

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3302 BEEKMAN.

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# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1912.

Not to be taken from the news

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

WEATHER: UNSETTLED AND SHOWERY.

Price Two Cents

## BERGER INTRODUCES A BILL TO ABOLISH UNEMPLOYMENT EVIL

### Socialist Congressman Presents Plan to Aid Workers.

## A TWOFOLD PURPOSE

### Will Make Another Money Stringency Impossible. Unlike Aldrich Scheme.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 10.—If the United States Government deemed it wise to assist the bankers during the "rich men's panic" of 1907, why is it not wise and proper for the Government to provide employment for willing workers during the impending industrial depression?

This question is asked by Representative Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member of the House and Berger himself answers that it is not only proper for the government to give work to the jobless, but also it is its plain duty to do so. So to that end the Socialist Congressman today introduced a bill in the House "to provide for the employment of all willing workers and for other purposes."

Berger's bill proposes that the Federal Government shall loan money to State, counties and cities for public improvements and thereby provide work for the unemployed.

What the Bill Provides For.

His bill reads:

"That for the purpose of providing employment to all willing workers and for other useful public works, such as the laying-out, construction, improvement or repair (as the case may be) of streets, highways, street railways, parks, waterworks, electric light plants, gas plants and school houses or other public buildings, the United States Government shall issue and loan money to county, city and town governments under conditions hereinafter provided.

"Section 2. Upon the determination by any such local government to undertake such public works, it may deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury a special issue of bonds not to exceed in value 20 per cent of the assessed valuation of all property within the jurisdiction of such local government.

"Sec. 3. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of one-half per cent per annum, and shall be redeemed in twenty annual and equal installments. The redemption of said bonds shall be guaranteed by the entire tax receipts of said local government, and the said bonds shall constitute a first claim upon tax receipts.

How Funds Will Be Raised.

"Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue, in convenient denominations, a special currency to be known as Public Improvement Notes, and upon the deposit with him of bonds, as hereinbefore described, he shall loan to the local government so depositing its bonds an amount in equal value of said currency.

"Sec. 5. The said currency shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except those for the payment of which gold has been specified.

"Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, every year, withdraw from circulation and destroy an amount of the said currency of equal value to the amount of the bonds redeemed.

"Sec. 7. All such public improvements for the aid of which the said currency shall be loaned be carried on under a workday of not more than eight hours and under at least the prevailing rate of wages for similar work."

In support of his bill Berger said: "How soon an industrial crisis will come I do not know. In the past crises used to come in cycles of twenty years ever since the capitalist system reached its full development. Thus we had crises in this country in 1818, 1837, 1857 and in 1893. According to cycles an industrial crisis would therefore be due in about 1913 or thereabouts. But there are so many causes and conditions acting on this that it is impossible to forecast the year exactly."

What Morgan Did in 1907.

"We all know how the government helped in 1907 when there was only a financial panic, not even an industrial crisis. When this 'rich men's panic' was at its height and it was impossible for depositors to get their money from the banks, Mr. J. P. Morgan, according to widely published statements of that time, pumped \$2,000,000 into the banks and thereby relieved the situation—according to the story. But the fact is, as the testimony of George B. Cleveland, Secretary of the Treasury under Roosevelt, before the Congressional Committee proved, that Mr. Morgan induced the government to deposit in the Morgan banks in New York this sum and more, after which Mr. Morgan's banks loaned out to the bankers at 6 per cent interest. Thus did the master financier utilize

## POLICEMAN SHOWS UNUSUAL IGNORANCE

### Case Against Three Workers for Holding Meeting in Elizabeth, N. J., Dismissed on Technicality.

The trial of Carl Larsen, Robert M. Lackey and Frank Smith, of the Brotherhood of Machinists, on the grave charge of attempting to educate the workers employed at the Singer Sewing Machine plant at Elizabeth, N. J., by holding a noon hour meeting in front of the factory gates came up before Magistrate McMahon in the Elizabeth police station yesterday. While the case was dismissed on a technicality, it brought to light the remarkable ignorance of the officer, Peter Dempsey, who made the charge. When the three men were arrested it was done on the ostensible charge of holding a meeting without a permit, but later the cop changed his mind when he discovered that the station house had been notified of the meeting.

Having put his foot in it by making the arrest without any cause, he fixed up a charge that the crowd which the speakers congregated prevented the horse upon which he was mounted from proceeding in front of the factory gate. In the three-page written charge made against the men he stated that the meeting occurred at 12:20 a. m. This would imply that the meeting was held after midnight. Attorney Harry Carless of Newark, moved that the charge be dismissed on the ground that no meeting was held at the time stated in the charge. The judge dismissed the case, refusing to entertain an amendment to the charge, setting the time from 12:20 a. m. to 12:20 p. m.

## HIGGINBOTHAM FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD

Ex-Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham was guilty of fraud and a violation of trust in the transaction concerning the clubhouse of the 19th Assembly District Democratic Association, of 25 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn. This was one of the findings of fact in Justice Marean's judgment, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday.

## MORGAN GANG BLOCKS MOVING PLATFORM

The Public Service Commission by a majority vote, yesterday recalled from the Board of Estimate its approval of the proposed moving platform under 34th street, and decided to hold public hearings on the subject before again passing upon it.

## HOLD FUNERAL OF MISS JULIA RICHMAN

The body of Miss Julia Richman, for many years a well known educator and district superintendent in the public schools on the East Side, who died suddenly in the American Hospital in Paris June 25, following an operation for appendicitis, was buried yesterday in Linden Hill Cemetery.

## NUTMEG SOLON MAKES WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic Presidential candidate, was today charged with being an enemy of organized labor by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, in a speech in the House.

Hill declared that Wilson told the Princeton graduating class of 1907 that labor organizations make "unprofitable servants" by limiting members' activities and earnings.

## SOCIALIST OFFICIAL HURT.

(Special to The Call.)  
CENTREVILLE STATION, N. Y., July 10.—Word was received here today that Max Saperstein, Socialist village trustee, who was injured by a fall down a flight of stairs at Kingstons, is in a precarious condition. Saperstein was on a business trip to Kingstons when hurt. He was unconscious from Tuesday evening until noon today. It is thought his skull is fractured.

## YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED.

JOHN MARSA SAYS  
In the comfort you get in our ALMY Duvall suits. Values up to \$10.00. \$5.95. 712 East Broadway, New York.

## U. S. TO SEND RIFLES OVER MEXICAN LINE

### Consul at Hermosillo Asks for Arms—Dissension in Rebel Ranks.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—On the telegraphic request of Louis Hostetter, United States Consul at Hermosillo, Mexico, the War Department will send to the consulate at that place tomorrow ten rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. With the defeat of General Orozco at Bachimba and the scattering of the rebel forces into the State of Sonora considerable alarm has been felt among the foreign residents at Hermosillo. The Americans appealed to the Consul to ask Washington for arms and ammunition. No serious disorder has yet been reported from the State of Sonora despite the rebel advance.

"Outrages in Mexico are becoming so frequent that this country cannot put up with them any longer. There will be big developments in the Mexican situation in a few days."

This was the prediction of Senator Mark Smith, of Arizona, at the White House today. Senator Smith added that he had not talked about the Mexican situation with President Taft.

"We must do something, issue a proclamation of war on Mexico in some way," he added.

## ONLY ONE CLEW IN GIRL MURDER CASE

The detectives who are working day and night to capture the criminal who tortured and killed 13-year-old Julia Cannon admitted last night that they have only one clew. They are hunting the city over for a young man who has been missing since Sunday from the neighborhood of 358 Third avenue—the house where Julia was imprisoned and stabbed last Saturday night.

Captain Price learned yesterday that the man was seen in Third avenue on Sunday morning by several people who noticed that his face was scratched. According to the stories which the detectives are investigating he seemed to be excited and eager to avoid notice. Except that the young man was expected home yesterday and did not arrive there is nothing actually that could turn suspicion toward him. But the police are searching for him because they have absolutely nothing else to work on in this particular blank and difficult case.

## SENATE STILL DEBATING OVER LORIMER CASE

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the Senate today the Lorimer case was under discussion for seven hours. The speech of Senator Jones, of Washington, in support of the Illinois Senator was the support of the day. Senator Johnston, of Alabama, also spoke in the Senator's favor.

## NEW BEDFORD COTTON WORKERS FACE STRIKE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 10.—This city faces the probability of a strike of weavers and the throwing out of employment of some 25,000 cotton mill operatives as the result of action taken by the Weavers' Union last night.

## BILL TO ENFORCE SABBATH.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A bill providing that in the future no work except of actual necessity or charity shall be done in the District of Columbia on the Sabbath Day was introduced in the House today by Representative Howard, of Georgia.

## POSSIBLE ROW OVER CANAL LEGISLATION

### Great Britain Wants Action Delayed Regarding Panama Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—International complications over pending Panama Canal legislation are likely as the result of action by the British Government.

The British Embassy, it was learned tonight, has presented to the State Department a request that final action on the canal legislation be deferred until a statement can be filed with the government of the United States on behalf of the government of Great Britain.

This request was referred by the State Department to Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. The Senator replied it was imperative that the canal legislation be enacted as soon as possible, and that it was quite impossible to postpone it at this time. It is understood, of course, that should the statement of the British Government be presented in Washington before the canal bill is passed it will receive proper consideration.

The request of the British Embassy for a delay did not make known what features of the pending canal bill Great Britain objects. It is believed, however, that this step was taken in behalf of the Canadian railway systems which own and operate steamship lines.

## TESTIMONY STRONG IN FAVOR OF DARROW

LOS ANGELES, July 10.—Martin Aguirre, who has been in charge of the jury in the Clarence S. Darrow case since the trial began, voluntarily retired from that position today following the circulation of rumors criticizing his conduct.

## RAILROADS PLEAD ON MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 10.—The Pennsylvania, the Central, and the New York and Long Branch railroads pleaded not guilty to indictments for manslaughter before Judge Daly today for being criminally liable for the death of Daniel Coyne, of South Amboy, who was killed January 23 last at Amboy.

## THREE KILLED WHEN TRAIN LEAVES RAILS

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 10.—Something went wrong with the pony truck of the engine pulling the Maritime Express on the Intercolonial Railway this afternoon at Grand Lake, and as a result the locomotive, baggage and mail cars left the rails, the engine plunging down a feet into the lake.

## MAYOR'S WIDOW SEES RAILROAD

The widow of Mayor Carl Schulz, of Ridgefield Park, N. J., who was killed at that place by a train of the New York, New Jersey and Western Railroad on Tuesday last, was today taken to the hospital.

## MISS STRACHAN NOT TO HEAD THE N. E. A.

### E. T. Fairchild, of Topeka, Beats Brooklyn Girl in Presidential Fight.

CHICAGO, July 10.—E. T. Fairchild, of Topeka, Kan., was elected president of the National Education Association today.

Fairchild today received the majority of the votes of the Nominating Committee for president of the association. His name was presented in a majority report on the nominee of the committee.

A minority report placing Miss Grace Strachan, of Brooklyn, at the head of the ticket was also presented to the general meeting after which the lines of battle were drawn.

The vote in the Nominating Committee stood E. T. Fairchild, 35; Miss Strachan, 7. Stratton O. Brooks, president of the University of Oklahoma, 5.

Fairchild's election was attended by what the members said was the bitterest contest in the history of the association. Supporters of Miss Strachan charged that the election was controlled by the "Chicago teachers" through secret caucuses and trickery.

Miss Strachan's name was presented by Eastern members as a substitute for the Nominating Committee's report. Miss Kathryn D. Blake, of New York, moved that Miss Strachan be elected president, asserting that the only way to elect a woman president of the organization was by substitution.

Marthilde Coffin Ford, educational expert in the Department of Finance of New York, charged that Fairchild's name was selected by a caucus held behind closed doors, from which the Eastern delegates had been excluded. She asserted Chicago teachers had attempted to dominate the association.

Cries for Miss Strachan brought her to the platform to explain her position. She deprecated the idea that the members should be divided into so-called progressives and the "old guard," saying all teachers were progressive.

Miss Grace Shepherd, of Idaho, was confirmed by the convention as treasurer, to succeed Miss Katherine D. Blake, of New York.

## RAP ESTIMATE BOARD FOR LACK OF FUNDS

Members of all South Brooklyn civic and trade organizations, the Maritime Association, the Central Federation of Labor and individuals took a whack at the Board of Estimate yesterday at a hearing before Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins on the matter of the city acquiring large parts of the Brooklyn waterfront from the Brooklyn Bridge to 65th street for the extension of the municipal dock facilities. Speakers criticized the board's avoidance of the subject and its failure to provide an amount necessary to start the improvement.

## FIND BODY THOUGHT TO BE WALTER GUEST'S

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—A body which tallies exactly with the description of Walter Guest was found floating face downward in the sea off South Brigantine, a half mile east of the scene of the disaster to the dirigible the terrible force of the explosion in mid-air, the body was badly mutilated and fish have further torn away the flesh until it was almost unrecognizable.

## TARRYTOWN MAN MISSING.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 10.—The local police have asked Commissioner Waido to help them clear up the mystery of John Murdock, who has been missing since June 2. Murdock was the proprietor of a carriage painting shop here. On the day he disappeared he kissed his wife goodbye, and said he was going to New York to buy some supplies. After he made the purchases he went over to Brooklyn to see a relative. He left there before dinner, saying that he wanted to get home early. That was the last seen of him.

## CHICAGO CAR MEN PRESENT DEMANDS

### Windy City Trolley Workers Want Three Per Cent Wage Raise—Scabs' Graft Good in Boston.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The demand of the street car employes of Chicago for an increase in wages and a change in their contract with the street car companies, approved by W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employes, was presented to the companies today.

The demand of the men for an average advance of 3 cents per hour to all employes if granted will increase the companies' pay rolls almost \$1,000,000 a year. President Mahon left for Detroit last night, but will return in time to treat with the street car officials before August 1, when the three-year contract expires. It is expected the controversy will be amicably adjusted and the possibility of a strike is remote.

BOSTON, July 10.—Action toward a settlement of the Boston Elevated Railway strike was begun today by business men and State and city officials. Efforts will be made to bring about an agreement so as to avert the possibility of a sympathetic strike of 30,000 organized workers to aid the trolley men.

Declaring they have orders to report in Philadelphia because a street car strike will start there next week seven strikebreakers who have been taking the places of striking conductors on the Boston elevated lines left here by automobile today for Providence to take the Fall River beat for New York.

One man showed the chauffeur \$1,700 in large bills, which he said he knocked down in the five weeks the strike has been on. The other six strikers had nearly \$1,000, which they frankly declared they had "made" in like manner. They told the chauffeur that from the ranks of strikebreakers more than \$30,000 has been sent out in money orders to themselves to address in other cities. Figures at the Grove Hall postoffice bore this statement out.

## GIRL DIVES FOR HER CHUM AND WINS OUT

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 10.—Miss Anna Geivert, of 5 Park street, Homestead Park, made a sensational dive yesterday to save her chum, Miss Louise Barrow, of 3 DeWitt street, who was caught beneath a houseboat in Echo Bay.

The two girls were in a rowboat a quarter of a mile from Hudson Park, when Miss Barrow attempted to climb to the deck of an unoccupied houseboat moored near Premium Point.

The rowboat slipped from under her and she fell into the water. Miss Barrow is a good swimmer, but, incased in a tight hooded shirt, she was unable to use her legs and sank, coming up under the level of the houseboat. Miss Geivert, who also wore a tight shirt, pulled that garment up to her knees, and after waiting a few seconds dived for her friend, whom she found nearly exhausted and trying to make her way from under the houseboat. A dozen canoe parties and several sailing yachts were rushing to the rescue when the girls heads appeared above the water, and they were lifted into their rowboat.

## COST \$48,000 TO GO FOR JERSEY GRAFTERS

According to a report of a citizens' committee made public yesterday, it has been estimated that the cost of the \$48,000 in the last fourteen months to have James Cameron investigate affairs in general. It will cost \$100,000 more before the job is completed. The report recommends that the work be finished as speedily as possible.

Cameron was appointed by Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Byrne on May 6, 1911, to burrow into the condition of county affairs. His disclosure of the time to time have shown that the administration of the county government. The report points out that \$500,000 has been spent annually to maintain county buildings. This shows that a significant lack of business methods in the purchase of supplies has been prevalent and still exists, it says.

## ALLEGED MURDERER OF EIGHT ARRESTED

CHICAGO, July 10.—Otto Matuchek is being held today at a detective headquarters on orders from the authorities of Villisca, Iowa. He was arrested by the Chicago police concerning his movements at the time of the murder of eight persons in a house in Villisca early in June. He is accused to know every detail of the murder, but declared he had nothing to do with it. He declared he was ten miles from Villisca the night it occurred. When questioned by Captain Halpin, Matuchek declared he had been employed in a telegraph gang near Villisca, but had become tired of his job July 5 and had beaten his way to Chicago on freight tracks.

## MAYS LANDING N. J., July 10.

Indictment of more than a score of prominent beach front hotel and club owners on charges of keeping strikers out of the beach. The grand jury returned indictments today, a list of names being handed to the district attorney.

## WATERFRONT STRIKE SPREADING; 3,000 MORE QUIT POSTS

### Morgan Lines Hit Hard When Four Piers Are Tied Up.

## LEADERS OPTIMISTIC

### Over 2,000 Attend Funeral of Murdered Striker—Perfect Order Prevails

According to the leaders, yesterday was the biggest day in the history of the transport workers' strike. At the headquarters of the men, 127 West street, it was declared by James J. Vidol, secretary of the union, that fully 2,000 recruits had been added to the ranks of the strikers.

For the first time in the strike, Vidol, the Morgan lines had been defeated. In the neighborhood of Longshoremen, checkers, cooper, loaders and stowmen deserted from 45, 46, 50, and 51. The Mexican steamer from Galveston also quit. It was an unlocked for development. The officials of the Morgan lines, in their development they tried to make the newspaper men who stopped them understand that the officials were congratulating the men who had quit.

Over 200 men deserted their posts on Pier 22 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The crew of the steamer Cuba, which docks here, also deserted. The men who quit today fully expected yesterday that the desertions on the pier of the Morgan lines will occur today.

## STRIKERS FIGHT ON DOCK

With the exception of the men of the Star Line, the men of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, all the men from the Baltimore to Jane street, suffering from the effects of the strike of the transport workers. They declared that several more transport steamships are due to be up soon as they hit this port.

Piers 27, 28, and 29 of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which were hit Tuesday night when over 1,000 quit their posts and which were their crippled when more men quit the strikers from these piers yesterday, were filled up with merchandise yesterday.

According to the strikers, the character of that protest, but its purpose is being seriously hampered by the strike of the transport workers.

At the affected pier of the line almost 100 trucks had to be left with goods that could not be shipped. At other piers, trucks were waiting hours till they could be released from their burdens. Radical action is prophesied by strike leaders.

The leaders of the strikers are confident that the strikers will be victorious in the battle of the men held along waterfront on West street yesterday.

## Plan Open Air Demonstration

When James Vidol, of the union, was confronted with this statement he said that should the strikers respond to the influence of the ship company and refuse to go on in the event that the men should for one again, the demonstration will be held in defiance of police orders to the contrary.



CONTINUED HOT WAVE TAKES SIX LIVES

Ex-Senator Among the Stricken—Eleven Prostrations Are Reported.

The city passed another day of sweating and blistering, as the sizzling sun continued to hold the metropolis in its grasp...

Interboro Short on Summer Cars.

Many thousands of persons were again disappointed by the few summer cars that are in operation on the lines of the Interborough elevated road.

Six Deaths and Eleven Prostrations Reported to the Police.

Ex-State Senator William F. Mackey, of Erie County, New York, died in bed at the Hotel Bristol, 24 West 43rd street.

The Sunday Call, July 14

The greatest Socialist campaign ever seen in this country is now under way. The New York Sunday Call will be the mightiest source of ammunition for that campaign.

at his home, 1947 Second avenue. Matteo Lepillo, aged 1 year, of 1481 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

Richard Wells, aged 42, a driver, of 54 Fulton street, dead in cell at Raymond street jail.

Many Prostrations. The following were prostrated: William Allen, clerk, 115 East 14th street, removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Antonio Marveto, no home; overcome at 174 Mulberry street, sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mira Moore, telephone operator, overcome while at work at 70 Franklin street, taken home.

James O'Reilly, prostrated at 15th street and Third avenue, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Rath, salesman, of 400 Manhattan avenue, overcome in the 96th street subway station; removed to his home after being attended by a physician.

Nicholas Santori, laborer, 420 East 18th street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Joseph Simon, expressman, of 35 Jefferson street, overcome at Hester and Essex streets; removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

Chicago Still Sweating. CHICAGO, July 10.—Two more deaths, bringing the total to eleven within the last twenty-four hours, were added to the heat toll today.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 10.—Heat and storm took five lives here today and prostrated many persons.

Dr. A. H. Haakins, aged 28, while driving from his home in Ellsworth to West View was struck and killed by lightning.

William B. McCloskey, aged 30, 220 South Lincoln avenue, dropped dead after drinking a glass of ice water.

Charles M. Harker, aged 10, died at his home, 1892 Robinson road, of heat prostration.

Christopher Higgins, aged 30, of Bradock, died while walking to work.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10.—There were two deaths from the heat here last night. More than a score of people were overcome.

SULZER'S LABOR BILL UP. House Considering Measure to Create Department for Workers.

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WOMAN SAW HANFORD SLEEPING ON A CAR

Many Witnesses Swear Seattle Jurist Appeared to Be Intoxicated.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10.—After a day and a half spent in investigating Federal Judge Cornelius H. Hanford's conduct in bankruptcy proceedings...

Almost the first witness was a woman whom the jurist at the time of the hearing had seen following her since July 4.

Miss Parker had tried to evade service and was an unwilling witness. She had seen Judge Hanford asleep on a car and the conductor awaken him at his crossing.

On cross-examination Miss Parker gave her idea of the difference between the appearance of intoxication and fatigue.

L. H. McMaster, of Salem, Ore., formerly a lawyer of Tacoma, testified to the lack of courtesy and intolerance on the part of Judge Hanford.

Traffic Officer George Dey Attorney Samuel Langley, H. C. Fuhberg, a liquor dealer, all swore they had seen the jurist when he appeared intoxicated.

John C. Higgins, prosecutor for the Grievance Committee of the local Bar Association, who had been called by the subcommittee, told them that Judge Hanford was never arbitrary.

Every jurist has peculiarities, said Higgins, and Hanford has his.

By A. E. L. NELSON. (Correspondence to The Call.) SEATTLE, Wash., July 10.—In the continuation of the impeachment proceedings instituted by Victor L. Berger...

Enlow was formerly the assistant naturalization examiner under John Speed Smith, the chief naturalization examiner for Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

The day's argument hinged on the phrase "attached to the principles of the Constitution," the naturalization examiners appearing to be under the impression that all applicants for citizenship rights were expected to be pleased with the Constitution.

"I have been present in at least 500 cases in which John Speed Smith, chief naturalization examiner, examined witnesses," said Enlow.

"Do you mean to tell me that Olson told you that he advocated using force?" asked Representative McCoy.

"I believe that Olson at that time was an anarchist, although since then he has toned down in his beliefs," answered Enlow.

When McCoy asked the witness to define an anarchist he answered: "Novel Definition of an Anarchist. 'An anarchist is a man who wants to kill existing kings and rulers.'"

"Do you mean to tell me that you are a warm personal friend of a man who wants to kill existing kings and rulers?" asked McCoy.

"No, I have a warm personal feeling toward Olson," Enlow replied.

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HOBOS DECLARE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Will Hold Meeting for the Unemployed at Union Square Today.

"We demand work" will be the battle cry at this afternoon's gigantic protest meeting and parade at Union Square at 5 o'clock.

The national convention of the unemployed, at which almost every State in the union was represented, concluded its three-day session at Casino Hall, 55 East 4th street, last night.

That the "hobo" convention was "progressive" is evidenced by the fact that several radical resolutions were passed.

A resolution demanding the free use of army and navy recruiting stations for employment offices and to be used for that purpose daily from sunrise to 9 p. m. was overwhelmingly defeated.

Resolutions demanding free transportation to the job, the eight-hour workday, a minimum wage and insurance against unemployment were adopted.

The final arrangements for the launching of the American Hobo, a periodical for the unemployed, were completed.

An international secretary was elected and the duty will be to get in touch with Socialist and labor publications all over the world.

The great demonstration this afternoon will start at 4:30 and will proceed along the Bowery, Park row, Chatham Square and many other streets up to Union Square.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Touched by the poetic appeal of May E. Brown, a woman convicted in Salt Lake City of violation of the Federal white slave law...

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Resolutions demanding free transportation to the job, the eight-hour workday, a minimum wage and insurance against unemployment were adopted.

The final arrangements for the launching of the American Hobo, a periodical for the unemployed, were completed.

An international secretary was elected and the duty will be to get in touch with Socialist and labor publications all over the world.

The great demonstration this afternoon will start at 4:30 and will proceed along the Bowery, Park row, Chatham Square and many other streets up to Union Square.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Touched by the poetic appeal of May E. Brown, a woman convicted in Salt Lake City of violation of the Federal white slave law...

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HAVE NO FAITH IN FEDERAL REPORT

Lawrence Mill Slaves Say It Can't Help Them—Chicago Unions for Etor and Giovanniatti.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 10.—The sentiment here among the workers regarding the federal report on local mill conditions is to the effect that it will prove of no material value to the workers.

The only value of the federal report is to confirm the facts that the strike has already given to the world.

The mill corporations refuse to act on the report because it contains no recommendations.

The labor unions of Chicago have come to the aid of Etor and Giovanniatti.

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USE OF NAME WORTH \$3,000,000—BELMONT

Traction Magnate Defends Transfer to His Company of Interborough Stock.

August Belmont, defending the transfer to his firm of Interborough stock worth \$3,000,000, in return for various considerations, said yesterday that the mere use of his firm's name was worth that much to the Interborough.

He was examined before Langdon Marvin, as referee, at the office of Aspirwall Hodge, of counsel for the Continental Securities Company.

Belmont said he took up the matter of financing the John B. McDonald bid to contract the subway, with the understanding that he was to have entire control.

"I took the business on my own terms," said Belmont. "They came to me and asked me to do it, and I said I would if I could dictate the proposition."

Belmont said that when John B. McDonald's bid was submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission it had to be accompanied by \$150,000, and he formed a syndicate of men who contributed this money.

McDonald wasn't in a position to finance it himself. He said he advanced shares contributed by certain members of the syndicate.

After the McDonald bid was accepted, Belmont immediately, and Belmont advanced the money.

He said he went to Mr. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission, by whom McDonald's bid was submitted, and asked him the names of the men associated with him in the proposition.

Belmont submitted to Hodge a list of the expenditures made by his firm, which brought the cost of the Palham Park and City Island Railroad campaign up to \$300,000.

The stock of these expenditures formed one of the considerations which the Interborough stock was worth to Belmont.

He said the purchase of these roads had to be conducted in great secrecy in order that the public might not be known, and the bid was worked by John B. McDonald.

Another service I rendered was to get the manner of providing security for the construction company.

The examination will be continued July 24.

A Splendid Propaganda Booklet SOCIALISM What Is It? DR. HOWARD A. GIBBS It contains a definite and concise conception of the principles of SOCIALISM. It is just the book to put in the hands of the person you are trying to convert.





# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE  
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. John Block, president; William Mailly, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 2303-2304 Beekman. Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5, THURSDAY, JULY 11, No. 193.



## OH, NO, THEY NEVER MENTION IT

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, in unofficial convention assembled, again reaffirms his allegiance to William Randolph Hearst, his sincere devotion to the cause of free press and speech, and his unalterable determination to enlighten through his yellow journals all the "common people" on all political subjects, parties and activities in the coming campaign—with the single exception of Socialism and the Socialist party. As he does not propose to recognize even its existence, he naturally concludes that the aforesaid "common people" should not know anything about it, and will not, at any rate, from the papers which he owns.

His chief editor, under the apparent supposition that the Hearst liberality on all matters political was unbounded and all-inclusive, had prepared the other day a characteristic editorial boost in which all these things were set forth and all invited to partake from the editorial altar of all the political provender the season afforded. Socialism was also included in the bill of fare.

But when the menu card was submitted to W. R. H., in the person of his managing representative, he promptly struck the latter item off the list, under the impression perhaps that those who desired such information could provide themselves with The Call and get what they wanted there. And so they can.

Also the little episode contained a valuable lesson for his chief editor on how to properly discriminate between publicity and publicity in the Hearstian sense.

Possibly the latter may feel inclined to thank his superior for the lesson administered. As for us Socialists, we regard the matter, so far as it concerns Socialism, with indifference. We understand his position on this subject perfectly, even if his chief editor doesn't or pretends that he doesn't.

William Randolph Hearst hates and fears Socialism. And he has good reason to hate and fear it. So much so that he is even afraid to garble and misrepresent it while a campaign is pending. He only feels safe when explicit orders are given to not even mention the word. After the campaign is over he feels comparatively safe in alluding to it now and then in the most distorted and falsified form that his versatile editors are capable of constructing. Just watch his editorial columns when the votes are in and the taboo lifted to the limited extent aforementioned.

It seems tough on the editors apparently, but then Hearst knows better than they do what is good for them. He simply doesn't want Socialism to interfere with their "individual liberty." He can attend to that little matter himself. Here is where the superior "ability" of the capitalist employer gets in its work. The brains in those editorial craniums are his. He bought them, and he, as owner, is the one to say what thoughts they shall manufacture for his columns. They may "despise him in their hearts," but they can't employ his printers to put it down in black and white upon his paper. For they are part of his stock, just as much as are the paper rolls and the presses they go on. Some of those purchased brains are of high grade and expensive quality, some are "seconds," and some just the ordinary crop. But whatever grade they may be, they all belong to him by right of purchase.

Anyhow, they cannot complain that they haven't a wide range of subjects. The only tree of the knowledge of good and evil in the Hearst Eden is Socialism, which they are forbidden to touch on pain of expulsion. Of all the rest, however, they may partake freely, and freely serve to the "common people."

So go to it, boys! Range up and down the vast and fertile plains of literature and bring us your findings. No pent-up Utica—with the exception above noted—confines your powers. The whole illimitable field of bosh and blatherskite is yours. The common people are waiting hungrily to partake of the bread from your editorial altars.

Tell us how to "Swat That Fly." Give us your distinguished opinion as to whether or not "Hobble Skirts Are a Menace to Virtue." Whether "The Inheritance Tax Seems Just" or not. What you think we would do "If We Had Nine Hundred Million Dollars," and "Why Roosevelt Didn't Cross the Rubicon," and, above all, don't forget to keep up that invaluable series on "The Education of the Voter." That's the kind of stuff the "common people" are clamoring for. Don't bother to write editorials explaining why the boss won't permit you to mention Socialism. That's unnecessary. No explanation is needed—from you. If any is needed, we will attend to that matter in The Call, and, besides, give all the news of that Socialism which you are not permitted to touch. And remember that for you, until next November, Socialism has no existence—in the Hearst sanctums. Neglect to comply with this order means instant dismissal.

And if you don't like it you know what you can do on election day, when the "boss" isn't looking.

## INTEREST IN THE DARROW CASE

While we are well aware that Socialists at all times have a multitude of matters on hand to engage their attention, we venture to suggest that the trial for alleged bribery of the great labor lawyer, Clarence Darrow, now proceeding in Los Angeles, as a sequel to the McNamara case, is by no means so unimportant that it can afford to be overlooked entirely, even though Darrow is not a Socialist and was never directly connected with the Socialist movement.

But those who know this man's record as a champion of union labor for the last quarter of a century can easily understand the anxiety displayed by the employing classes and their agent, Burns, to put him away permanently. It may be a difficult task perhaps to railroad such an experienced lawyer as Darrow to prison, but from the efforts made it is evident enough that his enemies consider it by no means impossible.

And to any one who has kept in general touch with the proceedings it is equally evident that from the very beginning plans were laid to entrap Darrow and include him among the victims. Should such happen, it would be perhaps the crowning triumph of Burns, and would give that crafty sneak even more prestige than the confession of the McNamaras. To "get" Darrow would be infinitely more important to Burns than to net the entire fifty odd petty "labor leaders" who have been indicted in one way or another in connection with the McNamara case.

There is not much we can do in the matter, to be sure, as it is somewhat difficult to see how we could help Darrow in any way, but we can at least follow the case and watch developments, assuming his innocence until he is clearly proven guilty, should such be the outcome. The people who are after his scalp will assuredly be watching, the result of the McNamara case to the contrary notwithstanding. They are naturally crooked, and even when they have a straight case they as naturally manipulate it to look like a "frame-up." The "evidence" so far adduced against Darrow certainly looks as if specially rigged for the purpose, at least as yet.

Though, as we said, not a Socialist, nevertheless Darrow has for many years past furnished in his writings, public addresses and court speeches much exceedingly valuable material for Socialist propaganda, not meant for that purpose perhaps, but serving it quite as well. A powerful, keen and incisive mind, with a special gift of cynical, biting satire which was always directed against the hypocrites and pretenses of the established order, Darrow has provided during his career many arguments and references for effective Socialist use, and for this reason alone, if for no other, his fortunes are a matter of interest to us. And it may be said, too, that while he was by no means consistent in all things, his voice was always most powerful and effective when raised in behalf of the exploited and disinherited class—the workers of the nation.

To "get" such a man by any means, fair or foul, is an object well worth the time, effort and money of the exploiting class, and it is in consequence equally worthy of our attention, though perhaps we cannot do much else in the matter. Even if little can be done to prevent the machinations of our remorseless and vengeful enemies, knowledge is always valuable, and it is as well to understand them, as it may be of service in future like contingencies.

## WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

Editor of The Call  
When the work of agitation among the colored people in New York City was discontinued several months ago, it was stated by the authorities of Lower New York that they had not the slightest intention of giving up the work, that they were about to employ other and more effective methods of propaganda. I am wondering now whether that statement was a truthful one. So far, I have been unable to see just where the truth lay hid.

I remember pointing out to the central committee that the reasons given by the authorities of Lower New York at the time would not hold water. They were then reasonably sure that I was then for a statement of the real reasons, some of which I heard had been circulated in the dark and in the neighborhood of 13th street. I pointed out that the projected work was too large for an individual person to stand in the way, and especially asked that if my personal objection to the work should be eliminated altogether from the consideration of the work, so long as the work went on.

To all this there has been but one unanswerable answer. Nothing has been done. I have not even dared to form any definite conclusions. Only I feel somewhat bewildered in trying to make the performance of July square with the period professions of March.

After noting that nothing had been done in that direction and recalling the declarations to the effect that my personal objection had nothing to do with the cessation of this form of propaganda work, I thought I might as an individual try to get something done. So I applied by letter some time ago to the State Executive Committee offering my services to tour the State under their direction and to take at least the message of Socialism to some of the hundred and twenty odd thousand colored people of the State. I don't know yet just what disposition the State Executive Committee may make.

In the meantime something was attempted at the convention recently held at Auburn. Comrade Karl Heidemann offered from the floor a resolution requesting the State Executive Committee to take steps to carry the work of Socialist propaganda to the colored people of this State. The tremendous ovation with which the delegates greeted the reading of this particular resolution meant many things. But alas! The resolution was referred to the Committee on Organization, consisting of Comrades E. Solomon, Flanagan of Queens, Hall of Buffalo, Burns and myself. The committee reported the resolution and such to my surprise, Comrade Solomon moved that it be referred to the State Committee. It was not one of the resolutions which the State Committee dealt with, so far as I can make out from the Call's account of the State Committee's session held after the convention. It therefore goes over with others to the State Executive Committee, where I trust that it will receive no further Solomonic treatment.

At the convention delegates from Rochester, New York, and elsewhere, eager for news of what we were doing among negroes in New York, I could tell them nothing. Many of them spoke of the great need for such work in their locals, and even asked me to come up and help them. To all of which I replied that the matter was now in the hands of the State authorities with whom rests the responsibility of doing something or doing nothing.

During this campaign I shall be touring the State of Ohio and at least one other State under the direct auspices of their State committee. What shall I tell them out there when they ask after the health of the movement in New York? Shall it be "Dying" or "Dead"? HUBERT HARRISON, New York, N. Y.

P. S.—Have just seen the Sunday Call and picture No. 14. If I run across that man Loeb I'll put a head on him.

## A CLUB TO CLARIFY A DEAR COMRADE.

Editor of The Call  
Dear Comrade—At last a member of your editorial staff has come out with an official article on "Section 6, Article 2." A more monstrous exhibition of ignorance has never been made in The Call. Mistakes have often been made of late. When, however, a subject has been discussed so frequently that hundreds of wage workers in our local can give a fair explanation of the main questions involved the utter lack of information on the part of the writer of the article quoted above is perfectly amazing.

The author gives us a description of a railway strike (as it should be conducted in my humble opinion), with its dire consequences for passengers, perishable goods, food animals, the business of the country and the master class. "What might be done in transportation could be done in any other industry," he says, and then pronounces the Solomonic dictum: "And that would be sabotage." No, sir; your scribble might as well have said: "That would be a recipe for a potato salad."

Humorous laughter will rise from the ranks of the "reds." Their opponents have made many blunders, but never have they so naively shown their appalling ignorance. That diatribe is worthy to be added to the "epistulae vivorum obscurorum."

The author seems to have felt somewhat ill at ease when wielding his pen. He blandly admits that he is unable to draw distinctions of gossamer fineness. No one will contradict him. That was, however, though he didn't know, an entirely irrelevant remark. For if he can distinguish a needle from a little drum he should also be able to differentiate between strike and sabotage. There are some lucid books on the subject, almost all in French, to be sure, and French is not taboo in The Call sanctum, I hope.

If we continue at the present rate, the Socialist movement in this country will, in a few years, be a driving idiot instead of the lusty boy it was some years ago. A courageous and competent physician is sorely needed. But the New Review, which will at least start on its career, must be a Hercules in its production.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Yours sincerely for the cause,  
KARL HEIDEMANN,  
New York, N. Y.

(Comrade Heidemann's letter is published for the sake of the searching light it throws upon the vexed question of "What is sabotage?" As will be plainly seen from a careful reading of his letter, it is, or it means, well, it means on the part of any one who explains it to his dissatisfaction a "monstrous exhibition of ignorance" that betrays an "utter lack of information" that is amazing. It also shows "appalling ignorance" and is a diatribe that should forever consign it to the "epistulae vivorum obscurorum." True, his words are not, but they will be found in his phrase book and were introduced merely to show that the writer is NOT an intellectual but a horny-headed son of toil. And we are all in danger of becoming "driving idiots" in "use of a competent physician" for we are the contents of a "veritable Augean stable of ignorance" to be cleaned out.)

But it was a pity to have wasted all those nice adjectives, musical instruments, culinary adjectives, etc., on an editor. It is the same old story. Comrade Heidemann might have told us what sabotage really is. It is not striking on the job and letting the machinery go on strike—though some mere French syndicalists insist that it is. The fact, as said in the Sunday official article, whatever in blazes that may be, it is always something other than what it is said to be. It is inspiration that comes to the initiated or the illuminated. Be gone of them, Comrade Heidemann, in a few more or less years, might have evinced a little fratricide, and explained it, if he is able.—Ed. The Call.)

## CAUGHT EITHER WAY.

Editor of The Call  
Will you kindly find space in your paper for the following comment on Section 6 of Article 2? It seems to me that there is no necessity for a disclaimer of this kind on the part of Socialists, and it savors too much of innuendo and intimidation, which are beneath the dignity and calling of the Socialist movement. It was inferred at once by the capitalist newspapers that this was an indirect slap at industrial unionism as represented by the Industrial Workers of the World. Is it right for us to sustain an inference of this kind? It is false to infer that the I. W. W. is an organization in its preamble or constitution advocates crime, sabotage and violence. This inference will be hurtful to our brothers, Eitor and Giovannitti, who have been imprisoned for their loyalty and devotion to the working class. It is only fair to draw an inference in regard to any organization from their accepted declarations, as we would ask such to be drawn in regard to the Socialist party.

When we have a great advantage placed in our hands by the hopeless splitting up of the old parties, it seems we must have our bone of contention also, and suffer the consequences of a great waste of intellectual force and energy. The worst point about this question is that it places us in a sense between the devil and the deep sea. If we vote against it, we give the capitalists a chance to draw conclusions of a very hurtful kind, and if we vote for it, we stir up a hopeless contention among ourselves. But rather than sustain any false inferences or take any action that would tend to belittle or lower the standing of our great movement, I will vote against its adoption. I sum the whole matter up, we are damned if we do and we are damned if we don't.

Are we going to be dominated by the so-called "Christian Socialists" with their petty moralities and desire for capitalist approval of our respectability? CALER F. HOWARD, Rec Sec, Quincy C. C. C., 62 Trafford Street, Quincy, Mass.

## A NOTE FROM COMRADE MYERS.

Editor of The Call  
The letter of Comrade L. Chaskin in regard to the discussion of Section 6, can be briefly and effectively disposed of.

In my opening argument I stated the objections to Section 6 verbatim, confining myself strictly to the points that I desired to make.

Replying, Comrade Hillquit misrepresented my position no less than five different times, and then declared that I was an anarchist.

Right here let me say that I am fully aware of the difference between Socialism and anarchy, and that if I were an anarchist I would have self-respect enough and courage enough in my convictions to get out of the Socialist party and join the anarchist group.

I am a Socialist, however, and intend to continue my work for Socialism.

The use of the term by Comrade Hillquit was the cheapest kind of invective. It was an untruth, and he knew it to be so. I should have paid no attention to it had it not been that such terms, if allowed to go unrebuked on the spot, get into circulation and pass as the fact in certain minds.

There are, it seems, a great many opponents of Section 6. Are they all "anarchists," too? And is the shouting of the charge of being an anarchist an evidence of intelligent discussion? Comrade Chaskin seems to think so, but there are many who will differ with him.

Comrade Hillquit also stated that those opposed to Section 6 sought to bring about "a campaign of terrorism." Here was another evidence of that particular presentation by Comrade Hillquit, for which Comrade Chaskin "owns up to a great deal of admiration."

Let me say here, also, that I am opposed to both individual violence and group violence. As has been well said by a great philosopher, that which is established by force can be overturned by force. Both my instincts and reason impel me in the direction of wanting to see a universal substitution of mind instead of force.

## CURRENTS OF HISTORY DO NOT WAIT UPON OUR INDIVIDUAL BELIEFS OR DESIRES.

riots precede revolutions, and whatever the working class does, or has to do, as a weapon of the class war I shall support. Not being one of the "leaders," or aspiring to any such position, I advocate nothing, and preach nothing to the workers as to the economic weapons they should or should not adopt.

Finally, there is an essential truth that should be impressed upon Comrade Chaskin.

Men who are deeply in earnest and profoundly stirred do sometimes violate all the set forms and cold rules for discussion. Comrade Chaskin will do well to read up on elementary history. He will do well to remember, also, that manner, however suave, may convey worse insults and provocations than expression, and that those who resort to lies and abuse in place of rational argument should not complain if they are brought sharply to book.

GUSTAVUS MYERS,  
Toronto, Canada.

## SECTION 6.

Editor of The Call  
Government is a primal factor in control and ownership, hence the necessity of political action and the Socialist party as a political party with a membership believing therein.

A political party advocating or condoning violation of law in the United States of America would be a misnomer, a monstrosity. If Article 2 is not indorsed in its entirety it seems probable that capitalists will inculcate our party with anarchists, who with the rabid and the easily led will command all our energy and money defending them in court, and supporting their direct action, while constructive political progress may languish for want of attention by party members and the just contempt of an inquiring public.

Consistency forbids the attempt to mix Socialism and anarchy.  
FRED HURST,  
Providence, R. I.

## AN OPENING FOR SPIES.

Editor of The Call  
While talking Socialism from a soap-box some years ago I felt the necessity of delivering myself on child slavery.

"Follow workers," said I, "there are over a million helpless little children working in the mines, mills and factories of this great country of ours."

"Yes, sir," I continued, as I bent over and placed my hand on the head of a boy who stood beside the box, "one million little children like this lad—think of it!"

"Say, Steve," piped the boy, "I voted when you was nothin' but a possibility, D'ye get me?"

"I got" the lad after I discovered that he wore a mustache that would make that of a viking look like the first promising fringe of adolescence.

The present tendency of some Socialists to grow conversationally devilish also has whiskers. I refer to the outpourings of our garrulous friends and Comrades—the direct actionists.

I imagined a few weeks back that the Socialist party had entirely vindicated its tactics and had justified its separation from the now defunct S. L. P. I still believe that the achievements of the Socialist party are a crushing commentary on the tactics of all lip Socialists, and that wherever the party substitutes direct political action for phrase gymnastics its success is striking.

I am convinced that sabotage and direct action, if countenanced by the party, would make of it a stamping ground for agents provocateur and Pinkerton spies. In truth, I see no difference between the worker who willfully and stupidly destroys property and the blackleg who operates in a labor union. They are both characterless.

The Socialist party wants to fight the class struggle in its open. Sabotage is war—dirty, dum-dum bullet war. War is hell. I want to apologize to Comrade Kirkpatrick for saying: "If the direct actionists want hell—let them go to hell." Or let them go to San Diego, where they will find ample provocation and justification for direct action. "If I were a direct actionist I should take a fast freight to that Western burg and hurl a bomb into the first bunch of vigilantes I chanced to meet."

I feel sure that the discipline of the party which finds its expression in Article 2, Section 6, will take sufficient care of those Comrades with a direct action attitude of mind.  
WILLIAM CLANCY,  
Bridgeport, Conn.

## THE DISSOLVING HEROINE.

The writer of best sellers was busy engaged upon his new story, but, before he had covered more than ten chapters, he had allowed his heroine to disappear, bit by bit, as completely as if she had never existed. It was impossible for him to proceed without a heroine, so he was obliged to begin all over again. And this is how his carelessness brought about her disintegration.

## "SAMUEL THE SEEKER" OR Delivering the Labor Vote



## SCHENECTADY THE UNRIPE

injunctions cut no ice in Schenectady, and neither do they prevent its being sold at the cost of production to the inhabitants of that city.

And the reason is, that Schenectady had common sense enough to place a Socialist administration in charge of her municipal affairs and to look after her public needs, to the limit of the power given them. And as Socialists believe in distributing the necessities of life at the cost of production, whenever and wherever possible, and as they further recognize ice as a prime necessity of life in these torrid days, the city got busy last winter, harvested a crop, and are now selling it at 25 cents per 100 pounds, while the private dealers had been asking and getting 50 cents for the same amount.

The politicians ousted by the Socialist administration secured the injunction and the Socialist officials dodged it, by assuming the function of salesmen as private individuals, the price still remaining at 25 cents.

These politicians declared that the move of the administration was primarily an advertising scheme to help continue them in power. Even supposing that were admitted at least as a partial reason, what is the matter with such an advertisement? Isn't it a good one? Sure!

And it, of the contrary, isn't a good advertisement for the politicians who want to show their love for the people by doubling the price of ice upon them. But politicians of that kind haven't any brains anyhow, and the people of Schenectady are onto them—and will keep being onto them. They got over being fooled by fools some time ago, when they decided to elect a Socialist administration.

We chronicle this incident with admiration mingled with disgust. Admiration for Schenectady and Socialism, and disgust—because we are of Gotham, the metropolis where wisdom hath her beginning and where all outside is assumed to be barbarism and heathenism.

Day after day as we walk through the streets of this city, the Western Hemisphere, we watch the inhabitants thereof of the crowded quarters, who in immense majority—baking, and stewing on the scorching stoves, their little children die myriads through the fierce heat, only procurable at double the price for which the Socialist city of Schenectady distributes, and therefore luxury only attainable in the amount and most insufficient quantities at the same time remember philanthropic president of the Trust declaring last winter that over-abundance of the harvest probably necessitate a rise in price in the summer, we feel wickedly and unpatriotically that we are really the people of wisdom shall die with us, and times we even suspect that we are dead already with us.

It's a horrible feeling, to be sure, and we must put it away. We are the wisest people of we of Gotham. We admit of ourselves, and nothing to the cuts any ice with us.

Still we wouldn't mind-treason to New York City, but such a desire—living in Schenectady, the "NOT" summer, keeping cool at half price, don't exactly want to be Schenectady ice man, but we should like to hear calling upon us.

Or, perhaps, we might be swapped. C. F. Murphy and the Hall for Schenectady's Mayor city administration. But on thought there's nothing doing line, either. Schenectady stand for it. Guess we will do as they have done, humiliate the admission seems.

## A PESSIMIST'S PSALM OF LIFE.

Nothing to do but work,  
Nothing to eat but food;  
Nothing to wear but clothes,  
To keep one from being nude.

Nothing to breathe but air,  
Quick as a flash 'tis gone;  
Nothing to fall but off,  
Nowhere to stand but on.

Nothing to comb but hair,  
Nowhere to sleep but in bed;  
Nothing to weep but tears,  
Nothing to bury but dead.

Nothing to sing but songs,  
Ah, well, alas! alack!  
Nowhere to go but out,  
Nowhere to come but back.

Nothing to see but sights,  
Nothing to quench but thirst;  
Nothing to have but what we've got—  
Thus through life we are cursed.

Nothing to strike but a gait;  
Everything moves that goes;  
Nothing at all but common sense  
Can ever withstand these woes.

## GOT HIS RECORD.

Professor Mills is a little man thing over four feet in height, but remarkable talker, though something of a mountebank. He just can't be down to any faith beyond his financial prosperity. He giggles and crows, and there's all there is about his talk. He talked for the last party, expelled from the party; he was admitted again into the ranks of the Social Democratic Federation of Milwaukee, a few years ago he set out upon a tour as a special commissioner from the U. S. and seems to be in no hurry home. There is no more much like him leaving New Zealand so long present salary of \$12 per week to him by the New Zealand Labor Party. All things have an ending of some kind, and doubtless he will turn up in the only remaining place he can go—the Rand—Voice of Labor Affair.

A missionary writes from Iceland as follows: "Our group of brethren seem to be able to cope with the darkness and the land. Many of the natives are dying for food. Please send a missionary."

## SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

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