

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

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The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARM.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1912.

Price Two Cents

STATE COMMITTEE HOLDS IMPORTANT AUBURN SESSION

City of Ithaca's Request for Next Convention Granted.

BIG MASS MEETING Socialist Mayor Lunn Addresses Large and Enthusiastic Gathering.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 1.—This morning at 10 o'clock, the day after the State convention of the Socialist Party of New York adjourned, the State Committee met in the Osborne Memorial Hall and was promptly called to order by State Secretary William Charles Ball, of Buffalo, who was elected chairman and Albert Phinley, of Kings, vice chairman.

About forty members responded to the roll call and business was at once commenced.

A communication was received from Fred C. Phoenix, of Troy, addressed to the Credentials Committee, protesting against his suspension from the party membership. The question was discussed at some length, two of the Troy committee members explaining the situation. It was discovered that through some misunderstanding Phoenix was stated to have been suspended for one year, when the actual period was six months. Instead of the months he expired, the State Secretary was instructed to notify Local Troy that Phoenix was a member of the local and should be considered as such.

An invitation to the committee from the City of Ithaca to hold the next State convention of the party there was deferred to new business. The committee then took up the question of organization and discussed it at length. In this connection the State Secretary was instructed to provide new sets of books to the local organizations. The books of the local, as the present books are found to be somewhat complicated and on the whole unsatisfactory.

A request from the Schenectady committee was made to the effect that special assistance should be given in the 30th Congressional District—the counties adjoining Schenectady—in the coming campaign, by placing a special committee in that locality for three months. It was maintained that there was an excellent chance of electing a member of Congress from the district. After considerable discussion the request was granted.

William Mallis, of New York, moved that the State Committee should request National Campaign Manager Burns to schedule the Presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, for a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, in September. Mallis explained that he had been engaged and now it was understood that Debs could not be present. The meeting, however, was of such great importance and so expensive that every effort must be made to secure the Presidential candidate for the occasion, as no other speaker could well be used as a substitute. After some discussion the request was complied with.

A motion to tour four speakers through the rural Long Island county during the campaign, mainly the months of August and September and the first half of October was proposed and finally withdrawn. Several amendments were made, a final one being carried which provided that all requests for organizers be tabulated and such organizers allotted by the State Committee after due consideration of the needs of various parts of the State and the material available.

To Get After the Farmers. Committee-man Hanson, from Watervliet, proposed that organizers should be sent into the rural districts of the State for the main purpose of studying the psychology of the farmers, with a view to determining the best methods of Socialist agitation and propaganda among them. The proposition was not entertained, but it was decided to invite a farmer-Committee member to prepare a pamphlet dealing with the interests of farmers from a Socialist standpoint. The invitation was extended to any practical farmer who might be interested in doing such work.

POWDER TRUST WILT CUT \$20,000,000 MELON

WILMINGTON, Del., July 2.—The Du Pont Powder Company will cut a melon as the result of the program of "disinflation," as ordered by the United States Circuit Court.

In a statement issued today to the shareholders, Pierre S. Du Pont, acting president, states that two new companies will be created in accordance with the decree, in payment for \$20,000,000 of property to be transferred thereto. The new companies he sets out will issue to the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, the parent concern, \$10,000,000 in stocks and \$10,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds.

"All the stock so received," the acting president says, "will be distributed as a dividend to the common stockholders of this company." One half of the \$10,000,000 bonds so received are to be disposed of by the parent company. Du Pont says the original cost of the two new companies should equal from 10 to 12 per cent after paying the interest on bonds.

WALL ST. GIVES WAGE RAISE AFTER 30 YEARS

For the first time in thirty years there will be a general increase on July 15 in the wages of Stock Exchange employees. About 350 persons will be benefited.

The raise, which includes every one from porter to superintendent, is in response to demands made by the insurance on the Board of Governors elected last month. The leader has been E. T. Tefft.

One of their first steps taken after the election was to submit a resolution to the board raising the salaries of all employees on the ground that the high cost of living made it urgent.

The 350 employees of the exchange will be affected by the awakened conscience of the Maxwell-Klingner, it is understood that \$5 a month increase will be granted.

PEABODY NOT CERTAIN ABOUT TRIFLING \$5,000

WASHINGTON, July 2.—George F. Peabody, who said he was nominally treasurer of the Democratic National Committee in 1904, testified today before the Senate Campaign Expenditure Investigating Committee that he "thought" he contributed \$5,000 to that campaign.

Peabody said that Assistant Treasurer Charles R. Hall and the Executive Committee—Thomas Taggart, William F. Sheehan and August Belmont—looked after contributions to the committee. The contribution which he thought he himself contributed was the largest he could recall.

SEVEN WORKERS ARE CRUSHED TO DEATH

JONQUERE, Quebec, July 2.—Seven men were killed at Kenogami, near here, today, when a stone crusher fell on their heads.

The men were at work under the crusher in connection with the construction of the pulp mills of the Price Brothers Company, when a beam, which was supposed to support the stone crusher gave way and the heavy machinery and considerable crushed stone fell upon the men.

DICK WILLIAMS, ARRESTED.

Head of Medical Syndicate is Taken in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Dick Williams, head of the medical syndicate, with offices in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, was arrested early today in bed in Green's Hotel. He was taken to City Hall, but was released on a technicality, the warrant calling for the arrest of Richard C. Williams, but his attorney promised to produce him when wanted.

FIVE KILLED WHEN MONSTER BALLOON BURSTS IN MIDAIR

Blazing Dirigible Plunges 1,000 Feet Into the Sea.

5,000 SEE TRAGEDY

Wife of Vaniman Watches Him Drop to His Death in Ocean.

Exploding and bursting into flame a thousand feet in the air before the eyes of 5,000 startled, horror-stricken spectators at Atlantic City, the huge dirigible Akron, in which Melvin Vaniman intended to cross the Atlantic Ocean, fell into the sea half a mile off shore yesterday, carrying Vaniman, his brother, Calvin, and a crew of three other men to instant death.

The terrible spectacle of the flaming, riven airship in her plunge of 1,000 feet was witnessed by Mrs. Melvin Vaniman, wife of the aeronaut, who sat on the porch of her home when she saw a body which she believed to be that of her husband drop from the wrecked airship and, turning many times in the air, disappear in the water.

The body of Calvin Vaniman, the chief engineer, is the only one yet recovered. Those of Melvin Vaniman, the inventor, Fred Elmer, the assistant navigator, and of Walter Guest, the mechanic, are lying in the tangled mass of wreckage beneath eighteen feet of water on Brighton Bar, half a mile off shore from the mouth of Absecon inlet.

Though thousands of spectators watched the disaster, no one knows the cause of it. Spectators saw a small cloud of smoke pour from the rear end of the huge gas bag as it circled over the water. Then came a burst of flame and a sound of ripping silk and rubber as the gas caught fire and the long cylindrical gas bell in the form of a "U" with flames spouting from both the upper ends.

The little group of men could be seen at first clinging to one side of the platform beneath the bag. Then as the airship began to drop at first slowly and then swiftly, one man dived headlong over the rail. His feet caught in the framework and he hung there for a second and then fell, whirling over and over in the air as he dropped with awful locality into the water.

Plunging after him was the body of the airship, 150 feet long, with its four motors, dynamo and machinery, and whipping above this platform was a cloud of blazing silk and rubber forming the gas bag, which wound in spirals of flame as it dropped with frightful velocity into the sea.

The cries of the doomed men still clinging to the rail, as though paralyzed by the prospect of death, could be heard by the horrified thousands standing about the inlet, and sent a thrill of horror through them.

There was a dash of thousands to the water front. A hundred boats were hastily manned and sent to the scene of the wreck, but there was nothing but a tangled mass of wreckage to be seen, most of it under water. One of the boats picked up the body of Calvin Vaniman and sent it to the shore.

Meanwhile thousands of persons gathered at the Vaniman home, where Mrs. Elmer and Mrs. Bourillon had hastened and where the three women, suddenly made widows, were weeping in one another's arms.

Two reasons are given by those who saw the air tragedy for the catastrophe. One theory is that Vaniman opened gas valves in the effort to descend while the rising sun was expanding the gas in the immense bag and that sparks from the engine ignited the gas.

Another theory is that a dangling rope of the rigging dragged into the sea propellers whipped against the stern of the balloon and snapped off enough of the cone to free the gas and allowed the vapor to sweep into the gasoline engine and explode.

Dirigible Worked Well at First.

The tragedy was witnessed by thousands in a radius of ten miles of Atlantic City. Drawn by the news that "Vaniman was up," hundreds had gone to the inlet, while most of the resort population and people of Pleasantville and other main shore towns had risen from their beds to watch the grations of the big Akron as it sailed gracefully in long circles in practically still air.

ALIENISTS SWEAR THAW IS PARANOIAC

Dr. Flint Gives Nine Reasons to Support His Conclusions.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 2.—Practically all of today's hearing regarding the present mental state of Harry K. Thaw before Supreme Court Justice Keogh, at White Plains, was devoted to the cross-examination of Dr. Austin Flint, the alienist for the State, and the testimony of Amos T. Baker, formerly connected with Matteawan Asylum. On Monday Dr. Flint swore Thaw is suffering from true paranoia and today Dr. Baker supplemented this decision by declaring that Thaw is in incurable paranoia.

During the morning session the courtroom was barely filled, but as the trial progressed women in their summer finery began to file into the courtroom until every seat was occupied.

In the cross-examination by Lawyer Shearn, Dr. Flint gave as nine reasons to prove that Thaw is still insane and suffering from paranoia, hereditary nervous troubles in early childhood, delusions of persecution, the character of the murder, a typical paranoiac murder, the impression that this murder was the act of Providence, and that he didn't do it; his attempts to reform and hallucinations of hearing, as testified by Mrs. Thaw, while she was with Thaw at Monte Carlo, and as testified to by the doorman at the police station that he heard cries of young girls.

"These points," said Dr. Flint, "covered every essential symptom that covers paranoia, and to my mind there is not a single symptom missing."

"What kind of paranoiacs are not dangerous?"

"Paranoiacs that are in the latest stages of the disease; that is when there has been a change in their condition and when they imagine they are Napoleon Bonaparte or the Emperor of Russia or some other great personage."

Dr. Flint said that paranoia is a progressive disease and that so far as Thaw is concerned it has progressed in a marked degree during the past six years.

Now if you are going to wear this mail back to Matteawan on what you call extreme tainted heredity, I want to know where you found that evidence," exclaimed Shearn. "I am not wearing this mail back to Matteawan on tainted heredity," was Dr. Flint's reply.

By Shearn, do you agree with your learned colleague, Dr. Hirsch, that Moses St. Paul, Jacob and Jesus Christ himself were all paranoiacs?"

Dr. Flint—This is a matter of personal opinion. My opinion of these persons whom I have not personally examined might seem too remote to the court.

At the afternoon session Dr. Amos T. Baker, of Matteawan Asylum, swore that Thaw is a paranoiac. He said he had observed Thaw for three years in the mad house, and also at the different hearings in court. Dr. Baker was formerly assistant superintendent of the asylum.

"Do you think his release would be dangerous to the peace and safety of society?" asked Jerome.

I regard him as a danger to the peace and safety of the public because if he was released he might injure others," responded Dr. Baker.

Why did you mark your letter to Dr. Flint that Dr. Lamb was of the opinion that Thaw was not a paranoiac as confidential?"

Because he marked his letter to me as confidential," the witness said.

Dr. Carlos E. McDonald will testify for the State at the hearing tomorrow morning.

COURT REPRIMANDS LAWYER.

Judge Chaffin, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, yesterday reprimanded Joseph Lefkowitz, a Manhattan lawyer, for practicing in the court without having been admitted and directed that no application from him be considered for a period of two years. Lefkowitz appealed for a drug goods dealer who disobeyed an injunction restraining him from using a certain kind of trading stamps.

BLUEJACKETS SENT BY UNCLE SAM TO SCAB ON SEAMEN

Taken From Warship and Placed to Man Liner.

MORE WORKERS QUIT Several Tieups Reported at Southern Ports—2,000 Men Victorious.

United States officials went on record yesterday as being purveyors of strikebreakers when fifty bluejackets were put to work on the steamship Crystabel, which sailed for Panama in place of the striking firemen and sailors who walked out last Saturday.

Following a refusal of the managers to grant the union's demands, the bluejackets were taken from the warship North Dakota and made to man the Crystabel.

The excuse given by the government officials here for using the bluejackets as strikebreakers was that the Panama Railroad Company is owned by the government, and that it carried food supplies for the canal, and that it would not let a union cripple the supply of foodstuffs and other provisions for the workers on the canal.

They also declared that they would put more bluejackets to work on the Panama, which is scheduled to sail today if the sailors and firemen failed to report for work.

Uncle Sam was bitterly denounced by the officials of the union yesterday for playing strikebreaker. James Vidal, secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union, declared that the Panama is one of the worst lines in the business. The men employed on the Panama Line are underfed and underpaid, he declared, and is about the only line left over which "crimps" have full sway.

Vidal said that he had many witnesses to prove that the "crimps" and boarding house men were supplying the line with help and that they, together with the managers, starved the men and squeezed money out of them. He said the men were out to win and that they would not return to work even if the whole navy is put to man the ships now tied up by the strike.

Strikers' Ranks Swelled.

The ranks of the strikers increased yesterday when the men on work on the City line, Navahoe, the Mallory line Denver, the Savannah line City of St. Louis, and the El Occidente of the Morgan Line deserted their posts as soon as the ships arrived in the port. The number of men who walked out was given as 1,000, and it was declared that, with the exception of the cooks, there was not a man left at work.

The longshoremen employed on Pier 44, which is operated by the Texas City Steamship Company, and on Pier 45, which is the sailing pier of the Mallory Line, left their jobs yesterday morning and marched in a body to the union headquarters at 225 West street, where they enrolled as members and voted to stay out until the demands of the firemen and sailors were acceded to by the companies. There were a number of colored longshoremen at work on the Mallory and Texas City piers, but they joined the strike, together with the other workers.

James Vidal yesterday received the following cablegram from Pedro Roca, president of the Havana Transport Workers' Federation: "Apoyanos huelga incondicional," which means that the longshoremen in Havana will support the strike unconditionally. There was great joy at the headquarters of the strikers when Vidal announced the receipt of the cablegram and the workers were confident that they would win their demands. The action of the Havana longshoremen is said to be as a result of a refusal of the American seaman to discharge any cargo in Havana about two months ago when the longshoremen in Havana were on strike for higher wages and recognition of the union.

Sanjote Iglesias, president of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor, by cablegram also notified the union that the Porto Ricans would do everything in their power to help the seamen win their strike.

Steamship Bosses Lead Hosts.

The steamship managers were sounding yesterday that they had ceased to care for the ship and that everything was lovely. But while they were giving out statements that there was no strike on their lines word was received at the union headquarters that the Canal, which was supposed to have left Mobile, Ala., on Sunday, was still anchored in port and could not sail for lack of a crew. It was also stated that the Arabas, which was supposed to come into Chesapeake, N. C., on Monday, was still anchored at the coast and that everything was lovely.

The Morgan Line, which is supposed to sail tomorrow, was delayed several days because of a strike of its crew. It was stated that the crew of the Morgan Line was on strike for higher wages and recognition of the union.

STRIKING SEAMEN ARE ARRESTED AT NORFOLK

NORFOLK, Va., July 2.—The first arrests since the strike of maritime firemen and seamen began here, occurred today when five Spaniards, all strikers, were taken in by the police on the charge of assaulting men who were employed to take their places.

Policemen are on guard at all the big steamship piers and, extra men have been sworn in to guard the tags of various transportation lines against whom the strike is conducted.

The tug Paul Joseph, of the Thamps Tugboat Company, is without a fire-crew and so far has been unable to get away from her pier. Five hundred strikers were gathered about the union headquarters today and they declared that they would remain out until their fight was won.

The naval colliers Brutus and Sterling, unable to get firemen and coal passers to sign up, were unable to get away from the navy-yard today. The Navy Department may make a temporary compromise with the strikers to enable the colliers to get away tomorrow.

MANAGERS STILL OUT AGAINST MUSICIANS

The theater managers yesterday maintained their arrogant stand against the Musicians' Union and refused to grant the wage increase asked by them. In most of the theaters there were only pianists at work while in others they were assisted by bass drummers who were picked up by employment agencies.

William J. Kerngood, president of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, declared yesterday that he still believed the theatrical managers would see their way to accepting the new agreement proposed by the musicians. He did not consider the refusal of the managers to play in the theaters after their agreements have expired as a strike. He said he did not believe the managers would continue to work without their orchestras and would sign the new agreement.

The demands are moderate and the men are entitled to an increase in wages so as to be able to meet the increased cost of living," Kerngood declared.

"This is a progressive age, and using a grand piano instead of paying an orchestra is going backward instead of progressing. Some of the managers have agreed to the new scale and the rest will fall in line."

FIREMEN SUSPEND ACTION ON DEMANDS

Grand Chief Carter, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which recently made demands on fifty-one Eastern railroads, said yesterday that all negotiations over the demands had been postponed until the arbitration proceedings of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now under the advisement of a committee in Washington, are disposed of, which will probably be about July 15.

Among the demands of the firemen and engineers are a slight increase in wages, the employment of some types of engines and hostlers enough in the roundhouses so that firemen will not be compelled to do heavier work upon returning from their runs.

NARROWLY AVERT FIRE LIKE TRIANGLE HORROR

BOSTON, July 2.—A disaster similar to the New York Triangle shirtwaist fire was narrowly averted here today when 100 girls employed in the Willowcroft Manufacturing Company's plant on Massachusetts avenue just escaped burning to death.

Four were taken down extension ladders unscathed, twenty-five swung to branches of trees which reached the windows and then dropped to the ground and six firemen were overcome.

A traffic pocket in which three engines and two ladder companies were caught prevented the apparatus from reaching the scene until just in time to take the girls from the windows and crowd them to safety. The damage will exceed \$25,000.

REPASSES ARMY BILL

House Again Approves Identical Measure Voted by Tent. WASHINGTON, July 2.—The House today repassed the army appropriation bill to take the place of the measure voted by President Taft. The bill carries an appropriation of about \$38,000,000 and is identical with the measure passed by the House several weeks ago.

It contains a provision increasing the term of enlistment from three to five years, cutting down the country army of the service by 500,000 men, and abolishing the paymaster, pay and subsistence departments of the army and returning to their regiments of officers who have had four years of detached duty.

BIG FIGHT IN HOUSE AGAIN

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 2.—William's Hotel, the Empire Theatre and three business blocks were nearly totally destroyed by fire this morning. More than 1,200,000 persons were sent here than a hundred times at the time of the fire, which was the worst since the fire of 1904.

DEMOCRATS NAME WOODROW WILSON FOR PRESIDENT

Stamped for Jersey Governor Apparent on Day's First Ballot

GETS RYAN'S VOTE

Convention Votes Forty-six Times Before Nomination Materializes.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The Democratic national convention nominated Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, President at 3:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The nomination came on the fourth ballot of the day and the forty-sixth of the convention. Wilson on the final ballot got 594, Clark 84, and Harmon 11.

The nomination was then made unanimous.

At midnight the convention was in session trying to nominate a successor to Governor Wilson. The Governor himself was strongly in favor of having Champ Clark take the place on the ticket. Clark made only in the evening by the voters to get Clark to accept, but the announcement was made on the floor of the convention that he would not take the place.

Toward midnight efforts to persuade Clark to consent to the nomination were abandoned and work on the floor of the convention in regard to selecting a Vice President had been held since the conference with speaker Clark the long distance telegrams. Clark's definite refusal to accept the Vice Presidential nomination was notified.

On the first ballot Wilson was elected President and Champ Clark was elected Vice President. The vote was 594 for Wilson and 84 for Clark. The total vote was 678. The vote for Clark was 84 and the vote for Harmon was 11.

Clark's friends pleaded with Underwood managers to demand that he should, with the consent of the New Jersey board, be permitted to overrule the vote.

John H. Rankin, of Alabama, declined, however, to be a party to a condition designed to prevent the election of a new majority of the convention. As he mounted the platform he withdrew the name of Underwood and the nomination was made unanimous.

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and a great uproar, and then the convention recessed until 9 o'clock for the purpose of fixing up the tall ends of the ticket.

The conventioners observed as they dropped into their seats at the opening session what effect the wear and tear of the job has had on the properties of the big show.

The standards of the States which stood up at first straight and prim, were now askew and bent. Storms had swirled around them. They had been yanked up and in some cases used as lances.

The preliminaries were without music. The band had been under a week's contract and Norman E. Mack, chairman of the National Committee, figured out that the proceedings could worry along somehow without tunes.

There was, as usual, a healthy crop of rumors raised over night. You could take your choice and get any kind of a story from the bedlam of reports.

Materialism Reigns Supreme. An announcement that the railroads had extended the time limit tickets followed the prayer and was received with the greatest applause by the many statesmen whose rolls have become very thin indeed.

Chairman James warned delegates and visitors alike that they had better not make unnecessary demonstrations. He threatened to be very harsh if they disobeyed the warning.

The Kentucky giant cast a withering glance around the police who were scattered here and there in the aisles and in the galleries.

The Missourians were all through and wild with rage against Bryan, whom they regard as the assassin of Clark's chances, and ready to punch anyone in the face who so much as stepped on their toes.

The forty-third ballot was started at 12:15 p.m. The Wilson machine was just getting up speed and the first real cheering of the morning broke when the machine tore into the Connecticut delegation.

The Missourians, sore all through and wild with rage against Bryan, whom they regard as the assassin of Clark's chances, and ready to punch anyone in the face who so much as stepped on their toes.

And then came the big break of the day. For forty-two ballots Boss Sullivan, of Illinois, had raised his plump figure and had delivered the eight delegates of that State to Clark.

There was a standing with Murphy and other anti-Bryan leaders in their determined effort to keep the Nebraska colonel from running away with the "honors." But Roger had been having a lot of trouble with his folks.

The Wilson strength, growing more confident every day, was putting it up to Sullivan so hard that there was a resisting of his claims. They had just voted in caucus, 49 for Wilson and 18 for Clark.

When Sullivan gave up the contest in spite of Charles F. Murphy's appeals, and when the time came on this ballot he arose somewhat dramatically, gave the result of the poll and then, in the loudest voice he owned, shouted, "Illinois casts 53 votes for Woodrow Wilson."

The demonstration that followed this announcement exceeded anything of the kind that had gone before. After the big roar died away, individuals, almost hysterical with joy, shouted praises of Sullivan and hailed him as the savior of the party.

Mr. Murphy, hearing these comments, turned a cynical glance toward the ceiling. Sullivan looked over at Murphy and grinned.

God bless Sullivan, yelled a delegate from Texas. Already Governor Wilson had gained 63 votes on this ballot. The Clark embankments were breaking all along the line.

The Missourians looked as worried as if the Mississippi had been pouring into crevices and flooding their plantations. The roll went on, with Wilson climbing steadily. Scruppius was in the air. Even the polling clerks were bawling polite asmes at each other.

There was much curiosity about what Charlie Murphy would do now, since it was evident that Wilson would be named. Murphy was out in the hall, but Congressman Sulzer stood in the aisle and cast the ninety votes for Clark.

When United States Senator Swanson of Virginia, got up on a chair and prepared to announce the vote of his State there was instant attention. Senator Swanson said: "Hither-

to the Virginia delegation have been voting their conviction. Virginia can vote under the unit rule, but no attempt has been made to apply it. This morning the delegates met and considering the emergency which has arisen decided to apply the unit rule."

Senator Swanson then slowly shouted, "Virginia casts 25 votes for Wilson." Thomas F. Ryan was a member of the Virginia delegation.

The result of the forty-third ballot was then announced: Clark, 229, a loss of 101; Wilson, 662, a gain of 103; Underwood, 233, a loss of 54; Harmon, 23; Foss, 27; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1, and 14 absent.

In splendid working order, the Wilson machine steamed up for the forty-fourth ballot. The roll call began at 1 p.m. Fitzgerald stands by Foss. Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, who is attending the convention while 4,000 traction employees have gone on strike in his city for better conditions, announced the vote of Massachusetts as 9 for Wilson and 27 for Governor Foss, of Massachusetts. Delegates who were weary of candidates that had no earthly chance shouted to Fitzgerald to withdraw Foss' name, but he shook his head and insisted that the vote be recorded as he had given it.

There wasn't a good cheer left in the whole Clark crowd. Pennsylvania gave the convention a little surprise when its chairman, who had been stealthily casting the vote as 1 for Wilson and 2 for Clark, announced the whole 76 for Wilson.

The Tennesseans who had puzzled everybody with their mixed up voting, and who had never been able to agree on anything, threw another vote to Wilson. Texas plumped its 40 into the Wilson column, and the chairman shouted: "The next President of the United States," Andy Clark men ordered him to sit down.

In Utah Wilson gained a vote and a half, and a more from Wisconsin. Mississippi delayed its report. Washington was passed.

Scrap Among Washingtonians. There was a stiff fight among the Washington delegation. Chairman James refused to allow a proxy to be cast, reminding a delegate that he had ruled several days ago that proxies were valueless. A delegate protested, "I protest against the fraud that is being practiced in this convention."

"If the gentleman thinks that fraud is being practiced here," roared the big Kentuckian, "he has his relief by appealing the decision from the chair."

"I so plead," the delegate yelled back. There was a motion to table the appeal, and the motion went through with a roar of ayes. The poll of the Washington delegates went on the poll of the delegation gave Clark 8 1/2 and Wilson 1 1/2, and under the resolution of instructions Washington was still required under the unit rule to cast its 14 votes for Clark.

The result of the forty-fourth ballot was: Clark, 309, a loss of 80; Wilson, 629, a gain of 27; Underwood, 91, a gain of 4; Harmon, 27, a loss of 1, and Foss, 27. Bryan and Kern had been eliminated.

After Wilson had taken a vote from Underwood in Florida on the forty-fifth ballot, the New Jersey Governor lost one to Clark in Ohio. The Mississippi delegation could not agree on a vote and the New Mexico vote was polled, showing 4 for Clark and 1 for Wilson.

It was shown that he could not be nominated. Chairman James ruled that the eight votes should be counted for Clark. Wilson corralled Alaska's 6 votes in the forty-fifth. The ballot resulted as follows:

Wilson, 633; Clark, 306; Underwood, 97; Foss, 27; Harmon, 25. Wilson gained 4 votes on this ballot, Clark held his own and Underwood lost 2.

There was some surprise when Alabama cast 24 votes for Underwood at the beginning of the forty-sixth ballot, as it had been whispered around that Underwood had given up the fight.

The Wilson men were disappointed at Alabama's action, but Senator John H. Bankhead, Underwood's representative in the convention, pushed his way through the excited crowd until the massive Ollie James sheltered him.

"Senator Bankhead wishes to have the roll call suspended," shouted Chairman James, and Alabama's vote reconsidered until he has had an opportunity to make a statement for Alabama."

Those who had been informed of the skirmishing and maneuvering of the leaders on the floor felt it was all over, and the great gathering became as still as death as Senator Bankhead began.

"Underwood's only hope," Senator Bankhead said, "was that under his leadership of the Democrats in the House of Representatives there would be achievement which would secure the election of a Democratic President at the next election."

"He had always said that he would take no personal part in securing the nomination," Bankhead continued. "He did not have the time. His work is mapped out for him in Washington. He has always said that the first duty is to elect a Democratic President no matter who the nominee may be."

Underwood appreciated that the nomination for President was high honor, Bankhead said, but he would not hurt the chances of another candidate.

To take Underwood away from his present job unless it was to put him in the Presidential chair, would be a crime, Bankhead said.

Underwood quit.

"Mr. Underwood directs me to withdraw his name from before this convention," added Senator Bankhead.

The Wilson forces in the galleries and the delegates who have been voting for him on the floor, cheered, howled and chorused, "Wilson, Wilson, Wilson."

Chairman James banged the table and pleaded with the crowd, but it was a few minutes before he got any semblance of order.

Senator Bankhead's campaign manager, had started for the speaker's stand. Charles F. Murphy hustled around and whispered a word here and a word there to the leader.

Then Stone got to the platform. He asked for unanimous consent to make a brief statement. It was a second or so before Senator Stone could make the brief speech.

I desire, following the statement of Senator Bankhead, to say that, speaking for Mr. Clark, I will release, if release is necessary, any objections to him imposed upon any delegation in this convention.

Congressman John Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, Tammany's leader, dispatched to the speaker's stand, that he might have something to say for the New York delegation. It was five minutes before he was recognized, and it was difficult for the chairman to convey to the Wilsonites the notion that he would be greatly pleased if they would keep quiet for a few moments.

Tammany Flops Over. Fitzgerald spoke for the New York delegation. "The desire of every Democrat is to leave this hall united, harmonious and with victory assured. Whatever the personal preferences, delegates may honestly have had about candidates, every loyal Democrat should be willing to subordinate his personal desires to the success of the Democratic party."

I move as a member of the New York delegation, anxious that the electoral vote of New York should be in the Democratic column, that the roll call be dispensed with and that by acclamation of this convention unanimously nominate for the office of President of the United States that distinguished Democrat from New Jersey, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson.

There was just a sign of a smile and a twinkle of the eye from Murphy as he heard the roar of approval from delegates and galleries.

While the uproar was on there was a hurried vote among the members of the Missouri delegation, and it became apparent that they did not like the idea of nominating Woodrow Wilson by acclamation.

Senator Reed pushed a bunch of cheering delegates aside and got to the platform in time to hear James say: "The motion made by Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, can only be made by unanimous consent. Is there objection?"

There was, and it was a sturdy one. Senator Reed said: "Without the slightest desire to indicate my feeling of resentment, I make the objection, because Missouri wants to be recorded on this ballot for Old 'Champ' Clark."

Fitzgerald's motion went sailing through a window.

Foss Backs Out. Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, left the Massachusetts delegation and went to the speaker's platform. The crowd had become painfully aware there must be speeches at this stage of the proceedings, and settled down to hear Honey Fitz.

"Massachusetts," he said, "is voted for the Governor of our illustrious Commonwealth, Eugene Noble Foss. In behalf of the Massachusetts delegation I withdraw the name of Eugene Noble Foss and name that of Woodrow Wilson."

There was absolute silence when Murphy said "New York casts 90 votes of Woodrow Wilson."

When Ohio was called Edmund Moore marched to the platform to speak for Governor Judson Harmon. "I release on the obligation, moral or otherwise expressed, to vote for his candidacy," said Moore.

The tally clerks then announced the vote on the final ballot as: Wilson, 690; Clark, 84; Harmon, 12, and absent, 2. Senator Stone, of Missouri, then moved to make the nomination of Wilson by acclamation. This was done with a shout at 3:30 p.m.

Chairman James formally declared Woodrow Wilson the nominee of the convention for President and the delegates stood on their chairs and waved hats and umbrellas at the galleries. There was no marching, no shouts of men fired with joy. It was a cold demonstration. It began to break down in four minutes, and Chairman James pounded his gavel for order.

The convention adjourned until 9 p.m., when nominations for Vice President were to be made and the platform adopted.

CANALEJAS IN DIFFICULTY. Premier of Spain Accepts Partial Vote of Confidence.

MADRID, July 2.—The government of Premier Canalejas is once more in serious difficulties following the severe attack by members of the majority on the bill of Senor Mancomunidades.

It seemed that a split was imminent in the Liberal party and Senor Canalejas, after a consultation with King Alfonso, decided to ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence in his government. At the last moment to the surprise Senor Canalejas accepted a motion of confidence in the government, but with the Mancomunidades question excluded. Members of the party felt that it should have been included in the motion.

CHARLES W. MORSE SUED. BOSTON, July 2.—Clarence W. Barron, publisher of the News Bureau, and well known in financial circles today filed suit against Charles W. Morse, the former banker in the Superior Court at Dedham. The suit is for \$75,000 and in connection with the purchase of 2,000 shares of stock in the Mallery Steamship Company, which the former banker had much to do with, prior to the crash which ultimately landed him in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

TEA. For Summer Belles it's not enough to "look" cool; they would be so if they drank lead.

White Rose CEYLON TEA Double Strength Seven Half.

LAY CORNER STONE OF JOURNALISM SCHOOL. The corner stone of the building at Columbia University in which the new school of Journalism will have its home was laid yesterday by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, widow of the man who endowed the school with a gift of \$3,000,000.

The ceremony, which was informal, took place in the presence of President Nicholas Murray Butler, several trustees, members of the faculty and some of the students who will enter the school in the fall, though the building will not be ready for a year.

THE MAN WHO WON DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT ON THE FORTY-SIXTH BALLOT

Democrats Choose as Their Standard Bearer an Avowed Friend of the Established Interests, an Outspoken Foe of Organized Labor, and a Hidebound Scholastic and Political Conservative.



WOODROW WILSON

The Democratic convention at Baltimore has nominated Woodrow Wilson as its Presidential candidate in the present campaign.

They could not have named a more safe, sane and conservative standard-bearer. There is not an established interest that has anything to fear from him. Against them he has never uttered a single word of radical criticism, and by every act of his scholastic and political career he has proven himself to be their most dependable ally. And they have rewarded him.

"We shall not act justly or wisely if we attack established interests," said Wilson shortly after he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey. And that the established interests have not forgotten this utterance has been demonstrated by the Democratic convention at Baltimore.

To the working class of this country Wilson does not bring even the remotest ray of hope. He is not and never has been their friend, and that he has no sympathy with nor understanding of their efforts to win for themselves a little more of the product of which they are robbed, but which they alone produce, is eloquently evidenced in the following statement made by him in a lecture delivered before the People's Forum, New Rochelle, N. Y., February 26, 1905:

"The labor unions reward the shiftless and incompetent at the expense of the able and industrious."

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, in which there are almost 3,000,000 organized workmen, has never disavowed this statement so illuminating of what they may expect from him in their behalf. He has been confronted with it again and again, but he has never disproved it. He cannot and his subsequent acts only tend to confirm this sentiment.

Before Woodrow Wilson stepped into political life, he was the president of the most conservative, exclusive and snobbish of American universities. Although he has written voluminously on American and other history, in all the pages he has penned one looks in vain for a worker, although the pages yield abund-

ant evidence of the contempt in which this candidate to the Presidency of this country holds them.

Born and bred in a hidebound conservative environment, Wilson has always been the associate of the "upper classes," whose truckling admirer and subservient enologist he was and is.

It was as a lawyer that Woodrow Wilson made his first bow to the world, and as president of Princeton he became more widely known, but it was as a "reformer" that he achieved the limelight, and it was "reform" that landed him in the New Jersey Governor's chair.

Born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, he was christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson, but in his youth he cut off the "Thomas" because, as he said, he wanted to use only one name and Thomas W. Wilson would have been "too commonplace." Graduating from Princeton in 1879, he practiced law for two years in Atlanta, Ga., before he became an educator. He taught history and political economy for three years in Bryn Mawr College, and was instructor in the same branches for two years in Wesleyan University before he was engaged as a teacher of jurisprudence and politics in Princeton, his alma mater. He became president of Princeton August 1, 1892, and held that position until October, 1910, when he resigned to become Governor.

In 1885 he married Miss Helen Louise Axson, of Atlanta, Ga. Governor Wilson holds A. B., LL. D., Ph. D. and other degrees from Princeton, University of Virginia, Johns Hopkins, Brown, Harvard, Williams, Dartmouth and Yale universities.

It was as a writer that Woodrow Wilson first got before the people as a politician. He wrote voluminously of the evils of bossism, the corruption of politics and the like, and quite naturally glided from the pen to the platform and banquet table, being asked to speak for various meetings and dinners in all the large cities.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and through his writings and after-dinner speeches Woodrow Wilson was being talked about as a reformer long before the people of New Jersey considered him seriously.

As far back as 1904 people in the West were "talking about" Wilson as a

Presidential possibility, but New Jersey knew nothing of him or about it, and again at Denver, in 1908, he was "spoken of." But it was not until 1910 that the people of the doctor's adopted State "discovered" him. Then the Democratic bosses of the corporation ridden State decided that it was time to elect a Governor. They had not had one since the days of Cleveland, and it was decided that "reform" was a good platform. Considering "reformers," they picked on Wilson as a "man of the hour," and ran him. Wilson was elected, but the bosses soon were led to believe that they had "picked a lemon," for no sooner did "Prezzy" have long legs firmly entwined about the Governor's chair rungs than he began loudly to "defy." He "defied" the bosses, he "defied" the corporations, he "defied" everybody while the "defying" was good, and he made a "noise" that was heard throughout the country.

One of the incidents of Wilson's campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination was his embroglio with Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, and Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, over the support accorded Wilson's boom by Harper's Weekly, said to be owned by J. P. Morgan. For months the publication booted Wilson in every issue, and then came the story in a Charlotte, N. C., newspaper that Governor Wilson had broken with Colonel Harvey and requested him to discontinue his support of Wilson. Harper's Weekly came out with an explanation that it dropped Wilson at his request. Then Colonel Watterson got into the game by telling of the meeting in New York of Colonel Harvey, Governor Wilson and himself at which Wilson quarreled with Colonel Harvey and Colonel Watterson because they had enlisted in his behalf Thomas Fortune Ryan, millionaire traction and tobacco magnate. Colonel Watterson maintained that at first Wilson took kindly to the Ryan proposition. The thing ended with Colonel Watterson's proposal that the controversy be referred to an old-fashioned court of honor. An incident of the affair was the publication of a letter that Governor Wilson was said to have written to Adrian H. Joline, attacking William Jennings Bryan and hoping that he could be "knocked into a cocked hat."

Legion pointed out the great illness that the Social Democracy has accomplished for the working class. He compared the status of the worker here and in Germany and stated that the explanation for the falling off of emigration from Germany was due to the fact that the workers had far better conditions in Germany than elsewhere. He explained the operation of the workmen's sick insurance scheme and compensation for injuries. He also told of the universal use of the latest and best safety appliances all over Germany and the resulting comparatively few industrial accidents.

He showed that the Socialist movement is strongest and most effective where the workers are well organized and are not exploited in the worst way. He stated that in the slums where poverty is rampant, the workers are backward in approach because of their lack of time and ability to think.

Ludwig Lohr, of the Volkshaus, provided. A musical program was rendered by the Deutsche Singing Society. A general collection for the Socialist party campaign fund was taken up.

EAST SIDE TICKET IS NOW COMPLETE

At an unusually well attended meeting of Branch 2 of the Socialist party last night the following additional nominations for the fall elections were made: Assemblymen—2d A. D., Dr. Abe Caspe; 4th A. D., Samuel P. Kramer; 8th A. D., Isidore Phillips; 8th A. D., William Karlin.

J. Weintraub was nominated for State Senator for the 11th Senatorial District. The Campaign Committee, that was elected last night will now proceed with the practical work of the campaign, and it will be no fault of the committee if the vote in these districts will not make the rest of the city sit up and take notice.

LAY CORNER STONE OF JOURNALISM SCHOOL

The corner stone of the building at Columbia University in which the new school of Journalism will have its home was laid yesterday by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, widow of the man who endowed the school with a gift of \$3,000,000.

The ceremony, which was informal, took place in the presence of President Nicholas Murray Butler, several trustees, members of the faculty and some of the students who will enter the school in the fall, though the building will not be ready for a year.

OBEYED GIRL'S MOTHER.

Through his father, as guardian, William J. Higgins, Jr., 30 years old, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for the annulment of his marriage to Manice Howard, 17 years old, on February 25 last. The ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace in Jersey City.

On the day before the marriage, according to the complaint, the young couple went to a ball accompanied by Miss Howard's mother. They insisted on remaining until the windup and on parting with them, Mrs. Howard remarked to her daughter: "You may dance all night, but if you do, you can't come home without a marriage certificate."

When the ball was over the young couple had supper and then afterward started for Jersey City, returning with the marriage certificate, which is appended to the complaint. They then went to their respective homes and have never lived together.

WORKERS BADLY SCALDED.

While testing a sterilizer yesterday in the bedsted factory of Frank & Cronstine, 224 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, Daniel Brown, 61 years old, 4112 112th Street, Brooklyn, was badly burned when the sterilizer exploded.

Dr. Bernstein, of Eastern District Hospital, responded to a call and removed Brown to that institution. His condition is critical.

COMMITTEE TO INSPECT CITY'S MILK STATIONS

The Department of Health has accepted an offer from the New York Milk Committee which provides for extensive cooperation in the visiting of municipal milk stations by the doctors who are serving on the subcommittee for the reduction of infant mortality. The medical members of this committee will not only visit the city's milk stations at regular intervals, but will submit detailed reports in writing and suggestions to be followed if necessary by personal interviews.

Commissioner Lederer announces also that the committee has assigned one or more persons skilled in statistical work to assist in the supervision and checking up of milk station records and in the collection of data for reports and public statements.

An executive secretary has also been appointed by the committee who will act as intermediary between the Department of Health and the recently organized Babler Welfare Association and endeavor to bring about the best sort of cooperation between the city and all the private agencies in the work of reducing infant mortality. The New York Milk Committee is holding the second of its regular meetings today.

Dr. Bernstein, of Eastern District Hospital, responded to a call and removed Brown to that institution. His condition is critical.

A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC AND GAMES TOMORROW AFTERNOON AND EVENING Bohemian Hall and Park

Bohemian Hall and Park

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JUDGE HANFORD IS AGAIN ON THE GRILL

Habits of Jurist Who Disfranchised Socialist Revealed by Detectives.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2.—Three witnesses were examined by the Hanford investigation committee of Congress today. They were a former conductor on the Broadway line, which Judge Hanford took to get home, two Bureau detectives, the manager of the Rainier Club, six bartenders, a lawyer, an architect and a woman socialist teacher. There was an eagerness on the part of bartenders and Rainier Club manager to say that Judge Hanford drank "very seldom."

GOOD OLD GANG BACK OF JUDGE HANFORD

Same Crowd in His Defense as Tried to Whitewash Ballinger.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The same gang which attempted to whitewash former Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is now exerting every possible effort to remove the stains from the ermine of Federal Judge Hanford. Washington is noting that the same persons and methods are now used to clear Hanford of the charges brought against him by Socialist Representative Berger.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM MAKERS PRESENT DOCUMENT TO PARTY

It Is Characteristically Vague and Grandiloquent and Throws the Usual Sops for the Radical and Labor Votes.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Late tonight the builders of the platform presented that document to the Democratic convention and it was adopted by that body without an opposition. It contains nothing startling or extraordinary, substantially reaffirming the attitude of the Democratic party on all important questions. The document is characteristically vague and grandiloquent, throwing the usual sops for the radical and labor vote. Its "labor" plank pretends to guarantee everything, and in fact, guarantees nothing. There is a passing and ineffectual reference to the injunction and the usual talk on the tariff.

CLASS STRUGGLE RAGES IN LAWRENCE

Reactionaries Trying to Drive Workers Back to Abject Slavery.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 1.—The outside world should not believe that peace on earth and good will to men was inaugurated with the ending of the recent strike here. While wages have been increased, hours reduced and better treatment secured, the class struggle still continues. The capitalists are industriously trying to regain lost ground. They refuse to indorse the recall of Breen, who planted dynamite, for the purpose of discrediting the strikers. Their Chief Marshal, Sullivan, uses his office to circulate slanders against the Italian workers. In brief, they are using every agency at their command to mold public opinion in a manner favorable to their interests.

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS
50 THIRD AVENUE
Near 10th Street, New York
Litholin Collars 23c. Cleaning Suits Free

STATE COMMITTEE HOLDS IMPORTANT AUBURN SESSION

(Continued from page 1)
The report of the committee on the Constitution was then read by Edvard Lindgren, of Kings, and a very lengthy discussion ensued on the changes, amendments, additions and modifications proposed and presented to the committee for adoption. Finally the report was adopted as a whole after many other changes and amendments had been added, which, as they are too lengthy for enumeration here, are omitted in detail.

SHIP TRUST PROBE IS OFF TILL SEPT.

Witness Tells of "Body Snatching" Methods Before "Conferences."
Except for a few minor witnesses to be called today the government Steamship Trust hearing in the Federal Building finished its summer sessions yesterday and will not resume for the purpose of examining witnesses until September. On July 1 the defense will produce papers, books and other documents which will be offered in evidence at that time.

BRIEF FILED IN SHOE MACHINERY TRUST CASE

BOSTON, July 2. A brief was filed by the United States in the United States District Court today upon the question whether the testimony shall be given in public or private in the suit for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The company claims the taking of testimony before an examiner is not a trial within the meaning of the law, and the evidence given there should not be made public until it is filed in court, at which time the court itself first learns what has been said at the hearing. Material matter might be given at a hearing before the examiner which the court would exclude in considering the case, according to the viewpoint of the company.

THREE BADLY HURT IN MAD AUTO RACE

Three persons were injured, one probably fatally, as the result of a wild automobile ride down Seventh avenue yesterday, when one of the machines, in turning into 11th street at a high rate of speed, crashed into the side of a building, smashing the machine and throwing the four occupants into the street. The automobile was smashed to splinters, and the entire front of the Monahan Express Company's office there was wrecked. The injured are: Elice Gerwitz, 311 State street, Brooklyn; Thomas Slattery, 323 9th street, Brooklyn; and James McKenna. The young woman and Slattery each suffered a broken collarbone and possible internal injuries, while McKenna has a fracture of the skull, and according to the officials of St. Vincent's Hospital, where the three were taken, he probably will die.

WOMEN'S CLUBS STILL IN SESSION

Baroness Von Suttner Makes Plea for World Peace at San Francisco Convention.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—After a long session today that ended part of the week of yesterday's resolution of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Emma Fox, of Michigan, parliamentarian, succeeded in having laid on the table the amendment giving State presidents voting power in the biennials. According to the report of the Advisory Board on the Federation Bulletin, it was decided to vote on the amendment with Mrs. Harriette Bishop Waters, of Troy, N. Y., as editor.

BUSINESS FAILURES ON THE INCREASE

Great Number of Small Business Men Go to the Wall, Says Dunn's Financial Report.
Capitalist editors may write about "our unbounded and unparalleled prosperity" and old party "statesmen" may fulminate about the number and size of our growing bank accounts, but if figures don't lie, the latest of Dunn's financial report of failures for the last six months tells a significant and rather different story. From this source comes the information that the number of business failures reported for the first six months of the year ended June 30, are greater than ever before. It is particularly noteworthy that the major portion of the failures is contributed by the small business man to whom the hope is held out by apologists for the system that they will surely evolve into Rockefeller and Carnegie if they only exercise sufficient thrift, foresight and abstinence.

EYE WITNESS ON BRUTALITY OF LOS ANGELES POLICE

By A. H. GREEN.
(Correspondence to The Call.)
LOS ANGELES, June 26.—The country has again been saved! Let us cheer the Los Angeles police who did this in such gallant style. What matters if a few heads were broken, women knocked down and a lot of black eyes distributed? Ricardo Flores Magón and his associates had just been sentenced for violating the neutrality laws. The crowd of Mexicans and sympathizers had assembled on the street north of the Federal Building and cheering for the prisoners and the revolution they protested against the outrageous sentence. Quickly the police began to disperse the crowd, pushing every one ahead. One of the brutes pushed a woman with great force. A man protested against this and was slugged on the head. Immediately a large number of policemen and plain clothes men in the crowd drew their bladed instruments made of rubber and filled with lead and used them to beat the people. I saw one short, weak looking man felled. Then four

SEIZING OUT ON \$10,000 RAIL

William Albert, known in kangaroo land as "Big Jack" Selig, was yesterday released by Judge McIntosh in General Sessions under a \$10,000 bail furnished by a surety company. Selig has been in the Tombs for carrying concealed weapons as a second offender. Judge Malone refused bail last week.

EAST SIDE TO AID ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

The East Side Etor and Giovanniotti Defense Conference held its first meeting Monday night at Grand Lorton Hall, 75 Allen street. Fifty-one organizations, some affiliated with the United Labor Union, and some branches of the Workers' Circle were represented.

ASK FOR FIFTH AVENUE
The Leading Union Made Turkish Cigarette of Quality
FIFTH AVENUE CIGARETTES
MADRID

PAYS \$28,500 RATHER THAN CARRY A RIFLE
CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 2.—Terrance, Jr., the wealthy San Norbert Mexico and a former of Denver, has finally decided to leave from active service at the front at Bochima, returning here after paying a ransom of \$28,500 and contributing \$2,000 to the Red Cross.

BOMB WRECKED CHURCH
A bomb, which is supposed to have been placed there by a "Red" agent, exploded yesterday in the door of Vincent Carro's store at 161 Johnson street, 17th St. Besides doing much damage, the explosion hurtled Carro, his three children from their seats in the store.

A SAVANNAH
The Savannah...
The Savannah...
The Savannah...

WALDO WILL NOT SEE SUFFRAGETTES

Women Who Were Mobbed and Insulted Get Cold Reception.

Mrs. J. Remington Charter and Mrs. Thayer Iacobi, the two women workers for equal suffrage...

SPECIAL FOR THE 4TH OF JULY WEEK STRAW HATS REDUCED TO \$1.25 AT MOUND'S

LETTER CARRIERS WILL MAKE MERRY

Proceeds of Tomorrow's Picnic to Be Turned Over to Their Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

PROBE SERVICE OF BOSTON AND MAINE

Witnesses Testify Rates Were High and Transportation Poor—Improve, Meant Since Inquiry Announcement.

FAST TRAIN SMASHES AUTO.

Three Are Killed and One Is Seriously Injured.

McCann's Hats

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

Call Advertisers' Directory

PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants, MANHATTAN, MASSACHUSETTS

BLUEJACKETS SENT BY UNCLE SAM TO SCAB ON SEAMEN

(Continued from page 1.)

Ship was in midstream. The other ships which were due to sail yesterday were delayed, but the managers declared they would have plenty of scabs to man them today.

BROOKLYNS BEATEN IN RATTLING GAME

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Although Zack Wheat put the Dodgers in the lead in the seventh inning by hitting the ball over the right field fence...

NEWSWRITERS' UNION WILL MEET TODAY

There will be a special meeting of Newspaper Writers' Union No. 4 of the International Typographical Union at room 810 of the World Building at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

FURRIERS TO HOLD PARADE

Karl Legien to Address Two Meetings of Strikers on Friday.

SEND MINISTER TO JAIL

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Convicted of having performed an operation upon his former secretary, Parley Elsie Cole, the Rev. J. T. McFarland, a United Presbyterian minister, was sentenced today by Judge Haymaker to pay \$5 cents fine and the costs of the prosecution and serve one year in the County Jail.

THREE CHAMPIONSHIP BOUTS TOMORROW

Independence Day will be a gala one for the out-of-town fight loving fraternity, though the interest will be international.

Three champions are to engage in bouts tomorrow. Two are to be contests on which the titles are at stake, without the necessity of a knockout.

SPORTS

COULON, WITH LITTLE EFFORT, BEATS WAGNER

By JOHN J. HAAS. oe Wagner was lucky to stay the full distance with Bantam Champion Johnny Coulon last night at the St. Nicholas rink.

BOSTONS PLAY LOOSELY

Five of the Victorious Giants' Seven Runs Traceable to Errors by Opponents.

HERALD PRINTRES TROUNCE JERSEYITES

In the Printers' League game at Prospect Park Oval the Herald Observer trounced the Jerseyites yesterday afternoon.

HIGHLANDERS WIN

Near Miracle Recorded When Red Sox Are Beaten by Score of 9 to 7.

DESPITE MISS QIMBY'S DEATH, MEET GOES ON

BOSTON, July 2.—The death of Miss Harriet Quimby, the first woman in America to win an aviator's license and the only woman to fly alone across the English Channel, has not stopped the aviation meet here.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

Table with columns for National League, American League, and U. S. MARKSMEN WIN.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

Table with columns for National League, American League, and U. S. MARKSMEN WIN.

MUNSEY'S BEAT FEDERALSA

Printer Nines Play Interesting Game at Huber's Oval.

THE UNION HAT

HENR FRAHM Trussmaker 1499 THIRD AVENUE

George Oberdorfer

Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY

DR. A. CARR

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST

Dr. Ph. Lewin

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

Dr. B. L. Becker

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

PARKS AND HALLS

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

LABOR LYCEUM

LABOR TEMPLE

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

Reingold Beer

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

UNION LABEL BEER

UNION LABEL BEER

UNION LABEL BEER

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UNION LABEL BEER

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisement

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in the Call, the most clearly read daily paper.
RATES UNDER THE HEADINGS ARE: 3 insertions, 10¢ per line; 2 insertions, 15¢ per line; 7 insertions, 35¢ per line. Seven words or less.
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.

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.
Executive Committee, Local New York—219 East 84th street.
Bohemian Branch—304 E. 125th street.
Branch 5—360 West 125th street.
Branch 6—442 East 88th street.
Special meeting. Business of utmost importance will be transacted and members are urged to attend. Delegates to the State convention will report.
Open Air Meetings.
Branch 2—Seward Park bandstand, Rappaport, John V. Shubert.
Branch 4—Barrow and Hudson streets, John Mullen, Harry Payne.
Branch 5—Southeast corner 84th and Second avenue.
Branch 7—110th street and Seventh avenue, August Claessens.
Branch 9—Wendover and Washington avenues, Mrs. Marie MacDonald, Robert Lansdowne and M. Schreiber, Yiddish, Chairman, L. R. Gault.
Branch 3's New Officers.
At the last business meeting of Branch 3 the following members were elected as branch officers: Max Kaufman, organizer; John Stock, financial secretary; Anna Rosenbach, recording secretary; Sidney Stark, literary agent; Sam Bernstein, club steward; Morris Kolberg, John Pardo and Jacob J. Vosberg, Auditing Committee.

Branch 8 Outing.

The question of how to spend the fourth of July was solved by Branch 8 when they engaged the Bohemian hall and park at Woolsey and Second avenues, Astoria, for a picnic and summer afternoon and evening games. Potato race, sack race, water polo race, and shoe race will be some features of the sport and fun known to the joyous public. Dancing included. Admission is 10 cents. The best way to reach the park from 89th street is by the subway to Grand and Second avenues, or by Dutchkill and Grand and Second avenues. From 82d street ferry take Flushing avenue car or North Beach car to second avenue.

General Council, Y. P. S. F.

The members of the General Council of the Y. P. S. F., which has acted for the past six months will meet together with the members of the council which has been elected for the coming administration. It is very important that all delegates be present.

Circle 6, Y. P. S. F.

Circle 6 of the Y. P. S. F., celebrated the close of its weekly meetings for the season last Friday. A literary and musical program was enjoyed by those present. The feature of the evening was the inauguration of the newly elected officers of the

circle, as follows: Organizer, M. Steinman; recording secretary, H. Bernstein; financial secretary, M. Mindel; treasurer, Dr. B. Backs; board of management, L. Rucker, B. Miller, R. Specter, B. Gilroy and C. Rosenzweig; delegates to the General Council of the federation, B. Miller, R. Specter, R. Miller and Habitz; librarian, E. Miller. A vote of thanks was given to the former organizer, I. Brackmann. The circle has decided to hold two outings, one on Sunday, July 21, at City Island.

Young People.

The Young People's Educational Association will hold an entertainment and dance this evening at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-707 Courtlandt avenue. The members and any one else holding tickets are requested to be present. The Y. P. E. A. members will spend next Sunday at Pelham Bay Park. Any one wishing to spend the day with them should be at the clubhouse at 8 o'clock sharp Sunday morning with lunch and bathing suits.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.
4th A. D.—386 Marcy avenue. General meeting, important.
5th A. D.—15 McDougal street. Important meeting. Members must attend.
7th A. D. Branch 1—308 Prospect avenue.
7th A. D. Branch 2—124 Fifth avenue.
14th A. D. Branch 1—243 South 2d street.
18th A. D. Branch 1—Savoy Hall, 854 Flatbush avenue. New officers will be installed.
19th A. D. Branch 1—949 Wiloughby avenue.
20th A. D. Branch 2—Bushwick and Gates avenues.
22d A. D. Branch 4—Van Stoklen and Sutter avenues.
23d A. D. Branch 1—15 McDougal street, third floor. Exceptionally important. All members must be present.
Open Air Meetings.
7th A. D. Branch 2—Fourth avenue and 29th street, Bert Kirkman and Joseph Naguszewski.
9th A. D. Branch 4—Eighth avenue and 39th street, A. Cabot and James Savage.
NOONDAY MEETINGS.
Washington and Johnson streets, J. B. Riley and M. Rosenberg.
Pearl and Fulton streets, Max Shero and Hubert Harrison.
Morjan avenue and Grand street, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
First avenue and 42d street, Bert Kirkman.
Brownsville Notes.
Executive Board, at 1701 Fifth avenue. All members must attend. Important. Clubroom Committee will also meet.
A joint meeting of Branches 1 and 2 of the 23d A. D. and the Canarsie branches will take place next Sunday evening at above address. All members should attend, as the coming campaign plans will be taken up.

Kings County Excursion.

The Excursion Committee announces that tickets for the excursion can be had at the party headquarters for 50 cents each. This covers an afternoon and evening's fun.

There will be a barge prepared for dancing and the well known entertainers, Claessens, Fitzgibbon and Harrison will be on the job. Refreshments will be served at moderate prices. As Kings County needs money to defray its campaign expenses. Here is a chance to help the cause and also have a good time.

Students of Socialism.

The Students of Socialism will hold a business meeting tonight at the Band School of Social Science, 683 Broadway, corner of Whipple street. Important business will be transacted. An interesting discussion on Socialism will follow. All welcome. Admission free.

Ball Players Take Note.

The baseball club of the 23d A. D. will meet promptly at 9 o'clock next Sunday morning at headquarters, 1701 Pitkin avenue. Challenges from other branches should be sent to L. P. Goldberg, 183 Chester street.

QUEENS.

Jamaica.

Business meeting tonight.

Ridgewood Branch 1.

All members are invited to attend a discussion meeting tonight at Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street. Speaker, Hubert H. Harrison. Members should bring friends.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Open air meeting at Bowers street and Central avenue. Speaker, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Weehawken.

Branch Weehawken No. 1 will hold its regular business meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at John Martin's Hall. As this will be the last meeting at that place all Comrades are urged to attend.

Essex County.

The following resolution has been adopted by Local Essex County, Socialist party, New Jersey:

"Whereas the immutable order of nature has grievously deprived us of our beloved Comrade and adviser, James J. Quinn, whose social and mental qualities are unbroken and judicious attention to private and public duty commanded our praise and affection; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Local Essex County, Socialist party of New Jersey, desires to place on record an expression of its unshakeable sorrow, and to testify that not only has the Socialist party lost a loyal and faithful Comrade, but the church a consistent member, the city a most desirable citizen and the vineyard of humanity a laborer whose work was well done and deserving of tribute; and be it further

"Resolved, That the attestation of our esteem be suitably engrossed and a copy thereof sent to his bereaved family and notice sent to the public press.

LOCAL ESSEX COUNTY, SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEW JERSEY.

"JOHN HART."
"TIMOTHY O'LEARY."
"Comrade."

Passaic County.

At a meeting of the Socialist party

held in the Lyceum Hall, on Sheridan avenue, Paterson, Friday evening, the following candidates, who will run for nomination at the coming primaries, were elected:

For member of Congress, John Luthringer, of Passaic; for State Senator, David S. Webster, of Passaic; for Sheriff, Ferdinand Kadel, of Paterson; for Assembly, L. G. Demarest, Arthur Haenchen and Dr. H. Conan, of Paterson; Charles Kroechet, of Passaic; and Paul Hueck, of Haledon.

There will be no contest among the Socialists for nomination. William L. A. DvK was the chairman of the meeting.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Local New Haven during the month of June has conducted its most successful open air campaign. I. Polak led the fight at six meetings without recompense. Martin Viganò and Guercia of the local have rendered able assistance. Comrade Beardley also addressed an enthusiastic crowd one on occasion.

Cor. Foley, of Pennsylvania, spoke at three open meetings and made a hit with an immense crowd. The total number of meetings held were fifteen. The total attendance was about 4,600. One thousand copies of "The Growing Grocery Bill," 1,500 copies of the local paper, the Socialist, and 5,000 copies of the walters' strike edition of "The Call" were distributed.

PHILADELPHIA.

A regular meeting of the Campaign Committee was held last Thursday, at which Harry Parker occupied the chair and Charles T. Schenck acted as secretary pro tem. The entire membership was present, comprising Parker, Krom, Crowe, Moore, Walt, Levitaky, Libros, Schenck and Birtwistle. Special order of business for the evening was as follows: That the Campaign Committee appoint special issues of the Philadelphia Socialist for the three months of September, October and November, four extra pages to be edited and propaganda material supplied by the Campaign Committee, the editors of the Philadelphia Socialist, or whoever the Campaign Committee may designate.

Motion that the Campaign Committee endorse the proposition coming from the Federated branches of the Philadelphia Socialist and that we take steps to have special campaign issues for the months of September, October and November. Amended, that this proposition be presented to the County Committee to get their expression and the decision. Amendment defeated. Original motion defeated. Comrade Libros announced that he would present a minority report to the County Committee.

The secretary was instructed to write at once to the State Committee and ask it to assign special Whiteside to Philadelphia until the end of the campaign and that we pay Whiteside \$15 a week, but to communicate with Whiteside first.

The secretary was instructed to get up special stationery for campaign purposes with Debs and Seidel's pictures as one of the features.

The office at headquarters is to be closed and a holiday granted the general secretary on July 4.

The next meeting of the Campaign Committee will be tonight. Financial statement: Balance on

ERON PREP. SCHOOL
183-187 EAST BROADWAY.
Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

held last meeting, \$156.86; receipts, \$58.59. Total, \$215.45. Expenses, \$10.71; balance on hand, \$204.74. THOR. BIRTWISTLE, Gen. Sec.

HARDWICK, VT.

Ben F. Wilson delivered two stirring addresses on the subject of Socialism on Saturday and Sunday last. Large and appreciative audiences manifested the desire of the listeners to study the question of Socialism as presented by the able and eloquent exponent. A goodly amount of literature was sold, and the wish was freely expressed that Local Hardwick continue what it has so well begun by bringing other speakers to this section of Vermont. The local has been much strengthened and encouraged by Wilson's visit.

NATIONAL NOTES

The National Office has been authorized to sell stereopticon machines for the use of lecturers in giving illustrated lectures, and can now furnish the "Victor" stereopticon machine for \$42.50, delivered.

The "Victor" is made of aluminum, making it light and easily carried. The outfit includes a case and rheostat. This machine is for use with electrical power only, but the makers promise to furnish an acetylene attachment in the near future, price of which will be announced later.

Address National Office, Socialist party, 111 North Market street, Chicago.

It is hoped that the National Office will also be able to furnish stereopticon slides soon. The National Executive Committee, having appointed a committee to prepare a list of them. Until further announcement, parties wanting slides should address E. Liberty, 1432 Crotona Park, East New York.

The attention of locals and branches is again directed to the fact that the National Office cannot count seconds of referendums unless the number of good standing members is stated.

The National Office is now prepared to furnish distribution envelopes to all locals, branches and Comrades who want to engage in the house to house distribution of pamphlets. The envelope is five and one-half inches by eight and one-half inches in size, large enough to contain any ordinary 6-cent pamphlet. The plan is to put a 5-cent pamphlet in each envelope and distribute them from house to house. On the back of each envelope is printed in attractive type the following: "Please read the enclosed, you will find it both interesting and instructive. If, after reading, you wish to retain, the price is 5 cents. Otherwise, please return. The party leaving this will call again in a few days."

These envelopes will be furnished for \$2 per thousand, same rate for any quantity, less or more.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

THE LOAN SHARK TRUST.

Those friends of man, the millionaires, having organized and absorbed the pawnbroking business in New York City, have now quietly grabbed the loan shark industry. Operating at 60 Union Square where the unucky would-be borrower has to undergo the third degree at the hands of an engaging gentleman with the face of a pugilist (apologies) and the manners of a Farley strikebreaker agent. In fact, a complete popular "donator" is made out against the unscrupulous customer. All this for the privilege of paying 2 per cent interest, trebly and doubly secured. These things are, of course, making Socialists, not the "political" but the "direct action" kind. Yours truly, C. H. D. New York City, July 1, 1912.

PROGRESSIVE WOMAN HAS SPECIAL NUMBER

The Progressive Woman for July is a special Child Labor number, and contains interesting articles and pictures on this vital question. The Progressive Woman is the only English woman's paper in America which carries the message of Socialism to women and urges them to become a part of this great movement. Many leading Socialist writers are contributors, among them Eugene V. Debs, Anne A. Malley, John Spargo, Joseph Collins, May Wood-Simons and Joseph Caroline A. Lowe, general correspondent of the Woman's National Committee, furnishes a program for entertainers at local clubs each month. Floyd Dell, one of Chicago's ablest literary critics, contributes a page of delightful book reviews. George Cram Cook, author of "The Chasm," is also a contributor. There are sketches and cartoons by clever artists. At a recent meeting of the Woman's National Committee it was decided to acquire the Progressive Woman in forming a stock company, to be incorporated at \$100,000, each share of stock selling for \$100. With the sale of each share of stock worth of subscription cards is given. Those interested in buying stock or wishing the paper should address the Progressive Woman Publishing Company, 111 North Market street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone 2347-J Harlem.

Dr. Benj. Gortikov
DENTIST.
26 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REPORTS SUCCESS

New York Leads in Organizing Socialist Chapters at Local Colleges.

Progress Throughout Nation.

That the number of student chapters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in American colleges and among college alumni has passed the half hundred mark, that the society has assumed international proportions, and that it has finally secured a foothold in the South, as a result of its activity during the college year just closing, are among the interesting statements contained in the report recently compiled by Harry W. Laidler, the society's organizer.

The undergraduate chapters of the I. S. S. now number 49, an increase of 29 over the beginning of the year, the report states, and the graduate chapters, 5. The principal gain in membership is in the Middle Atlantic States and the Middle West, 7 chapters having been established in each section, while the New England States secured 4 new chapters, the South 1, and Canada 1. The largest growth of any single State was evidenced in New York, where groups were organized at New York University, C. C. N. Y. (evening), Colgate, Union, and the New York Medical Colleges. In New Jersey a strong chapter was formed in Princeton, and in Pennsylvania, at Swarthmore.

Ohio captures the majority of new groups formed in the Middle West, chapters having been organized at Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio Northern and Oberlin. Other Western groups were established this year at the University of Missouri, De Pauw University and Bennett College, the latter the medical department at Loyola University, a Catholic institution. In the New England States, Amherst, Wesleyan, Williams and Massachusetts Agricultural College came into line this season. In the South, Richmond College, and in Canada, Alberta University. The formation of a chapter at the last named school has placed the society in the ranks of international organizations.

Not only was the year remarkable for the increase in a number of new chapters, but for the greater activities on the part of the old ones.

The Harvard Chapter, led by Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., grandson of Harvard's ex-president, issued its first Harvard Socialist tract—a reply to ex-President Eliot's lecture on "Socialism and Private Property." The Princeton Chapter, of which John Temple Graves, Jr., is secretary, has arranged to publish an I. S. S. monthly, beginning next fall. The chapter of the New York Dental College has already issued its sixth monthly.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

For Week Ended June 29, 1912.

Harry Straus, Woodside, L. I.	1.00
W. H. Murray, Mariner, Harbor, S. I.	1.00
Henry Caldwell, Rochester, N. Y.	1.80
J. T. Wherret, Newark, N. J.	5.00
A. L. Kemper, Baltimore, Md.	2.00
Geo. J. Alcott, Bridgewater, Mass.	5.00
Walter E. Rice, Hyde Park, Mass.	1.00
L. Lourie, New York	2.00
Algernon Lee, New York	7.00
Dr. M. Mistig, New York	2.00
S. Halperin, New York	2.00
Dr. E. P. Robinson, New York	4.00
S. Montlaur, New York	1.00
L. Lawrence, Long Island City, L. I.	1.00
Local Shamokin, S. P. Shamokin, Pa.	2.00
A. Meyer, Brooklyn	12.00
David Rousseau, Ossining, N.Y.	22.00
Chas. A. Carroll, Revere, Mass.	.50
J. S. Freeman, Kenwood, N. Y.	4.00
Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 180, New York	3.00
Dr. Louis Bloff, New York	3.00
Hugo Wollner, New York	2.00
Harry Liechtenberg, New York	5.00
Julius Loeb, New York	3.00
L. B. Sherman, Brooklyn	2.00
Mary R. Millis, East Cleveland, Ohio	52.00
Julius Louis-Eliou, Brooklyn	6.00
G. S. Rich, New York	5.10
Hints & Braah, Brooklyn	2.80
Joe. Quartararo, Brooklyn	1.00
Geo. Oberdorfer, New York	3.00
Wm. J. Guitelle, New York	1.00
John Brandow, New York	1.00
J. A. Behringer, New York	1.00
John G. Wellner, Brooklyn	5.00
Fred Genz, New York	1.00
I. Epstein, New York	1.00
Total	170.20

"AUGUST REBEL HOUSE" CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The well known "August Rebel House" here will be closed during the next two months after a most successful season. Socialists from all parts of the country have stayed at the Capitol Hill house. The managers of the house, Ellen Wetherell and Susanne W. Perry, intend to enlarge and beautify it in September and make of it an attractive place for the Socialists to congregate.

WHERE TO DINE
L. Schoenfeld
UP TO BAKE
DAIRY and LUNCH ROOM
26 Erie Street, near Fourth Street.

MUSIC

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE LIKELY TO ABANDON BALLET SCHOOL.

It is possible that the ballet school of the Metropolitan Opera House may not be continued after next season, although nothing has as yet been settled. The results attained under Mme. Cavalazzi's direction have more than satisfied the expectations of all interested in the school and the only intimation that there may be a change has come from the refusal of the directors to re-engage Mme. Cavalazzi for more than one year after the conclusion of her contract next winter.

The first lesson in the ballet school was given on December 5, 1909. When Andrea Dippel was appointed co-director with Giulio Gatti-Casazza he decided that the opera company ought to include a ballet school. Otto Kahn was at that time much interested in the scheme and it was decided to bring Mme. Cavalazzi from London, where she had been teaching after her retirement from the Empire Theater.

The school has been successful in training the first of the American ballet girls and this summer sixteen of the pupils have found employment in various companies. One of the girls is to be a ballerina of the first class in the ballet of the Metropolitan Opera House next year, and in every way the artistic results of the experiment have been most successful.

Mme. Cavalazzi was engaged for three years and it was supposed that at the end of that time she would be retained for the same period. Instead the directors offered her the renewal of her contract for only one year, which is taken to mean that the school will be abandoned at the end of that time.

Mme. Cavalazzi refused to discuss the abandonment of the school or the proposed change in the length of the contract. It is known, however, that it will only be on the renewal of her contract for another three years that it will be possible for her to arrange to remain here. At present it looks as if the school would be given up after next season.

One of the objects in founding the school was to provide the dancers for the company, as it was every year more difficult to import competent dancers.

JUDGE FOR OHIO GOVERNOR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 2.—Edmund R. Dillon, aged 45, of Columbus, a Common Pleas judge, was nominated for Governor at the Republican State convention today.

DRAMA

"CECIL OWEN WEEK" DRAWS CROWDS TO SEE HIS SOCIETY MELODRAMA, "HELL HATH NO FURY," THIS WEEK'S BILL AT THE PROSPECT THEATER.

Sensation-loving crowds are flocking to the Prospect Theater in the Bronx this week to see Cecil Owen's new play, "Hell Hath No Fury." The crowds get the sensation and the Prospect gets the crowds.

Cecil Owen is the stage director of the Prospect and has written, in conjunction with Charles W. Bell, this play, which he calls an original society drama. Original it evidently is. If depicting society is done by a long story of scandal mongering, coupled with some intricate high finance and atrocious love intrigues, then a true picture has been made of it. And that it is highly dramatic may be judged by the rapid succession of climax upon climax, all skillfully acted and cleverly staged.

The play revolves around John Avery and his wife Helen, a rich financier and the head of a rubber concern which goes to smash. He is madly loved by Mrs. Gale, whose husband, jealous of her attentions to Avery, ruins him. Mrs. Avery is loved by Franklin Adair, who does all in his power to prevail upon the bewildered wife to leave her husband and flee with him. The climax comes in the second act, when Avery suddenly leaves home, refusing explanation, claiming business distresses. With almost superhuman exertion of determination his wife waits for his return and with rare devotion still continues to trust in him, in the face of almost irrefutable evidence of his alleged crooked business dealings and infidelity. He returns in the morning, as well as the confessions of the two betrayers clear up the whole matter and even his business associations show him to have been merely the dupe of a pack of scoundrels.

The play is an excellent object lesson for those people who wag their tails, lying, hypocritical tongues, and under the guise of friendship, put in their little fine touches of dirty work. Only because of her great love for her husband is Helen able to withstand the venomous attacks of her admirer on her husband. The actor to which he goes—bombarding Avery, makes even the audience gasp. Direct, malicious and interesting falsehoods, which are later proven to be such, mark the utterances of both of the disappointed lovers, who are willing to stop at nothing to win their point, and eventually win the objects of their ambition. The an-

exciting example of the conduct of this class of "friends" the play in question is one. Irene Timmons as Helen and McAllister as her husband are giving a splendid version of the character of these two parts, and are ably assisted by the author as the lover of Adair, by Henry Crosby in the part of Willard Gale, and by Bessie Lee in the role of his wife, Mrs. Gale. Minor, though important parts, are played by Madelyn Delmar as Marguerite Bonson as Powell, the violet. More need not be said of the ensemble than that they acted with their well known success and results. At the end of the second act prolonged applause brought the author, the "Blond Idol of the Bronx," as he is popularly known, and his collaborator Bell, to the footlights and both were obliged to give a short speech.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

H. S. CITY—The information you desire may be obtained from the Agricultural Department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

SPOKESMEN'S MEETINGS

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Wednesday, July 11, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Thursday, July 12, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Friday, July 13, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 14, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Sunday, July 15, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Monday, July 16, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Tuesday, July 17, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Wednesday, July 18, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Thursday, July 19, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Friday, July 20, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 21, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Sunday, July 22, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Monday, July 23, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Tuesday, July 24, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Wednesday, July 25, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Thursday, July 26, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Friday, July 27, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 28, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Sunday, July 29, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Club, 23rd Street, New York City, on Monday, July 30, 8 p.m.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

177 E. 81 St.—Large and small rooms; bath; private house; for respectable workmen.

LIBRARY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Socialist Library, comprising about 1000 volumes, including the Complete Works of Karl Marx, Engels, Lenin, etc., in good condition and once belonged to a prominent Socialist. Those interested may call at 107 West 11th St., New York City, or write to the proprietor, Mr. J. J. Collins, 107 West 11th St., New York City.

DETECTIVES.

DETECTIVES—No subscriptions elsewhere! Best detective work done. West 8th Street. CAPTAIN DYER.

AGENTS WANTED.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York

Subscription Rates: For One Year, \$2.00; For Six Months, \$1.00; For Three Months, \$0.50

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3. No. 183.

FISH OF THE MARY ANN YOU ARE UP AGAINST IT

(From the Book of Life.) By THERESA MALKIEL.

I must admit that it did my heart good to see the women in their new role of rebels. Their eyes glittered like bright stars, their chests expanded from excitement and determination to mend their lot was plainly written on their pale, worn faces.

They looked so much more human, so much more attractive than I have known them through all the years we have met together at the butcher's and grocer's. For this once they seem to have divorced themselves from the unhealthy depression caused by their crowded homes, want, misery and disease.

To picture the chance that has come to them or their bleak personalities would require the pen of an artist. But even to give a true, unvarnished description seen by the naked eye is a task that with the determination to protest against the existing hardships there must have been born in them a new hope for a brighter future, for a better life.

They looked as if they had left behind the horrible tenements, the dark and foul living rooms and all the accompanying miseries. Good Heavens, what a wonderful sight. How different from the continual grind of their daily existence day in, day out, year after year. To rise with the sun and labor and drudge until long into the night without rest or respite. Always thinking, always planning how to drive the wolf from the door, how to escape starvation.

These poor mothers of the working people were now full of life, breathing defiance against their enemies. They were practically driven to take this attitude. For I well know how it is with most of our women. The hair fairly stands up on their heads when we come to think of what fate we have brought our children into this world. As it is, four-fifths of the people know nothing but hard work and privation all their life long with the prospect of every new generation having it harder than the last.

One can hardly blame those women for breaking windows, for destroying the meat, for threatening bodily harm to those who will disobey their orders to close shop. Is it not a fact that this savagery of theirs is the result of long years of suffering, of despair? Only one who has lived among them and has herself gone through the mill can realize to what a person can be driven when denied the possibility of gratifying the simplest needs of those we love.

When we consider that a body must have fully twice as much to live on nowadays as go half of the time hungry. When we hear of carloads of meat dumped into the sea while many thousands of mothers are watching their young wither and die for want of proper food, we need not wonder at those women who have gone on strike against their own stomachs.

Women were always submissive. They have almost become used to suffer in silence. They never cared to expose their troubles to the world. The use of force was from immemorial man's privilege. But there are some conditions that make one break all rules and habits. People will do strange things in the hour of despair.

Despair alone must have brought this mob of women into the open. They absolutely refuse to submit to be fished out of their meager income any longer, and are completely heedless of all the difficulties which may confront them.

I must repeat, it did my heart good to see them talking, commanding, threatening to be lawless if prevented to accomplish their aim in a peaceful manner.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES NATIONAL

FOR PRESIDENT EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana FOR VICE PRESIDENT EMIL SEIDEL, of Wisconsin

STATE NEW YORK FOR GOVERNOR CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GUSTAVE STREBEL

MAINE FOR GOVERNOR GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. WILKINS



MORE ABOUT SECTION 6.

Editor of The Call: I have read a number of letters in The Call and have heard opinions expressed by Comrades relating to Article II, Section 6, of the constitution adopted at the convention at Indianapolis.

Some are in favor of adopting it, some are against adopting that section. Some Comrades say that the Socialist party as a political party has no business to act on a question which relates clearly to methods in economic warfare, and the same Comrades at the same time want the Socialist party to declare itself unequivocally for industrial unionism, and for the I. W. W. in particular.

Others, again, say that the Socialist party has a right to object to the use of sabotage as a method in the emancipation of the working class, and at the same time declaring that the Socialist party has no right to declare for industrial unionism as a method of emancipation of the working class.

To me these contentions seem very inconsistent and illogical. If I am wrong, I hope some Comrade will set me right.

In order to find out as to what is right and what is wrong for the Socialist party to act upon, I believe we must first determine in what relation the Socialist party stands to the working class. Political parties are the expression of economic interests of classes in society.

The Socialist party is the expression of the economic interests of the working class. It differs from other political parties in that it represents the propertyless class and has for its mission the getting for the working class other classes appropriated; in other words, the emancipation of the working class from the wage system.

The other political parties represent the propertyed classes, their mission is to perpetuate the present wage system.

The Socialist party is constantly teaching economics to the working class; it is the only method to enlighten the working class; by no other method could the working class be enlightened.

The Socialist party, therefore, besides being the political expression of the economic interests of the working class, it is also its teacher, and the only teacher of truth the working class really has.

Now, if the Socialist party stands in this relation to the working class, why in the name of common sense does it not have the right to advise the working class as to what methods to use and what methods not to use in the struggle for its emancipation?

We cannot force anybody to accept our views (not even on sabotage), but we can honestly and consistently express them. We can repeat them until the whole of humanity will be convinced of their truth. Methods of violence are the methods of irrational people.

THE DEMOCRATS' CANDIDATE

Workers may possibly forgive Woodrow Wilson and forget his manners in the Harvey episode, but they have not forgotten his utterances on organized labor or on immigration, and there is no reason why they should forgive them. They have not forgotten, and will not forget, the disgraceful repression that has accompanied the late strikes in New Jersey, nor will they forgive the fact that, as Chief Executive, he did not see that the town and city officials where there were strikes kept within the law.

But during the strikes they were the law, and violence, bloodshed and murder resulted. All this time Wilson was a receptive candidate for the nomination, and, fearing to offend, he permitted widespread disorder on the part of municipal authorities. Perth Amboy, the latest place where a strike occurred, has a long list of working class dead and wounded to its discredit. And the Governor did nothing to put an end to that disorder and violence.

While he was still head of Princeton and was preparing to become a scholar in politics, he denounced organized labor in a most vicious manner. Later, when he became a candidate for Governor, he tried to back and fill on this, but without success.

With plenty of opportunities to show that he had changed his recorded opinion, he has done nothing. Even in the matter of so-called progressive measures he has done nothing. He has been among the leaders of the mossbacked standpatters, and the working class are to him always to be frowned upon and to be treated coldly as inferiors.

Even his desertion of and insults to Harvey, of Harper Bros. (a minor Morgan property), were not due to any dislike for an alliance with great wealth, but to the fact that he saw the alliance was hurting him individually, and he deliberately threw his friend down. Yet the fact remains that Harvey, a Morgan spokesman, made Wilson, and Wilson would have remained unmade if he had not been recognized by the interests as a safe and useful man, one who could always be depended on to side against the working class and to uphold property as against humanity.

It is a good old Democratic doctrine, for the dollar has always been more sacred than life. His views on immigration, on the "inferior races" from the south of Europe, are well known. That he is an anti-immigrationist is beyond doubt. No one from the south of Europe, no one who comes from a Slavic country, whether Jew or Gentile, can do otherwise than oppose Wilson. Those obnoxious anti-immigration bills which are coming up with such regularity, and which are so cunningly worded that they can be used to stop almost all immigration, under such a man as this would have an excellent chance of being passed.

Those who have fought for the Russian refugees should remember what Wilson's views on immigration are. He is, of course, no worse and no better than Taft. He may possibly be more crafty, and he may be more outspoken in his opposition to organized labor. But the indifference and lack of understanding on the part of Taft about balance the brutal opposition manifested by Wilson.

He has been hailed a man of the "Cleveland type." That is enough for any worker to remember, for no true worker who has the welfare of the working class at heart can ever forget Chicago and the sending of federal troops to that city.

Greater things are coming in the workday world than happened then. There are the awakening of the working class, the encouraging growth and strengthening of the trade union movement, and the increase of the proletarian fighting spirit. Perhaps it is in anticipation of what is to come that we have as candidates of the two dominant parties such men as William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson. The workers can expect no mercy from them.

DEBTS OF GRATITUDE

They are paid when those to whom they are owed are dead. Then the payment comes in the form of a mushy eulogy that does no one any good except possibly the man who works it off.

President Taft, at the big Saengerfest being held in Philadelphia, told the assembled thousands what a "tremendous debt of gratitude this country owes the Germans." It did not mean anything in particular, except that he desires the "German vote." He could pay the same debt of gratitude to the Irish, the Jews, the Swedes, the Italians and the others who have the franchise. But no one has arisen to express any debt of gratitude to the Chinese or the Japanese, for the "Chink" vote is negligible.

Neither has any one risen to express a debt of gratitude to the negroes, though they as bondsmen made the South inhabitable for the whites, and now are doing the roughest, hardest, most necessary kinds of work. It would not be good politics to pay such a thing as even a wordy debt of gratitude.

In addition to the pretentious hypocrisy of these debts of gratitude there is always a snobbish assumption that should teach the workers just where they stand in relation to the better classes in this country. It will be noticed that such persons as President Taft always take it for granted that they are in reality the country, and that through some sort of condescension on their part immigrants have been permitted to come here and graciously tolerated while they were building up the institutions of the land, were felling the forests, tilling the farms and working the mines. All these things were done for the greater glory and gorgeous enrichment of that favored section of the population which is the better class. This better class is not racial by any means. It includes Morgan, the descendant of a Welsh-French combination, the German Astor, the Scotch Carnegie, the Dutch Rhineland, the Jewish Belmont, and hundreds of others who come of the people of many lands.

NEWS NOT FIT TO PRINT

Compiled by Louise Heald.

ASTOR'S FINGERPRINTS TAKEN. Vincent Astor, son of the late Col. John Jacob Astor, visited police headquarters at New York yesterday, talked with Commissioner Waldo and had his fingerprints taken in the Identification Bureau just for fun. Ahead of him was a pickpocket and behind him a negro charged with assault, both of whom reluctantly allowed their fingerprints to be taken. Young Astor was greatly interested in the work. His father was a strong supporter of the department and the son visited headquarters to see a memorial tablet for policemen who perished on duty. Colonel Astor had been one of the committee which selected the names.

NOT THEIR FAULT. "Will you come into my prison?" said the warden to the son of a millionaire whom everybody knows. You will find it quite refreshing to enjoy a little taste of the medicine we give to poor hoboes.

PIGS VS. BABIES. Says the Swine Breeders' Journal: "Young pigs must have unbounded freedom in direct sunlight, and pure air for healthy, normal growth. They must be able and induced to run and play at large range, for upon a strong physical constitution depends the future health and growing and fattening power of the older hog."

THE LIE THAT WAS TOLD ABOUT THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS OF THE TITANIC. In an editorial in the July American Magazine on the Titanic disaster, F. P. Dunne says, in part: "Of all the criminal things published after the sinking of the Titanic, by far the worst was the story of the riot of the steerage passengers. We can't get this abomination out of our mind. As the truth has come out, we can see these poor things huddled together against all possibility that they may be saved; then we can see them trooping up in silent procession through the mysterious passage of the great ship—young Irish boys and girls whispering their 'pater-an-aves' as they walk, women hooded by their shawls like the mother of the Savior—some carrying children in their arms, others helping along the old and infirm; meek Russian peasants bent with toil; poor, tired and hopeless creatures, all. They find their way to the upper decks not without a certain feeling of apology for venturing on this hitherto prohibited territory, but there is no need of this now. And no need is there for the brave officers to dispatch them with bullets. 'No bullet wounds were found on the bodies,' reports the captain of the cable ship. The officers are either in the small boats paddling to safety or they are with the others patiently awaiting the inevitable.

And these poor people are the very same who in the papers and the gossip of the New York clubs were reported to be raging, bloodthirsty madmen. What writer who penned such a rich and with the poor?"

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