.

The constituent elements of Socialism are: First, a substitution of collective property in the material instruments of production in the place of private property to such an extent that public property shall dominate the world's work; second, private property in those goods which are used for the sake of enjoyment and not for the gain of income by rent or hire to others.

We must admit that the lack of scientific accuracy in popular writers on Socialism shows that this conception is not generally understood, although its formulation surely has become clearer and clearer enough that it should not be difficult to grasp its essential elements.

Socialism is still unpopular, mostly because of the misrepresentation on the part of popular writers and because of the demand for certain classes of uneducated people coming from Russia and other parts of Eastern Europe.

Anarchism includes all attempts to destroy the existing social order, without reference to any theory of reconstruction, and by the use of any means, fair or foul, by which existing representative constituted authority may be destroyed.

Briefly stated, Socialism stands for the transformation of private competing capital into public co-operating capital.

ALICE A. CASKEY.

ONCE MORE, SECTION 6.

Editor of The Call: In the very enlightening discussion now going on in The Call of the proposed Section 6 of Article 2...

Now allow me to leave the field of hair-raising personal adventure, and discourse briefly upon a theory I have a theory that if the motion picture comes pretty generally spread among the upper classes that political action is a safety-valve, and that with political action stopped the organized working class will be quite ready to turn to violence, sabotage, etc.

I believe the overloads will very soon begin to go slow in disfranchising Socialists and keeping "foreigners" out of franchise. If they get a general election that we are going to sit down and cry when our votes are taken away, they will surely be tempted to do them away.

Isaac said to Hyman: "A Jew must wear a hat when walking on the street, because the Talmud says so."

Hyman—Tell me where you find it in the Talmud.

Isaac—Well, it tells, does it not, that Moses went: now Moses was a Jew; do you, then, presume for a moment to claim that he could go without a hat? Well, then it follows that a Jew must wear a hat.

Now, none of these Comrades nor any of the others who have aired their opinions in The Call and whose names I would mention, had my memory served me better, have in any manner whatsoever expressed their belief in or approval of "crime, sabotage and violence," as desirable tactics for the furtherance of Socialism or for the realization of the Commonwealth.

Let us by all means amend Section 6. DRY POINT. New York, N. Y.

PROGRESS OF A CALL READER. Editor of The Call: About a year ago I began to read The Call and find that by now I have stopped, as I find that from time to time there are so many editorials and contributions which hit the nail on the head, much more so than the editorials of the various other dailies.

Many years ago, long before I knew anything about politics or economics, there was on the thing which I hated, but could not understand, was war. Of course, I thought that warfare was a necessary evil, but out of curiosity I bought a copy of Professor Kirkpatrick's "War—What For?" Then I understood at once and so, little by little, I am being forced to see the workers' side of economics, as I am a workingman myself.

Though I cannot count myself as a red-hot Socialist, yet I had myself drifting closer to the movement all the time. My first inspiration in that direction probably began about eighteen years ago when I read "Looking Backward" and "The Road to Nowhere" and I had nothing about Socialism with about eight years ago, so that you will probably call my progress slow. Probably it is slow—but sure.

And one thing also I have always believed in, after reading "Looking Backward" is that women who own property on which taxes must be paid should have the right to vote. Of course, I see that the Socialists wish to give all women the vote, which is so much the better.

Having an inclination as to the treatment of the working class, I occasionally get me into "Socialism" with my friends and acquaintances many times even against my will.

Inclosed is a typewritten copy of some of the "reasons" why women should not vote. I have been about six months or more collecting these "reasons" which have been advanced by many of my friends, and some of them claim that we would even have to alter the Constitution or get a new one. ELIZABETH N. J., June 24, 1912.

A Few Rilly Reasons Why We Should Believe That Women Should Vote: 1. Woman's place is the home; not the beer saloon, the club, the poolroom, the dive or the brothel.

2. She might vote some of the above out of existence, as she did in Finland and is doing in Norway; then what would the poor men do? Not that I would do for Finland, but not for this country.

3. Woman's place is the home, and does she not feel perfectly at home in the school, the office, the great shop and the factory?

4. She might vote to name public all the church-going dive owners and we white-slavers won't have it.

Three Pointers

By Robert E. Dudley.

1904—Hard times; rich getting richer, poor poorer. Remedy: Vote for either Democratic or Republican party and things will change. Republicans victorious.

1906—Times worse for the majority of the people. Remedy: Vote for Taft and see the change.

1912—Strikes all over the country. Workingmen as militia clubbing and shooting other workingmen & strikers, in order to protect their common enemy, the capitalist's property. Cost of living increased 29 per cent during the last Presidential term; increase in wages 10 per cent, or a difference of 19 per cent on the capitalist.

Remedy: Vote for either the Republican or Democratic candidate, and wait for the year 1916 to come to get another chance. Forget all about what happens in the meantime.

"Do you see that man over there?" asked the detective, with an air of mystery.

"Yes," said the citizen eagerly, "I see him. What of him?"

"That man," said the detective, slowly, "that man is a good fellow."

THE PARTY GROWTH

In seven years the party membership in this State has almost quadrupled. This gain has not consisted of big, inflated increases in membership in some of the larger cities, but has been steady, uniform and throughout the whole of New York.

At any time, in any place, where there is an industrial uprising, the existence of a Socialist local gives form and adds strength to it. In practically all the strikes that have taken place, both in New York and elsewhere, the Socialists have been a tremendous power and assistance to the battlers for economic betterment, and as the strength of the party grows there must of necessity come increased power for the fighting workers.

Our present State organization has been formed by serious endeavor, by careful planning and building, and by the intelligent use of the money and the energy at our command.

From 1906 to 1910 the membership a little more than doubled, while from 1910 to the first six months of this year it almost doubled. It is therefore apparent that the party is growing at accelerated speed, and not only that, but it is holding and drilling the men and women who join its ranks.

Such a solid growth as this is an indication that we are on the right track in the matter of organization and methods. They have been tested during many trying years. They have been subjected to as severe a strain, to as much opposition and criticism, as could be directed against them, and they have been triumphant.

That it is no mushroom growth and that it is founded in intelligence is evinced by the great quantities of literature, leaflets, pamphlets and books sold, and by the fact that Socialist papers in all parts of the country have a large circulation in New York.

This present State convention should mark the beginning of widespread victory at the polls. Such victory can be won through further organization, and it can be made effective through the training of the party membership.

The 300 delegates who assembled at Auburn were fired with the enthusiasm of work well begun and of greater work that lies immediately at hand.

But what they outlined must be carried to fulfillment by the whole party membership. It is going to be a strenuous campaign, one that will tax our resources to the utmost. Every worker and every dollar will be needed. All the forces of reaction are lined up against us. Where a few years ago these forces of reaction had one "radical" rallying cry, they now have a dozen. Bryanism and Hearstism are as nothing compared to the reactionary campaign that will be in full swing this year.

There are over 12,000 Socialists organized in New York alone for the purpose of saving the workers and of overthrowing the capitalist system. That is no mere figure of speech. Every action of the delegates to the Auburn convention shows the party is bent on absolute social revolution, and the men and women to forward that revolution have the sturdy courage, the understanding and the determination to do it.

WHERE THE STEAM ROLLER DOESN'T COUNT

Loud and piercing as have been the walls that came from Chicago and agonizing as is the patriotic roar that shakes the walls of Baltimore, there will be nothing after silence comes.

The steam roller has accomplished its work, flattened out opposition, smoothed the road and, in both cases, left the way open and easy for the triumphal entry once more of the forces of plutocracy into Washington. Even those who protested the loudest will for the most part meekly swing into line. When the platform is adopted and the candidate selected they have nothing more to say.

It is somewhat different in the case of the Socialist party. Every act of every convention comes before the whole membership, and the membership decide according to their estimation of the worth of each thing that was done. If anything does not suit, it can be eliminated. If any declaration is contrary to the opinion of the majority, it goes out.

Though the delegates to the conventions are selected with the utmost care, the combined actions of the convention must be submitted to the party for approval or condemnation. Sometimes it may seem a tedious proceeding, but it is the only way in a great country like ours to secure even an approximation of democracy.

When that minority acts the rest of the members must abide by what they do. There may be criticism, there may be fault finding, but the convention—run by a minority that dominates the sheeplike mass—stands as the "will of the party" when the party has absolutely nothing to do with it.

Delegates to the State convention are unanimously of the opinion that Auburn is a good enough city to have a Socialist government right away.

When the momentous question is asked: "Shall the people vote?" Bryan and Roosevelt answer in chorus: "I am ready."

The 5,000 depositors in the busted Industrial Savings and Loan Company—most of them very poor people—were not among the substantial American citizens who profited by the July disbursements. There was about \$20,000 on hand for payment, or \$50 per depositor. This, however, does not disturb those depositors and investors who move in that higher financial sphere which we