

Emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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

WEATHER: SHOWERS

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## HOUSE DECIDES TO IMPEACH ARCHBALD

### "Union Card" Representative Only Member to Stand by Malodorous Judge.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—By a vote of 219 to 191 the House today adopted articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald, district judge of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and now a judge of the United States Commerce Court. The lone man who voted against impeachment of the judge, of whom the House Probe Committee has "prostituted his high office," was John R. Farr, Republican Representative from Scranton, Pa., and who held a card in the typographical union of that city. Farr is a member of the Gompers "union card" in Congress and is a laborer in the stripe industry. He was elected to the House by the head of the American Federation of Labor in the June primary election. Farr was the only man who raised in defense of the malodorous judge.

After adopting the articles of impeachment, the House unanimously passed a resolution appointing the following Representatives as managers of the case: Clayton, of Alabama; Floyd, of West Virginia; Sterling, of Ohio; Howland, of Ohio, and Norris, of Nebraska. A resolution was also passed directing the Senate to be informed that the articles of impeachment had been passed and that the foregoing Representatives would conduct the prosecution. Another resolution was adopted authorizing the managers to obtain counsel and incur the necessary expenses in handling the case.

The minority leader said that while he was not entirely familiar with the charges, he felt that if what the committee charged was true, Judge Archbald should be impeached. Farr declared he had known Judge Archbald for thirty years, and that there was no more highly respectable and honorable citizen in his district than the judge.

## QUAKER CITY ICEMEN DECLARE FOR STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The men of this city have decided that after a general cessation at all the manufacturing plants, beginning with the American Ice Company, became effective this evening. The union men express confidence in their ability to make the ice companies pay their pay or close the plants. J. W. Chase, chief engineer of the American Ice Company's plants in this city, says there is no fear of an ice shortage. He promises to operate his plants to supply the city. The superintendents were pessimistic and many managers of independent plants are on the anxious seat.

## MAN TOUCHED LIVE WIRE; KILLED

William Skinnerson, 38 years old, of Rochester, N. Y., a lineman for the New York Telephone Company, while working on top of a pole on Jersey street, Jersey City, late yesterday afternoon, touched a live wire. He fell across the wire unconscious. A fellow worker climbed the pole and carried Skinnerson down. An ambulance from St. Francis' Hospital summoned. The man died two hours later. His brother claimed the body.

## FOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT

John Marra, I have seen on the summer suits, value \$11.25. 411 Broadway.

## FAIL TO SHAKE STORY OF DARROW WITNESS

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—Testimony given by F. E. Wolfe, a Socialist newspaper man, was reviewed in direct and cross examination under the witness stand today in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow on a charge of jury bribing. Wolfe repeated his declaration that the defendant and Bert Franklin, former agent for the McNamara defense, did not meet in Darrow's office on the morning of November 20 as had been testified by Franklin. His story was not shaken by the attacks of the state's attorneys. I. A. Russell, secretary to Job Harriman, followed Wolfe on the stand. Under the guidance of Chief Counsel Rogers for the defense, Russell corroborated testimony given by Harriman.

## BIG CROWD LISTENS TO HOBBO ORATORS

Over 1,200 men and women stood for three hours yesterday afternoon at Union Square listening attentively to the speakers who spoke under the auspices of the hobo convention, which concluded its three-day session in this city yesterday. About 300 marchers, among whom were the delegates, paraded through the Bowery up to Union Square. On the way new recruits fell in line and were initiated by having a card pinned to their hats with the motto "We demand work." By the time the line of march had reached the square their number was more than doubled. Nicholas Klein, of Cincinnati, the legal adviser of the convention, opened the meeting and explained the magnitude of the unemployed problem. He told of the great work accomplished by the hoboes of other cities where they have organized and established a home for themselves by their own efforts and which were maintained by their own contributions. He stated that it was the plan of the convention to establish a local organization in this city. He also announced that meetings for that purpose will be held at Casino Hall, 35 East 4th street, Monday night.

Among the speakers who addressed the gathering were J. Eads How, Clara Lemlich, Harry Rappaport, Michael Rosenberg, William Quirk, Alexander Law, Harry Kanter and Morris Kaplan. They all dealt with the unemployed problem from different viewpoints. R. Cuasente, who keeps an employment office in the basement at 20 Second avenue, sent a message around to the meeting to the effect that he could place 1,000 men to work on a railroad at \$1.50 a day. The man who came with the message and who is in the employ of the agent admitted that it cost at least \$1.25 a day to live, and that the workers were compelled to buy their things from a company store and very often it so happened that a man after having worked a few weeks found that besides having paid out all his wages he was still a few dollars in debt.

## CATHOLICS LEADING HIGH LICENSE FIGHT

LEONARDTOWN, Md., July 11.—St. Marys County will decide at a special election on August 3 whether liquor licenses shall be doubled. The fight for higher license is led by Cardinal Gibbons and local members of the clergy. A big mass meeting was held in the courthouse this afternoon at which a letter from the cardinal in support of the movement was read. In his letter the cardinal said he believed the solution of the temperance problem in rural districts lies in high license, by means of which the number of saloons is curtailed and the amount of temptation lessened. The campaign is a hot one.

## TEN INJURED IN HEAD-ON COLLISION

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—In a head-on collision between passenger trains on the Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester Railroad at Young's Siding, a few miles from Brockport, this afternoon, ten persons were seriously injured and twelve were more or less hurt. Among the victims is R. M. Underwood, of Brooklyn, arm fractured. One man had his eye fractured. It is reported the crew refused to call physicians, but insisted instead in collecting the names of the injured.

## HUGS GIRL IS JAILED

John G. Becker, a shipping clerk, of 3474 Tibout avenue, the Bronx, could not resist the temptation of embracing Miss Catherine Gilchrist, an attractive girl, of 2330 Webster avenue, on the elevated station at 180th street and Third avenue yesterday. As a result he was hauled to the Morrisania Court and fined \$10. He was led to a cell in default of payment. In court Becker, who is married, made a general denial.

## WOULD SEE TAPE TO ARKLEM

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Because he believed upon seeing President Taft on a recent mission, Anton Morch, 22 of Washington, D. C., was arrested.

## LOCAL NEW YORK AT WAR ON SUNDAY

### East and West Side Socialists to Battle at Party Picnic.

A great battle is to be fought this Sunday. Every Socialist and sympathizer is expected to be on the camp grounds when the bugle blows for the first brave charge. Never before have East Side Socialists challenged the West Side so boldly. But the thousands who attend the grand picnic and summer night festival to be held under the auspices of Local New York, Socialist party, will be able to decide for themselves who the winners are. Two members of every branch on the East and West sides are to be chosen for a tug of war.

This will make about twenty champions on each side. At 4 o'clock sharp the band will start "The International," the large dance hall will be cleared, the judge and trainers and timekeepers will appear, a strong rope will be stretched across the floor and then the forty warriors will line up ready for the fray. The victorious team will be presented with a banner and a parade will follow them around the garden. The picnic is only three days off now. The doors of the Manhattan Casino at 153th street and Eighth avenue will open at 1 p. m. this Sunday, July 14, and will not close until after midnight. Tickets are only 10 cents. Bought at the gate, 5 cents extra. Profits go for the benefit of the campaign fund, and every Communist realizes how badly money is needed for this purpose. Good music and dancing at the very start will make things merry. A standing tug of war by twenty women comrades will be called off by the judge at about 6 o'clock. At 8 o'clock three "Olympic feasts" will begin. A walking match between members of branches 5, 6 and 7 will be held on the floor. J. C. Frost is in training for this event and he promises cool weather for this occasion. Socialist party candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Gustave A. Strebel, finds it impossible to be present, but Carl Legien has promised to speak, if possible. Legien leaves America next week, and this will be the last opportunity to hear him. The Manhattan Casino is a large, cool resort, and there will be plenty of room for all. This will be the biggest and most interesting picnic of the year. The young folks should attend with the "Old Guard" and altogether the event should be one long to be remembered.

## FIND PANAMA BRAWL A "HOLIDAY CELEBRATION"

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Colonel Greene and other officers investigating the circumstances surrounding the brawling of American marines and soldiers by Panama police in a brawl in the "Red Light" district on the night of July 4 are still of the opinion that the police used their firearms more freely than the situation warranted. Colonel Greene has transmitted to the War Department a preliminary report which makes it clear that the trouble arose out of "holiday celebrations" on the part of Americans. He and other officers, with United States Minister Dodge, will investigate further the questions as to whether the use of firearms by the Panama police was justifiable.

## JEWISH MONUMENTAL WORKERS WALK OUT

A strike was declared yesterday against the firm of Binzinger & Goldsmith, monumental workers, at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, by its twelve stone carvers, who walked out because the firm refused to concede in their demands for an addition of 25 cents per day in wages and recognition of the union. The Jewish stone workers declare that they will not return to work until their demands are conceded by the brasses.

## POLICE CHIEFS HEAR WALDO

Commissioner Says Politics and Law Enforcing Don't Mix. TORONTO, Ontario, July 11.—Rhinalder Waldo, New York's Chief of Police, was the stellar attraction at today's session of the police chief convention, and he asked that two years from now New York be given the honor of the convention. Waldo said in his address to the convention: "You can't run a police force and have it mixed up with politics. You can't have a chief subservient to every petty politician who tries to use his influence. If you do you might as well abandon the force. The same thing applies to the lowest policeman. He must be made to feel that he is supported by the citizens, not by the grafting politicians."

## APPOINTS ANDREWS SUCCESSOR

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury, issued an order today placing the financial bureau of the department under the jurisdiction of Assistant Secretary Robert G. Bailey. This was done in order to expedite the work of the bureau.

## APPOINTED SUCCESSOR

At the close of his examination Cortelyou denied the oft repeated story that he had been selected as chairman because he had been Secretary of Commerce and Labor and was in a position to force corporations to contribute.

## COST \$1,900,000 TO ELECT ROOSEVELT

### T. R.'s Campaign Manager Tells of Funds Raised in 1900 and 1904.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It cost the Republican National Committee about \$1,900,000 to finance the Roosevelt campaign in 1904. It cost the committee about twice as much, or \$3,800,000 to run the campaign of 1900, which resulted in the election of William McKinley. These totals were disclosed officially today for the first time when George B. Cortelyou, who was chairman of the National Committee during the Parker-Roosevelt campaign of 1904, appeared as a witness before the Senate committee that is investigating campaign contributions.

Cortelyou also disclosed the fact that the vouchers and financial records of the 1904 campaign were destroyed by Cornelius N. Bliss in 1907, shortly after he had retired as treasurer of the National Committee. It was only a day or two ago that Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee in this same Roosevelt-Parker campaign, testified that the check stubs and other documents relating to the financing of the Democratic end of the fight had been burned. The testimony of Cortelyou following so closely upon that of Taggart caused a stir among Senators. Cortelyou, however, took pains to defend the memory of Cornelius N. Bliss, and to declare that he never would have tolerated a single transaction that would not bear the full light of day. Cortelyou went further and said he was willing to assume full responsibility for anything that was done in the 1904 campaign by the Republican National Committee. Cortelyou's statement in regard to the total amount expended in the Roosevelt and McKinley campaigns was received with great interest. There has always been a large amount of speculation as to the cost of those campaigns.

The figures in the Roosevelt campaign have been estimated as high as \$4,000,000. Cortelyou, however, will be recalled, charged in the midst of the 1904 fight that vast sums were being contributed by the corporations to insure the election of Roosevelt. The testimony of Cortelyou brought out what looks like a marked difference in the policy pursued by him in the running of the 1904 campaign and the policy pursued by his chief, President Roosevelt. Cortelyou testified emphatically that he had made it a point to turn any money over to the Republican State committees toward the close of the campaign. He adopted this policy because he wished to keep the Republican National Committee free from any possible calumny. But while Cortelyou was thus taking precautions to prevent any charges that the National Committee was throwing out money for improper purposes, President Roosevelt apparently was dicker with Harriman for the raising of the \$250,000 which Harriman had said that he threw into the New York State on the evening of election. Harriman boasted that it was this \$250,000 that carried the day for Roosevelt in New York. Cortelyou testified today that he never had been informed of the raising of this Harriman fund and that he had known absolutely nothing about it until the report came out in the newspapers. This \$250,000 never passed through the hands of the National Committee, but went direct to the New York State organization.

While Cortelyou gave every evidence of a desire to help the committee, they learned little from him of the course of the \$1,900,000 raised for Roosevelt. Cortelyou said the details of raising the money had been handled by Bliss and that he (Cortelyou) had little or no information in regard to the individual contributors. He could not recall that any of the big corporations had contributed to the Roosevelt fund. Cortelyou testified that two big would-be contributors were "turned down," namely, the Tobacco Trust, which, after a certain favorable decision by the Treasury Department of the federal government, offered "between \$20,000 and \$30,000" and an anonymous individual who wanted a good word spoken for his candidate for a diplomatic post. The latter party wanted to give about \$15,000. There were several other contributors, Cortelyou said, whose offerings had to be rejected because there were strings hitched to them.

Another feature of the ex-chairman's testimony was his emphasis upon the alleged fact that most of the large contributors to the Roosevelt fund were women, who gave money because they had been in the habit of supporting the Republican party, as well as for sentimental reasons. These women, Cortelyou thought, were acting for themselves rather than for others. Cortelyou also called attention to the policy of the National Committee, in particular about the spirit in which the contributions were received.

At the close of his examination Cortelyou denied the oft repeated story that he had been selected as chairman because he had been Secretary of Commerce and Labor and was in a position to force corporations to contribute. "At that time the Bureau of Corporations had just been organized," he said, "and I was not in a position to force corporations to contribute."

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## SHOWER RELIEVES SWELTERING CITY

### Temperature Drops Ten Degrees—Five Deaths From Heat Yesterday.

A drop of ten degrees between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon brought welcome relief to millions of sweltering New Yorkers. The drop in temperature was accompanied by a refreshing shower. The following deaths from the heat were recorded during the day: James Donovan, 50, 251 West 18th street; overcome while at work at 41st street and Tenth avenue shortly after noon, and died before the arrival of medical aid. Michael Leopold, aged 68, of 804 West 2d street, Brooklyn, found dead in bed. Michael Tindich, 45, a laborer, of 613 West 42d street; died this morning while at work at the foot of West 48th street on an ice barge.

Vincent Tolney, 3 months old, of 11 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Five burned children and children left their stifling tenement homes in the sweltering, congested districts yesterday morning to enjoy a day's outing at the seashore as the guests of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Before the sun began to get in its heavy work the party had gathered at the Battery. From there the fagged-out women and children were taken by ferry and special trolley cars to Sea Breeze Home, Coney Island. Dinner was served in the big pavilion as soon as they arrived. Following an hour of recreation on the beach and under the shady trees the entire party donned bathing suits and enjoyed an ocean bath.

This was the first of the day excursions that will be given by the association two days a week. Each party will consist of 300 tenement dwellers who are in need of a brief respite. Since the hot wave came the number of applications received by the association for fresh air relief has doubled. Most of these applications come from dispensaries, hospitals, settlements and relief agencies that have no fresh air department. The association's tenement victory party working from early morning until late night. The party was selecting those most in need. Certified milk only will be dispensed hereafter to infants and invalids in the nine stations of the New York Diet Kitchen Association of 1 West 14th street, according to an announcement made yesterday by Miss M. L. Daniels, superintendent.

During the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon one man was killed by lightning and another badly injured while at work in a hay field at 33d street and Mitchell avenue, Flushing. Patrick O'Neill, married and 42 years old, of 21 Taylor avenue, was killed. He was leading hay on a wagon which was in charge of Vito Lemo, 17 years old, of Myrtle avenue, Flushing. O'Neill was pitching hay on the wagon when there came a blinding flash and he fell to the ground. It is thought that the flash first struck the pitchfork. Lemo's arms were badly burned and he was knocked unconscious. Both horses were shocked and fell to the ground.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Accompanied by a fierce gale, an electric storm came out of the West yesterday and broke up the hot spell which has held sway for the last week. In less than ten minutes there was a drop of ten degrees and the storm left a refreshing temperature in its wake. Three buildings were set on fire by lightning, but the fires were extinguished with small loss. Several trees were blown down and both trolley and telephone wires were torn from their fastenings.

BOSTON, July 11.—All along the North Side of Boston, suburban places were today treated to a good down-pour of rain and to an electrical display such as they had not seen for many months. The city proper and South Side suburbs experienced about the same conditions. One apartment house in the Back Bay was hit, but no damage was done. In Cambridge the Inman Street United Methodist Church was struck, the bell clanging the steeply, causing several thousand dollars' damage.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—A heavy rain storm that swept through this district early this afternoon broke the torrid spell that has caused many deaths and prostrations during the last week. Robert McWilliams, aged 39, a driver, went to his home in Penn Township at noon today after working all the morning in the sun. He shot himself dead, crazed by the heat. John Keubler, a mill worker, is in McKeesport Hospital with a bullet in his head, self-inflicted. Charles Kelly, aged 32, a mill worker, of 121 Shaw street, died while working after coming out of the heat, went home completely exhausted. He will probably die. J. E. Schwartz, aged 53, 531 Perry street, North Side, shot himself in the head after declaring he could not endure the heat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Four persons died of the heat today, despite the shower which temporarily relieved the suffering. The total since the heat wave started now being forty-four, or more than in any other city in the United States. The temperature a few days ago was in the high 80s.

## MILITIA PAY BILL REPORTED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Military gains another victory when the House Committee on Military Affairs today reported favorably the militia pay bill, which is designed to increase the efficiency of the National Guard by compensating the officers and enlisted men. It is estimated that the bill will entail an expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000 a year on the Federal Government. Under its terms enlisted men will receive about \$45 a year and captains will receive about \$300 a year. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to fix enlistment requirements. The pay of the guardsmen is based on a percentage on the sum now paid to officers and enlisted men in the regular army. The maximum pay to enlisted men is to be 25 per cent of the salary of privates in the regular army, and enlisted men are required to attend at least twenty drills a year.

## SEVEN KILLED BY MINE EXPLOSION

Gas Blow-Up in West Virginia Shaft—Rescue Party Recovers Two Gravely Burned Victims. MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., July 11.—Seven men are dead as a result of an explosion of gas in the Panama Mine of the Ben Franklin Coal Company, on the outskirts of this city, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. Two miners were taken out seriously burned. The explosion took place in the second section of the mine, about half a mile from the shaft. Only nine men were at work in the second section at the time of the explosion. About 150 men are employed in both sections of the mine, but the miners at work in the first section were protected from the explosion by a thick wall.

A rescue crew of five men from the Fort Pitt Mine, headed by General Foreman C. E. McCabe, of the Panama Mine, went in search of the entombed miners. It was ascertained tonight that the entombed men were killed, as the explosion caused fire in which the miners perished.

## HAVE NEW THEORY IN CONNORS MURDER CASE

Little Julia Connors, the girl who was found yesterday, after following blind leads for five days, to constitute a new theory of the crime. They are now working on the supposition that the murder was not committed in the apartment house at 3305 Third avenue and that the murderer deliberately planned to throw the police off the track by placing ugly evidences of the crime in the bathroom of the unoccupied third floor apartment at 3305.

A conference of the detectives held last night produced the following reasons why they now believe that the man who tortured the 12-year-old girl to death sought to insure his safety by misleading the police as to the place where the child was imprisoned and killed. There is not a spot of blood anywhere in the vacant apartment except in the bathtub. And a painstaking and microscopic study of these stains leads to the belief that they were applied by the murderer for the purpose of making it appear that he had held the child in the tub while he strangled her. The investigators are unable to believe that the murderer could have kept Julia in that apartment for hours without leaving any evidence of his presence. They believe that the body of the girl was hidden in the bathroom of the vacant apartment in the third floor of the building at 3305.

## MOTHER OF SIX JUMPS TO DEATH FROM ROOF

Mrs. Charles Armet, 48, mother of six children, discouraged because her husband was out of work and there was no food in the house, jumped to her death from the roof of 212 Tenth avenue yesterday. Neighbors said that Mrs. Armet had threatened for several days to kill herself, because her husband was out of work and her daughter, Freda, 25 years old, had lost her job in a laundry.

JUDGE LAUDS WOMEN LAWYERS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—It took just two and one-half minutes each for Miss Anna Donohue and Miss Tira Yarrow, Kansas City's only exclusively women attorneys, to plead their first case today. It was the shortest argument ever made in a case in the Circuit Court. At the close of the arguments the judge indicated that his decision would be in favor of the women attorneys' client. "They made a good case," Judge Lucas said in broadcast. "and it was the clearest case I ever tried."

## COASTWISE STRIKE IS GROWING APART

### Leaders Predict 2,500 Men Will Abandon Posts Today.

The statement was made at headquarters of the striking railroad workers, 220 West street, last night that more than 2,500 recruits would be added to the ranks of the strikers this morning. The men who will abandon posts this morning to augment numbers of the longshoremen, dockers, checkers, stevedores, etc., are nearly all longshoremen and are employed at the following points: New York Central Pier 22, Pennsylvania Railroad Pier 17, the New York Central Pier 12, the West Shore Railroad, foot of 66th street, West Shore Piers 2, 3 and 4 on the East side; the grain elevator at Pier 12 of the West Shore; Granton Terminal Pier 12 and Pier 17.

Approximately 250 longshoremen struck yesterday on the pier of the New York Central Pier 22, Pennsylvania Railroad companies. About 150 of them walked out from Pier 2, 3 and 4 along the North River. These longshoremen are being replaced by 225 left their jobs on Piers 12 and 17, further up the river, which are owned by the New York Central. The crew of the steamship Calmar of the Red D Line, abandoned yesterday when it docked here yesterday. The steamship Barstow of the Red Line, which arrived in this port yesterday, suffered a two day delay to the strike of the longshoremen. Havana. The barstow further off the effects of the Havana strike, that she carried less than her usual cargo.

The sailors and officers of the ship St. Louis, now in this port, refused to resign articles yesterday according to a statement made by the union headquarters. A small tugboat from Galveston, Tex., arrived in this port yesterday, though they were ordered to leave.

Secretary James Vidal of Transport Workers Union, yesterday characterized the act of the strikers and Marine Guards Association in voting to remain at work as "treason." He intimated that E. F. Conroy, secretary of the organization, sold out the men. Vidal demanded the union's books and papers and resignation as "desertion" and that the latter had often so done to himself. Vidal declared that Conroy was granted for having been elected to the presidency of the Transport Workers organization and elected him as a "Tammany politician." The plea of the Marine Guards, which were hit yesterday, were yesterday piled up with great freight which could not be moved because of the desertion of the strikers.

The progress of inquiry for the transport workers brighter yesterday than at any time since the beginning of the strike. Leaders emphatically announced that every railroad on the waterfront would be closed. The strike is steadily firm from hence upon the part of the men do their plotting in a peaceful manner. The police who patrol the street waterfront have little difficulty with the strikers' promptly respond to orders.

The company officials all agree the contract to four that they have seriously altered and the strike of July 10th which was a sign of their intention to strike. J. W. Granter, secretary of the National Board of Firemen's Association, yesterday said that he had been refused a passport to travel to Europe. He said that he had been refused a passport to travel to Europe.

LONDON. The British government yesterday announced that it had received information that the German government had agreed to a truce with the Allies. The British government said that it had received information that the German government had agreed to a truce with the Allies.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 11.—The Ottawa police yesterday arrested a man who was charged with the murder of a woman. The man was charged with the murder of a woman.

PANAMA QUESTION UP TO CONGRESS

Must Decide if American Ships Go Free Through Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A note from the British Embassy received by Secretary of State Knox today puts it squarely up to Congress whether American ships shall have free use of the Panama Canal in the face of vigorous objection upon the part of Great Britain or whether the United States is to yield the right to favor ships owned by American citizens.

Alfred Mitchell Innes, counselor and charge d'affaires of the British Embassy, today followed up his request for a delay in pending canal legislation with a definite and positive statement of the objections which his government entertains to the pending bill. It is stated that his government was of the opinion that for the United States to allow American ships to pass through the Panama Canal without the payment of tolls as assessed on ships of other nations would be a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The British Government, declared Innes' note, would consider that the treaty was violated whether tolls were not collected from American ships or whether they were collected and then refunded.

Innes added that a more extended expression of the views of the British Government on the matter of canal tolls was now on the way, having been sent from London yesterday. In this supplementary document it is expected that the reasoning upon which the British Foreign Office bases its action will be presented in full.

Secretary Knox forwarded the Innes note to Senator Brandegee, chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, which has the Panama Canal bills in charge. The Secretary declared after thus disposing of the Innes note that the State Department has at this time no further part to play in the matter, inasmuch as the entire question was one which concerned the Congress alone at this stage of the proceedings.

Secretary Knox said the whole matter of regulating the use of the Panama Canal and fixing the tolls upon traffic passing through the canal was obviously in the hands of the House and Senate and wholly beyond the province of the State Department.

It is Congress who must decide, the Secretary said, whether the position of Great Britain is well taken or not in regard to the proposed free use of the canal by American ships.

In other words, the State Department is to remain silent in the matter, merely acting as an intermediary between Congress and the British Government until Congress shall have decided by its action whether to accept the British view or not. Secretary Knox refused to discuss his views upon the merits of the question at issue between the two governments.

Members of the house Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which drafted the Panama Canal bill, stated that they had no information relative to the objections of England to the provisions of the canal bill now pending in the Senate.

WILL STOP DIVING FOR COINS. Police After Men Who Throw Money Into Fountains.

The police are aiming to stop the practice of tossing coins into park fountains that boys may dive for them. The fountain in City Hall Park has been a point of particular attention. Mayor Gaynor has tried the expedient of frightening the boys with arrest but has found it of no avail. Recently he decided the business men who threw the coins were as much to blame as any one.

The first man to come under the new order was John B. DeGarmo, of 801 West 184th street, who flipped a coin into the City Hall Park fountain yesterday noon. He was arrested and spent the rest of a hot day in the Tombs. He was arraigned in the Tombs Court and got a discharge and reprimand to show for his afternoon's work.

CRITICIZES CITY'S SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Investigator Says System Is Wasteful, Unhygienic and Antiquated.

Charles T. Armstrong, a consulting engineer employed by the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, consisting of President Mitchell, of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Prendergast and Borough President Miller, has made a report on the condition of fifty-six public school buildings and their ventilating plants and finds a great many things wrong with the schools. His remarks on lack of adequate fire protection are particularly startling.

In the first place, he says that the mechanical designs are inefficient and inadequate. He has found that boiler plants are not concentrated even in the same buildings and that the power plants were not planned in the most efficient manner. He says that in many of the schools he inspected the engineers do not care for their machinery as they should, and that coal and ash are handled carelessly. He says that too much coal is being used in the schools and that it is too expensive. Coal and ashes should be weighed and there should be intelligent reports kept by the engineers as to the amount consumed. He advocates the improvement of all heating systems in the schools so that the amount of steam generated may be reduced while at the same time the coal may be conserved and utilized.

He thinks that automatic elevators ought to be put in the schools for the teachers. At present, the only way of providing drinking water is by turning faucets to one side so that they discharge at an angle of about 45 degrees into a dirty receptacle somewhat resembling a horse trough. He says the children must bend down over this trough and drink from the faucet, some putting their mouths directly on the filthy brass outlet of the same, others trying to drink from the flowing stream, but as both the velocity and volume of the water is too great it is not a success. A suitable number of pedal operating drinking fountains should be installed at the earliest possible moment.

"Practically every known system of ventilation and heating may be found in New York, yet in only one building did we find modern methods in use. The principal faults were found to be the forcing of dirt laden air into the classroom and the lack of proper humidifying apparatus."

Under the head of fire protection he says that not one of the buildings he inspected is wholly fireproof.

"None of them conforms to the fire rules and regulations. That the Board of Estimate appropriation \$10,000 for a demonstration fund with which to test his recommendations, the Board of Education, he says, is in favor of this. The engineer wants to equip two or three typical schools immediately with the necessary apparatus to enable the city to burn coal that will cost practically half of the present price per ton and which will do better work and give better results than the coal used now."

CONTEMPT BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Clayton Measure Will Have Bearing on Cases Like Gompers'. WASHINGTON, July 11.—The House today passed the Clayton contempt bill, 322 to 18. The measure provides for trial by jury for those accused of indirect contempt of a Federal court.

If passed by the Senate and enacted into law it would have a direct bearing on such cases of contempt of court as those in which Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, of the American Federation, are now involved.

MAY BE SPLIT IN RANKS OF N. E. A.

Eastern Teachers May Secede and Form Organization of Their Own.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Talk of forming an Eastern education association owing to the tactics employed by the Chicago members of the National Education Association was in the air here today.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, of New York, who led her forces up against a high power machine that rode over them full speed, said the possibility of forming such a society had not reached the point of formal discussion, but that such an alternative was in the minds of many Eastern delegates. If the efforts to make the present association national in fact as well as in name should prove hopeless she indicated it might be considered wise to form an organization that would give some justice to teachers hailing from elsewhere than Chicago and the Middle West.

"For the third time in succession now," she said, the association has named its president from one little narrow section of this great nation of ours. This year the treasurer as well comes from the Middle West. That scarcely sounds like a description of a broad national body which treats all parts of the country with equal justice.

"The Western teachers have already formed an organization of their own. It would be no unprecedented thing for those of the East to do the same. It is entirely practicable. The Interborough Teachers' Association, at whose desire I was placed in nomination for the presidency of the National Education Association, has a membership of 14,000 women teachers, a body far larger than this society. They would form an important nucleus."

"There are many Maryland teachers that I know definitely would be in hearty accord with such an organization, and there are many from other Eastern States that would lend their aid. We need and should have a truly national association of teachers, but one which is national in name, while it is completely sectional in all its aims and aspirations, should not continue to misrepresent its purpose."

The Baroness Bertha von Suttner, of Vienna, winner of the recent Nobel peace prize award, was the guest of the teachers before the American School Peace League this afternoon, that constituted one of the notable events of the convention. She carried out in her address the image of modern civilization as a sinking Titanic filled with pleasure pursuing, heedless passengers who refuse to heed the warning a leak that is pulling the proud vessel down to destruction. The leak, she declared, in our civilization is the persistence of violence and war in spite of their conflict with the ideals we hold.

LEGION SPEAKS AT COOPER UNION

Neal and Lee Tell of Woodworkers' Struggles and Aspirations in This Country. Carl Legien, the general secretary of the International Labor Secretariat, president of the Federated Trades Union of Germany and Socialist member of the Reichstag, told the history of the organization of the woodworkers in Germany to a large audience at Cooper Union, which assembled upon the invitation of the Carpenters' Council of Greater New York.

Eldridge H. Neal, chairman, told of the bitter struggle the carpenters are now waging against the American Anti-Boycott Society. The struggle is the outcome of union carpenters refusing to work with material produced in saw mills.

Algeron Lee, of the Rand School of Social Science, preceded Legien with a few short remarks, in which he reviewed the progress of the labor movement in this country. He pointed out how public opinion and the press has changed in its attitude toward organized labor.

"Only a few years ago," Lee said, "the newspapers referred to strikers as criminals, but today a strike is considered a legitimate weapon of the working class, even by the capitalist press. The public shows its favorable attitude toward labor unions by backing them in their boycotts against certain products."

Lee pointed out that the workers have realized that it is not sufficient to unionize economically only. They have come to know they must also organize politically.

Legien explained in detail the present day organization of the woodworkers of Germany. He said the entire woodworking industry in Germany is organized industrially.

TO RETURN ALLEGED FORGER.

The Austro-Hungarian Consulate in this city after a fight of several weeks succeeded yesterday in having Ludwig Bauer, said to be one of the cleverest forgers in Hungary, held for extradition. Bauer was arrested here in June and has been in the Tombs since. A few days ago word came from Budapest that Bauer's accomplice, Julius Rihlitzky, had made a full confession, whereupon Bauer waived examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields and agreed to return to Hungary for trial.

THE UNION HATTER H. Rosenthal 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Mann. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT 2213 Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Petroleum Call Advertisers

Who Needs a New Suit? Big Reduction Sale This Week

We Need Money—To Raise It Quick Have Cut Prices Almost in Half.

America's Finest Union Made Clothing Also Trousers, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Hose, Etc.

No excuse for going without a new Summer Suit—or for going without plenty of Shirts, Neckwear, etc.—when you can buy at such big reductions as these.

Not to mince words, we've simply got to raise money—and raise it quick.

You see the backward season hit us pretty hard. We didn't sell nearly as many suits in May and June as we counted on—the weather was too cool and rainy.

So we're left with a lot of suits and other summer wearables that we must get rid of.

That's the only reason in the world for this big reduction sale. There's no philanthropy about it—it's just a matter of business necessity on our part. And it will be mighty good business on your part to snap up whatever you happen to need.

All new goods from regular stock—no odds and ends—no job-lot stuff. A number of the famous W. S. Peck & Co. Suits included—the finest union made clothing in America. Also a lot of the well known Society Brand Suits.

We've cut the prices on everything from one-fourth to one-third. And the original prices were much lower than you'd find at most stores in New York—you see we're out of the high rent district, we have a daylight store, so there's no big expense for electric light, and our wholesale connections enable us to buy at rock bottom prices (lower than even the big department stores can buy)—that's why our original prices (before we marked them down) were lower than most stores quote even at reduction sales.

SEE THESE REDUCTIONS—

Men's Summer Suits \$10.00 and \$12.50 Suits, Cut to \$7.75 \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits, Cut to \$11.75 \$20.00 and \$22.00 Suits, Cut to \$14.75

Trousers \$2.00 and \$2.50 Trousers, \$1.69 \$4.00 and \$4.50 Trousers, \$3.69 \$3.00 and \$3.50 Trousers, \$2.69 \$5.00 and \$6.00 Trousers, \$4.69

SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK ON EVERYTHING YOU BUY AT THIS STORE

Established 1893. "The Daylight Store"

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Open Saturday Night Until 10:30 o'clock. Mail Orders Filled



Straw Hats \$1.00 Straw Hats, Cut to \$2.00 Straw Hats, Cut to \$3.00 Panama Hats, Cut to \$8.00 Panama Hats (extra fine) Cut to \$10.00

Shirts \$1.15 Soft & Stiff Coll Shirts, \$1.00 Soft & Stiff Coll Shirts, \$1.00 Shirts

Neckwear 35c Neckwear, Cut to 50c Neckwear, Cut to Wash Ties, Cut to 9c

Mohair Suits The lightest and coolest clothing you can put on; sale price \$11.00

Thin Alpaca Coats Sale price 60c to \$10.00

A Splendid Propaganda Booklet Twenty-eight Pages, Pocket Size. SOCIALISM What Is It? By 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. Schenckstadt had Five Thousand of these booklets during the last municipal campaign. An Excellent and Cheap Propaganda Booklet GET IT—GET IT AT ONCE! Single Copies, 5 Cents PRICE TO LOCALS 100 Copies - \$ 3.50 500 Copies - 15.00 1000 Copies - 25.00 Expressage Collect PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY The New York Call 409 Pearl St., New York City

ROYALISTS BEATEN BY REPUBLICANS

Cavalry Route Attacking Party of Portuguese Which Had Ambushed Near Fafe. LISBON, July 11.—Definite news of a decided reverse sustained by the royalist revolutionists near Fafe was received here tonight. According to the dispatch a well armed force of royalists attempted to ambush a column of republican cavalry. The cavalrymen routed the attackers with a loss of fourteen killed and many wounded.

The royalists fled, but were pursued by the republican troops, who turned the retreat into a complete rout, killing, wounding or taking prisoner nearly all of the royalists. Another band of royalists was attacked near Cabeiras by republican troops and completely dispersed with heavy loss. The Republican Government began extensive war preparations today, evidently convinced that the royalist rising in Northern Portugal means a serious campaign.

OXFORD CELEBRATES THOUSANDTH BIRTHDAY

LONDON, July 11.—The ancient university city of Oxford celebrated its millenary today. Oxford's history, of course, goes back beyond a thousand years, but there is a solid clause in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A. D. 912, which, literally translated, states that Edward the King took possession of London and Oxford and all lands that gave obedience thereto. It was fitting, therefore, that the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London should take part in the ceremonies, which included a service in the cathedral, a luncheon in the town hall and a great historical pageant portraying Oxford's history in the early days. This was given in the beautiful garden of Worcester College.

ROB NEWPORT LODGE; SWAG SOON RECOVERED

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—The first burglary that has occurred in the summer section of this city in years occurred early this morning at Honeyuckle Lodge, the summer home of T. Sullivan Tyler, of New York. The men made away with about \$5,000 worth of silverware and ornaments, but they did not go far with it, for within two hours after Tyler had reported his loss to the police the valuables had been returned to their owner. Probably fearing apprehension in passing through the streets with two heavy bags, the burglars hid the "swag" under some bushes on the estate of Mrs. George Gorton, on Morton road. It was found there by a small boy, George Greenwood, who told Mrs. Gorton, and she in turn informed the police.

TWO LOAN SHARKS ARE SENT TO

Refusing to stand trial, they would get the limit of \$10,000 under the law, two loan sharks, Feinstein, of 373 Peabody, and Victor Beaver, 186th street, pleaded guilty before County Judge Fawcett yesterday afternoon and were imprisoned to serve ten days in the city prison. A fine of \$100 was with the sentence. District Attorney James C. Coy and his assistants, John J. and Everett Caldwell, got the case and to them belongs the credit for securing the conviction for the crime of this city. The sentence was passed by a stinging denunciation. Judge Fawcett, who told the men they would receive no more if they again appeared before him. John E. Schultz failed to answer several indictments against him, Judge Fawcett secured judgment by producing a certificate. Henry C. Fried, who was State Loan and Realty Company, 29 Court street, also failed to answer indictments. In the hall was furnished.

TO PROBE RESORT FIRE.

Fire Marshal Believes Precautions Might Have Confined Scope of Blaze. ALBANY, July 11.—State Fire Marshal Ahearn stated today that he believed that if proper precautions had been taken the fire at Thousand Island Park could have been greatly confined in its scope. Ahearn says he is making an inspection of all summer hotels and will order the installation of adequate fire appliances and fire escapes for all buildings used for such purposes.

BULL MOONERS MESS.

Prepare to Launch Party in This State—When Attacked. About 100 persons met in the Metropolitan building yesterday for the purpose of formulating plans preparatory to launching the Bull Moon party in this State. Present were the Bull Mooners were Oscar Straus, Daniel S. McKim, Tim Woodruff and Bill Halpin. All of the speakers "preached the bull."

SPECIAL CALL.

THE BEARS HED \$8.50 COMPLETE. SANT & KAHN AN INVESTMENT BROKER 475 BROADWAY

RAMBLER SHOES For Men and Women \$2.50 UNION MADE Equals Any \$3.50 Shoe Made 60 MODELS FOR MEN. 80 STYLES FOR WOMEN. All Leathers. All Sizes. All Widths. NEARBY RAMBLER STORES NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, NEWARK, CITY

WITNESSES REITERATE HANFORD WAS DRUNK

Trial of Jurist Switches to Ten-Year-Old Case of Ballinger.

SEATTLE, Wash. July 11.—The House Judiciary Subcommittee again took up this morning the charges made ten years ago against members of the Seattle bar in bankruptcy cases in which R. A. Ballinger, former Secretary of the Interior, was named.

ALIENIST SAYS THAW HAS BRILLIANT MIND

Dr. Mills Scores Jerome's "Upside Down Use of Evidence."

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 11.—Following a day in court in which counsel for Harry K. Thaw seemed to think his side had scored heavily, the latest hearing in the mental condition of the slayer of Stanford White came to an end about 3:30 o'clock after eighteen days of trial.

APHASIA VICTIM BACK AFTER FOUR YEARS

Death Notice Brings Back Her Memory—Fortune Spent in Looking for Wanderer. PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—A victim of aphasia, which blotted out her memory of husband and friends and for four years made her wander among strangers under an assumed identity, Mrs. Elizabeth J. A. Anthony, formerly of 5222 Master street, has finally been located in Baltimore.

PLAGUE SCARE HAS HIT CUBAN PORT

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The plague alarm has reached Santiago, Cuba, according to advices to the State Department today. One case suspected of being the plague was found in the business section yesterday and the discovery of the suspect caused great excitement.

U. S. COMPANY WILL MAKE CHILEAN GUNS

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The American manufacturers have won out again in their fight with the State Department dispatches today. The Chilean Government has awarded to the Bethlehem Steel Company a large part of the contract for coast defense guns.

COURT MAY JUDGE IF BULL MOOSE IS INSULT

MUNCIE, Ind., July 11.—The local courts may be asked to decide whether there is such a thing as a "bull moose" party, and if so, whether a member of such a party may properly be termed a "bull moose" without insult.

MAN JUMPED OVERBOARD Thought to Have Committed Suicide From Steamer Puritan.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—Jacob A. Levy, of 33 Orleans street, Newark, N. J., a passenger on the steamer Puritan, of the New York-Providence Line, apparently committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer on the way to this city last night.

TO PROBE PANAMA POLICE

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An army investigating board submitted a preliminary report to the War Department today charging the Panama police with unnecessary violence in quelling a street brawl on July 4 by shooting down several American marines and soldiers.

APPROVE HOSPITAL PLANS

ALBANY, July 11.—Plans have been approved by the State Board of Charities for new structures for the Beth David Hospital, at Lexington avenue and 113th street, New York, and the Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, and for remodeling two buildings at 316 and 318 East 15th street, New York, to be used by the Salvation Army as a rescue home for girls and a maternity hospital.

MINISTER AND GIRL DROWN

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 11.—Miss Miriam Fritsch, daughter of Rev. George Fritsch, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of this city, and Miss Jessie May Wright, daughter of a prominent merchant, were drowned while bathing at Cerepa Lake this afternoon.

CHIHUAHUA'S FEDERAL GOVERNOR POWERLESS

JUAREZ, Mexico, July 11.—Chihuahua City, capital of Chihuahua State, has been restored to federal control and to Abraham Gonzalez, the Governor whom the rebels ousted five months ago.

WOMAN DEFENDS WOMAN IN GENERAL SESSIONS

Stella Rubin was put on trial before Judge O'Sullivan in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for kidnapping 1-year-old Sophie Weisberg. The penalty is not less than ten years or more than fifty years in State Prison.

WANTS RELEASE FROM HOSPITAL

Accountant Petitions That Authorities Hold Him, Though He is Improved. Frederick E. Graham, an accountant, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Supreme Court Justice Lehman asking for his release from the Manhattan State Hospital, where he was committed in 1909.

FIND ESCAPED ASYLUM PATIENT

Carl Dorn, 46 years old, who on July 2 escaped from the Central Insane Asylum on Long Island, where he had been confined since 1909, was found entering the home of his brother, Frank Dorn, at 319 East 36th street, last evening.

FIRE DESTROYS R. R. TERMINAL

Adjoining Town Owes Salvation From Destruction to Settling Wind. HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 11.—Point Tupper, the International Railway terminal, and on the eastern side of the Strait of Canso, was almost wiped out by fire this afternoon, and if the wind had not suddenly died down there is no doubt that the adjoining town of Port Hawkesbury, three-quarters of a mile distant, would also have been destroyed.

BOY SHOTS EX-SENATOR

GEORGETOWN, Del., July 11.—Former State Senator Archie R. Lange, of Trinity, was shot in the head to-night by a boy named Williams, who works for him at his home at Trinity. The bullet, which was accidentally discharged from a revolver, lodged in Lange's brain and there is little hope for his recovery.

JOSEPH LEVY 2196 Third Ave., near 120th St. THE HOUSE OF UNION MADE CLOTHES A REAL SALE An Event of Real Bargains. The offerings will include the entire Summer Stock, a choice selection of delectable patterns and styles, which formerly sold at \$15, \$18 and \$20, at a special price of \$9.50. JOSEPH LEVY Clothier, Gents' Furnisher, Hatter 2196 Third Ave., nr. 120th St.

PROHIBITIONISTS ADOPT PLATFORM

Denounce Liquor Traffic as Source of All Evil—Affirm It is Cause of Poverty. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—After the convention had bordered riot dozens of times throughout the day, the "standpat" following of Charles W. Jones, of Chicago, national chairman for the past seven years, put down the real progressive move in the national prohibition convention of V. C. Kinshaw, of Portland, Ore., as the successor to Jones, naming out over H. P. W. Lough, chairman of the Indiana State Committee, who had been looked upon as sure of coming out ahead with the fiery insurgents aving hard to land his victory.

TO PREVENT RAIL BREAKAGE

Harriman System Will Prevent Accident With New Improvement. Julius Krueschmitt, vice president of the Harriman system, in charge of maintenance and operation, and J. D. Isaacs, consulting engineer for the lines, feel that the problem of dangerous breakage of rails has been solved on their lines.

OLDFIELD MAKES NEW RECORD

PORTLAND, Ore., July 11.—New Pacific Coast record was made on second day of a two days' race by a colt named Oldfield, owned by J. W. Burt, in a time of 52, cutting two-fifths of a mile from his Pacific Coast record on a dirt track.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND

LOCAL New York SOCIALIST PARTY GRAND PICNIC and Summernight Festival AT MANHATTAN CASINO 155th Street and 8th Avenue SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1912 AFTERNOON AND EVENING TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT GATE, 15 CENTS. GATES OPEN 1 P. M.

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. It is the biggest and best Socialist paper in English published in this country. It contains live matter from every point of view. It tells you what is being done in all parts of the world. It is loaded with strong, virile, constructive articles, with the best stories of the best writers at home and abroad. If you wish to keep in touch with progress, you must have it. From now on there will be an exceptionally large number of fine articles dealing directly with timely Socialist problems. Here is a group of three concerning a burning labor problem: Direct Action. The philosophy of the labor struggle today. By Louis Levine, author of "The Labor Movement in France," perhaps the best resume of the syndicalist movement we have in English. Syndicalism. By Odon Por. Direct Action and Legislation. By Edmund Fisher. John Edward Russell has written a crackjack piece of direct argument called To That American Friend. The religious editor of The Call has taken advantage of the hot weather and has something to say on hell. To the modern youth, hell is a source of wonderful or humorous moving pictures, and the socio-economic reason for this change from its former horrors is dealt with in Hell, the Hope of the Poor and Lowly. Rosa Luxemburg, one of Germany's ablest economists and best writers, explains some of the pitfalls that beset a revolutionary movement in Class Policy. Woman's Sphere has been steadily gaining readers, and this week's page is sure to win still more. Short Propaganda Articles in abundance—over a page of them—and they are just the kind of facts the soap-boxers must have. Among the short stories will be two, from the French, that are of special note. Amelie. By Astre de Valsayre. All Night Drug Stores. By Leo Poldes. The latter is a marvelous little bit, dealing with the drug habit. Then there will be two widely contrasted articles, both excellent: An Essay on Ribs. By Herman Kobbe. Progress and Persecution. By W. B. Northrop. And there is an article on the matter of food, incidentally touching upon such delicacies as candy, soda, ice cream and cake, that will make you sit up and take notice. The title is The Searchlight in Worcester. By Alfred W. McCann. If you live outside of New York, the surest way to get The Sunday Call is to send in your subscription. Remember, it is the biggest and best Socialist paper in the English language. The price is only \$2 a year, and for \$1 you can get it for six months.

# SPORTS

## GIANTS LOSE AGAIN

Hard Hitting by Cubs and Errors by McGraw's Men Contribute to Champions' Defeat.

CHICAGO, July 11.—On hard hits of their own furnishing and misplays contributed by the Giants, the crosby Cubs scored in squads today and beat the Giants in a feverish game by a score of 11 to 7. Both teams were sither doing little or a whole lot. In five of their eight innings the Cubs didn't make a hit and were quite neck, but in the other three they reared up on their hind legs and delivered blows of sundry number and power. They concentrated their efforts better than the Giants and went through their fielding with more tidiness.

The somewhat crippled Giants made a plucky fight. Once they came from behind and tied the score, and later they pounded their way to the lead and overcame a four run advantage of the Cubs. But they hadn't time to gather themselves together after a final smashing assault of the Cubs in the eighth inning.

All told, the Giants did not play their usual finish and strength in this series and are moving away to this month's municipality with three more defeats, and only one more victory than when they hit the grimy burk last Sunday. There was just enough fielding insteadness on their part today to allow the Cubs to derive the fullest booty from the latter's hitting. Doyle, Shafer, and Crandall made misplays, Crandall's being an error of judgment, which counted in the adversary's run setting. Shafer and Doyle, however, nerted timely good pitching.

The only real base hitting done by the quartet of boxmen in a brilliant hammer and tong contest, was that of Cheney, who did well after the Giants had found the other spiltball opponent, Lavender, rather easy. Cheney held the Giants safe after their outburst in the sixth inning. Whitase was in trouble early and Crandall wasn't as steady and self-contained as usual. Doyle and Becker landed on Lavender for hits in the first inning, but Doyle was trapped at third trying to attach himself to that bag on Becker's smack through the diamond. He made the second out and a rally was nipped in the bud.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shodgrass, If	4	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	2	2	1	0
Lecker, cf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	2	1	1	1	0
Murray, rf	2	2	1	1	0	0
Herzog, 2b	1	1	0	0	0	0
Meyers, c	4	1	2	2	2	0
Shafer, as	4	1	2	1	2	0
Whitase, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick, c	1	0	1	0	0	0
Crandall, p	3	0	0	0	4	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Sheppard, If	4	2	1	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	3	1	0	2	0	1
Tinker, as	2	0	1	1	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b	4	3	1	1	1	0
Leach, cf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Baier, 1b	4	1	2	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	3	1	0	4	0	0
Down, 2b	3	1	1	2	0	0
Archer, p	4	1	1	4	2	0
Lavender, p	2	1	1	0	1	0
Cheney, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Batted for Whitase in the second.

New York 0 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0

Chicago 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 1 11

First base on errors—New York 1, Chicago 3. Left on bases—New York 7, Chicago 3. First base on balls—Off Crandall 2, off Lavender 2. Struck out—By Whitase 2, by Crandall 4, by Lavender 1, by Cheney 2. Home runs—Sheppard, Zimmerman. Three base hit—Murray. Two base hits—Doyle, Leach, Archer, Lavender. Sacrifice hits—Shodgrass, Herzog, Schulte, Tinker. Sacrifice flies—Herzog, Tinker. Wild pitch—Cheney. Hit by pitched ball—By Lavender (Murray). Umpires—Rigler and Finneran. Time—2 hours and 10 minutes.

## OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League.  
At St. Louis—R. H. E.  
Boston 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 4 12 2  
St. Louis 4 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 1 9 10 0  
Batteries—Tyler, Dickson and Riddin; Steele, Dale, Sallee and Bliss.  
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburg-Philadelphia game postponed, rain.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	57	16	.781
Chicago	43	28	.606
Pittsburg	42	29	.592
Cincinnati	40	36	.526
Philadelphia	31	37	.456
St. Louis	31	48	.393
Brooklyn	28	45	.384
Boston	22	55	.286

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	53	35	.679
Washington	48	32	.600
Chicago	43	33	.573
Philadelphia	42	33	.560
Cleveland	40	39	.506
Detroit	39	39	.500
St. Louis	21	53	.284
New York	19	53	.263

## GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League.  
New York at St. Louis.  
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.  
Boston at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.  
American League.  
St. Louis at New York.  
Detroit at Boston.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.  
Cleveland at Washington.

## "DOTS" MILLER IS THE BEST FIRST BASEMAN THE PITTSBURG PIRATES HAVE HAD, IN YEARS, SAYS CLARKE



PITTSBURG, July 11.—It is not every baseball player who can be shifted from one position on the diamond to another and be regarded as filling the new position in top-notch manner, especially when he was a first class man in his regular field.

## HERALD PRINTERS DROP ANOTHER TO SUN TEAM

The Herald team suffered another defeat at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday in the Union Printers League, their opponents being the Sun types.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Sutton, pitching for the winners, allowed but one hit up to the eighth inning, and good batting by his teammates netted them twenty-three runs, while only ten Herald men came across Hughes, of the Sun, faced the Herald twirler seven times, and on each occasion managed to hit safely. The score:						

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Potts, If	5	1	1	1	0	0
Reilly, 3b	5	4	2	1	2	0
Hughes, as	7	4	7	1	3	4
Seaton, 1b	6	3	3	12	1	0
Quinn, 1b	5	2	1	7	0	2
Meyers, cf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Ackerman, 2b	6	2	2	1	3	1
Koplin, rf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Sutton, p	2	5	0	2	2	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Herald	5	0	0	1	0	1
Koch, If	5	0	0	1	0	1
Kummer, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Ash, 3b	5	2	2	4	0	0
Lopez, p	5	2	1	2	0	0
Sweeney, 2b	5	1	2	2	1	1
Wiegand, as	4	1	1	2	1	3
Orf, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0
London, cf	2	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>

Home runs—Reilly, Meyers, Seaton. Three-base hits—Hughes, Sweeney. Two-base hits—Hughes (2), Sacrifice hits—Potts, Sacrifice flies—Potts, Koplin, Stolen bases—Ash (3), Wiegand (2), Orf, London, Koch, Hughes (3), Seaton (2), Sutton (2), Potts, Reilly, Quinn, Meyers, Ackerman, Koplin. Left on bases—Sun 9, Herald 6. First base on errors—Sun 3, Herald 7. Struck out—By Sutton 10, by Lopez 8, by Ash 10. Hit by pitcher—By Lopez 1. Wild pitches—Lopez 2. Passed balls—Wiegand 2. Hits—Off Lopez 17 in 8 2/3 innings. Umpire—Marshall.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
World	8	2	.800
American	7	2	.777
Federal	4	4	.500
Observer	2	5	.285
Sun	2	8	.200

## GOSSIP OF THE DIAMOND

When young Dowd put a thrown ball on Cobb and stopped his steal in Tuesday's game he surprised the famous Ty with this crack: "You're out! Get off the field, you big swelled head!" Cobb stood aghast for a moment and then walked away. "That youngster will do," remarked Tyrus, as he reached the bench. "He's fresher than paint!"

When Pitcher George Davis, of Williams College, reports to the Hillmen today he will be taken in hand by Sweeney, and if he is fit he will be put in against the St. Louis Browns in one of the double-header games tomorrow. Davis certainly couldn't be less effective than Russell Ford in Wednesday's affair.

For the first time in several years the Giants are pursued by some hinx. On McGraw's hospital list are Wilson, Fletcher, Groh, Shafer and Devore, with Doyle recovering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning. Where is Charles Victory Faust, the champion jinx killer?

Fickle Philadelphia fans hooted the Athletics when the Cleveland beat them twice in one afternoon and again expressed displeasure when the White Sox routed Mack's men on Wednesday. Excuses cut no figure apparently in Quakerdom. The fans have overlooked the crippling of Dan Murphy, Jack Coombs, Jack Barry and other Athletic stars in their unbridled eagerness for victories. Hoots and hisses for the world's champions seem to be somewhat out of order!

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UNION MADE. SHOES OF ALL KINDS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

## ADD 16 POINTS TO AMERICA'S SCORE

U. S. Athletes Win Three Places in Pole Vault. Other Victories.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 11.—Triumph after triumph followed the efforts of the American athletes at the Olympic games today and the sting of defeat felt for the first time yesterday was forgotten in the brilliant successes that added 16 points to the score of the United States and placed the Stars and Stripes 5 points in the lead of all the other nations combined in the track and field events.

In the pole vault America scored another sweep, taking all three places. There was great satisfaction expressed over the fact that first place, with the honor of an Olympic medal, went to that sterling athlete, Harry S. Babcock, of Columbia University. Babcock cleared 12 feet 11 3/8 inches, and thus made amends for his defeat in the intercollegiate games this spring when, competing with a crippled knee, he was forced to take second to Gardner, of Yale, who was the first man to clear over 13 feet. Since Maxey Long brought the blue and white into international notice by making the world's record for the quarter mile, Babcock is the first Columbia man to distinguish himself. He is an all-round athlete of the first water and no more popular victory has marked the present Olympic games than that of the Columbia man.

With the exception of Gardner, all the best vaulters in the world were represented, including Marc S. Wright, of Dartmouth, who made the world's record of 13 feet 2 1/4 inches at the Boston tryouts. The best Wright could do today was to tie with Frank T. Nelson, formerly of Yale, for second place, thus placing all the points to the credit of America.

America's other points were scored in the 200 meter final and in putting the shot with both hands. In the sprint race Ralph C. Craig, of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., carried the American shield to victory for the second time, with Donald F. Lippincott, the University of Pennsylvania, freshman, in second place. In the shotput with both hands Ralph Rose, of the Olympic A. C. of San Francisco, turned the tables on Pat McDonald, his conqueror of yesterday, but both beat all the other competitors, so that five more points were added to the United States' total.

In the only other event decided, the 800 meter walk, America was unplaced, the honor going as expected to the wonderful walker, Goulding, of Canada. E. J. Webb, of England, was second and F. Altman, of Italy, third. Goulding made a new Olympic record for the distance of 46 minutes 23 1/2 seconds.

In qualifying for the 110 meter hurdle race America again showed the same sweeping superiority that has characterized all the events where there were a number of men to be weeded out. In the preliminary round there were eleven heats and the Yankees won eight of them. Then came the semi-finals where only the winners qualified for the final heat today.

One outlander was allowed to remain in the competition with the band of Americans. He was E. Powell, of England, who defeated John J. Eller, of the Irish-American A. C. in the first of the semi-final heats. The other five heats were won by Americans in the following order: Martin W. Hawkins, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.; John P. Nicholson, University of Missouri; James Wendell, New York A. C.; Fred W. Kelley, Seattle A. A.; and John R. Case, University of Illinois.

## CIRCLE GLOBE IN 30 DAYS.

Two Arizona Men Say They Have Broken All Records.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—What is said to be a new record for encircling the globe was completed here Tuesday by J. A. Allen and E. J. Scott, of Phoenix, Ariz., who made the trip in thirty-nine days.

The two men left Los Angeles June 1, and sailing from Seattle, June 2, made the journey by way of Vladivostok and Paris.

## ROYALE A. C. BOUTS TOMORROW

Heine Theile, the Woodhaven cyclone, who recently fought Willie Chandler ten furious rounds at catch weights, will meet Young Kelly, the sturdy featherweight of South Brooklyn, in the semi-windup of ten rounds to the Harry Stone and Jimmy Paul fight, at the Royale A. C. tomorrow night. The club will also stake a ten round bout between Young Allen and Young Jersey, two of the classiest bantamweights before the public, at a curtain raiser. The main event between Harry Stone and Jimmy Paul should furnish the real fireworks, as Paul will have time to use all his cunning and guile to escape the onslaught of the Stone.

## NO YANKEE-DETROIT GAME.

The rain which came as a relief to the sweltering city yesterday also placed the ban on baseball locally. The game between the Yankees and Detroit at the Hilltop was postponed after the downpour had rendered the grounds unfit for play.

## ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS HAD A GOOD EXAMPLE IN KOREA

When the Japanese Began Securing a Foothold in the Unhappy Peninsula They Were Instrumental in Having the Queen Murdered.

KOBE, Japan, June 12.—Within the next two or three weeks a trial will take place in Seoul of a most important nature, says the Japan Chronicle. At least we assume that it will be important, though the representatives of the government-general in the press take a somewhat contradictory tone about it.

At one moment we are informed that the alleged conspiracy in Korea has ramifications not only through the peninsula, but even abroad, and that the revelations to be made at the forthcoming trial will stagger humanity, while at another time we learn that it is a mere ripple scarcely disturbing the profound tranquillity of a tideless sea and testifying rather to the satisfaction of a people grateful for the Japanese rule than an indication of hidden discontent.

But we are inclined to think that when the trial comes on the official attitude will be to make our flesh creep, and to represent that the pages of history will be sought in vain for a parallel to the shocking event which has put the law in Korea in motion. Assuming, however, the accuracy of the worst yet said by the official press against the accused persons whose mouths are closed, it is probable the world will be staggered by nothing more than a revelation of the unwise methods of men irritated by the loss of their country's independence, and driven into violence by all criticism being suppressed.

The world has too often been a witness of similar incidents to be much impressed one way or the other. But humanity would be staggered, and with some reason, if examination of the accused persons should disclose that one of the foreign consulates in Korea was not only privy to the plot, but had actually instigated it. Every one will admit this, but at the same time it would perhaps be suggested that speculation should confine itself to probabilities.

## A Crime of Earlier Days.

Yet it is only seventeen years since a legation in Korea was not only implicated in a conspiracy against the ruling house, but the Minister appointed by his government was actually the instigator of murder. At a moment when we are expected to be horrified with impending disclosures, it may be worth while to go back to some not very ancient history. Let any one, unacquainted with the course of events in Korea during the last twenty years, should deem the fact incredible, he may say that the facts are taken from the findings of the Japanese court which tried Viscount Miura, Japanese Minister at Seoul, and his associates for the murder of the Queen of Korea.

Viscount Miura Goro assumed his official duties as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Seoul on September 1, 1895. According to his observation on his arrival, things in Korea were tending in a wrong direction. Conspirators, by the way, often hold such views. The court was attempting wanton interference with the conduct of State affairs, which, in other words, meant that the court was "turning its back on Japan" by considering a project for disbanding the Korean troops which were drilled by Japanese officers.

Moreover, a report came to the knowledge of Viscount Miura that the court had in view the killing of the Cabinet Ministers "suspected of devotion to the cause of progress and independence" (sic), which meant the pro-Japanese members of the Cabinet.

In these circumstances he was greatly perturbed, "inasmuch as he thought the attitude assumed by the court not only showed remarkable ingratitude toward Japan, which had spent labor and money for the sake of Korea, but was also calculated to thwart the work of internal reform and jeopardize the independence of the kingdom." It will be observed that a good deal of importance was placed by the Japanese on the "independence" of Korea in those days, just as Japan later on went to war for the maintenance of the peace of the Orient. Miura, it seems, felt it of urgent importance to apply an effective remedy to this state of things, so as to maintain on one hand the independence of the Korean kingdom and on the other the prestige of Japan.

## Such Worthy Objects.

These, it will be seen, are very worthy objects, though the former is not as popular at Seoul nowadays as the latter. The Tai Won Kun, the father of the Emperor and one of the most bloodthirsty ruffians in Korea, was, it seems, indignant at the supposed turn that events were taking. Viscount Miura entered into relations with the Tai Won Kun and held a conference, at the legation with Sugimura Fukushima, the First Secretary, and Okamoto Ryunosuke, Adviser to the Korean Departments of War and of the Household.

The decision arrived at on this occasion was that assistance should be rendered to an entry into the palace mediated by the Tai Won Kun, the lunamental officer by Japanese being attended, while the Japanese troops stationed in Seoul were "caused" to offer their support to the enterprise. "It was further resolved that this opportunity should be availed of for taking the life of the Queen, who exercised overwhelming influence in the court." Here, therefore, we have an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, aided by the First Secretary of the Legation and the Japanese Adviser to the Korean Government, deliberately plotting to murder a Queen in order to maintain the independence of Korea. Attempted assassination by foolish fanatics most surely fade into insignificance in comparison.

The conspirators were successful. Okamoto, the First Secretary, paid a visit to the Tai Won Kun, giving out that he was about to say farewell as he had been ordered to leave Seoul in order to make the final arrangements. Miura, the Envoy, and Sugimura, the Adviser, produced their preparations, the terms of which were as follows: The conspirators were to facilitate the entrance of the Tai Won Kun into the palace. Choice Bodyguard Selected. A number of choice individuals were chosen as a bodyguard for the Tai Won Kun, to whom Miura delivered an oration, telling them that "on the success of the enterprise depended the eradication of the evils that had done so much mischief in the kingdom for the past twenty years, and instigated them to dispatch the Queen when they entered the palace." Okamoto instructed his particular band of cut-throats, in assembling them before the front gate of the Tai Won Kun's residence, that the "fox" should be dealt with according to an exigency might require, "the obvious purport of this declaration," says the judgment, "being to instigate his followers to murder her Majesty the Queen."

The conspirators easily obtained entrance into the palace at Seoul, as the gates were "guarded" by Japanese soldiers. Some of the Korean bodyguard tried to resist, but were shot down. The Japanese made for the room occupied by the King, and presented him with a document by which he was to divorce and repudiate the Queen. He refused. Then the assassins made for the Queen's apartments, cutting down the Minister of the Household, who tried to stop them. Finding the Queen, they dragged her out and killed her, and obtained identification from terrified palace women, whom they also slew. They threw a bed-wrap round the still warm body, carried it to a grove of trees not far away, poured kerosene over it, heaped fagots of wood round, and set all on fire. The Queen was murdered and her body burned.

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## A Wonderful Oriental Judgment.

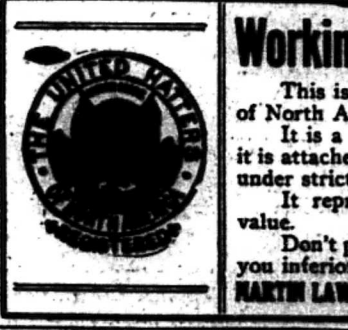
Viscount Miura denied all knowledge of the affair. As the result in large measure, however, of the action taken by the British Minister, Sir Walter Hillier—the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was not then born—Miura was recalled and with a number of others put on trial at Hiroshima. The court found that the conspiracy had been arranged and the crime instigated by Miura the Envoy, Sugimura, the First Secretary, and Okamoto, the Adviser, and set forth the facts as above up to the time the palace was actually entered. There the record stops short, and the court proceeds in its judgment to say, "Notwithstanding these facts, there is no sufficient evidence to prove that any of the accused actually committed the crime originally meditated by them."

They concocted the plot, suborned the soldiers, hired the assassins, provided all the materials, and as a matter of fact the crime was accomplished. These things were proved, but though the deed was done, it was not absolutely proved that the accused did it! So they and all their accomplices were acquitted, and, we suppose, left the court without a stain upon their characters. Honors and titles were restored to Viscount Miura, and Sugimura is still in the service of the Japanese Foreign Office.

In view of these facts, which are derived not from "anti-Japanese" sources, but from the records and findings of a Japanese court, our friends of the semi-official press would do well to restrain their ejaculations of horror regarding crimes that are calculated to shock humanity. It sounds hypocritical. If Japanese law sees nothing wrong in a conspiracy to assassinate a Queen, which was accomplished, how can a crime of similar nature that was not accomplished be subject to punishment? Viscount Miura desired the independence of Korea; he was not satisfied with the trend of things; he believed that if certain persons were "removed" all would go well. We think he was deceiving himself in believing that assassination could conduce to the welfare of Korea or the prestige of Japan, but having acquitted a Japanese Envoy, can Korean schoolboys be punished for meditating offenses of the same nature based on similar short cuts to the millennium? It is with some interest that we shall await and see.

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# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

## MEETINGS TODAY

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX

**Business Meetings.**  
Branch 1—46 East 29th street, 8:30 p.m. Report of delegates to State convention. Voting on referendum B (being changes in platform and constitution adopted by the national convention), including the much debated Section 6, Article 2. Funds for the branch campaign are urgently needed.  
Branch 8—705 67th Courtlandt avenue. Delegates to the State convention will report.  
German Groups—Downtown, 244 East 10th street, Mt. Morris, 2334 First avenue.  
**Open Air Meetings.**  
Branch 1—10th street and second avenue, August Claessens and Marie McDonald.  
Branch 6—Carl Schurz Park, foot of East 84th street, John Luthringer.  
Branch 7—110th street and Fifth avenue, M. Rosenberg and Max Shervov. Shervov will speak on "Equality of Opportunities."  
Branch 9—Tremont and Bathgate avenues, Robert Landowine and William Karlin.  
Russian Branch—Avenue A and 7th street, John Elbert, S. Woskoff, J. Gumberg and A. Plontkowsky.  
Y. P. S. F. Meetings.  
Circle 1—234 East Broadway, 8:30 p.m. A discussion will take place regarding an outing to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the circle's existence. A literary program will be rendered by the members themselves and library books will be ready for

distribution to the members only. All are cordially invited to attend. Visitors are welcome.  
Circle 3—120 Rivington street. The circle's director, Jacob Hillquist, will talk on "The Communist Manifesto."  
**Special Meeting of Committees.**  
A special meeting of the committees for the concert and ball of the Young People's Educational Association, to be held on September 14, will take place this evening at the clubhouse, 705-707 Courtlandt avenue. All committees should be present.

### BROOKLYN

**Business Meetings.**  
17th A. D. Branch 2—251 Driggs avenue.  
16th A. D. Branch 1—754 40th street.  
22d A. D. Branch 1—675 Glenmore avenue.  
Russian Branch—143 McKibbin street.  
**22d A. D. Notice.**  
A joint meeting of all branches will be held tonight in headquarters, 475 Glenmore avenue, to discuss the national referendum of the party platform, constitution and resolutions. All members should attend.  
W. HARBERS, Organizer.  
**Open Air Meetings.**  
5th A. D.—Summer avenue and Floyd street, H. Slavik and J. A. Whitehorn.  
10th A. D.—Flatbush and Seventh avenues, A. Cabot and P. L. Quinlan.  
14th A. D. Branch 1—Havemeyer and South 3d streets, Bert Kirkman and Hubert Harrison.  
14th A. D. Branch 2—Wythe avenue and North 6th street, J. A. Well and M. Marlowki.  
20th A. D. Branch 2—Bushwick avenue and Hancock street, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.  
21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Varet street, D. Oshinsky and others.  
22d A. D. Branch 4—Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues, James Savage and H. D. Smith.  
**NOONDAY.**  
Bond and Fulton streets, Gerald

M. P. Fitzgibbon and James Savage. Navy Yard, Flushing avenue entrance, P. L. Quinlan.  
Bartlett street, between Harrison and Flushing avenues, Hubert Harrison.  
Dikeman and Ferris streets, M. Rosenberg.

### NEW JERSEY

**Hudson County.**  
The Hudson County Debating Society of the Socialist party will hold its regular meeting tonight. All members are urged to be present. Comrade Hoffman will speak on Clause 6 of the national platform, which will, no doubt, cause a great deal of interest. Bring party members and friends to encourage speakers.  
**West New York.**  
A joint meeting of the West New York branches will be held this evening at Krug's Hall, 532 11th street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming fall elections.  
**Essex County Street Meetings.**  
Hamburg place and Lafayette street, F. A. Cairns.  
Tory corner, West Orange, J. Chant Lipes.  
**Essex County Notice.**  
The next issue of the Leader goes to press today. "The Growing Grocery Bill" in full will be printed in this issue. Branches desiring more than their usual allotment should get busy and order more at \$175 a thousand. The Leader will be ready for distribution this Saturday afternoon and evening at county headquarters, 124 Market street.  
**CONNECTICUT**  
**New Haven Street Meeting.**  
Quinnipiac and Grand streets, Speaker, Palaky.  
**Joseph M. Coldwell's Tour.**  
Joseph M. Coldwell, of Milford, Mass., is now making a speaking tour of Connecticut under direction of State Secretary S. E. Beardsley, and will be in the following places on the days mentioned:  
New Britain, today. Bristol to-

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Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.  
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

### PHILADELPHIA

**Open Air Meeting.**  
Fifth and Lehigh avenues, William Nagel and Robert Angney.  
**NORRISTOWN, PA.**  
H. Parker, of Philadelphia, will speak at Main and Swede streets tomorrow evening. On Sunday, at 2:30 p.m., a lecture will be held in a hall

## LORIMER FLAUNTS FLAG OF "ANARCHY"

### Claims the Senate Follows "Red Banner" if He Is Fired.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—With packed galleries and an attentive audience on the floor, Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, this afternoon made his appeal to the Senate to re-evaluate him to that body. He closed the debate, and for the second time made a personal defense of his right to sit in the Senate.  
Lorimer was cool and collected, and stood behind a desk littered by books, papers and notes. Maps and diagrams formed exhibits, which he had ready to use.  
"I will show that not one vote was corruptly cast for me," declared Lorimer.  
"The Senate was humbugged by my enemies into a second investigation," he continued. "This is no joke. It is a serious matter. If the Senate decides to adopt the recommendation of the minority of the investigating committee it will be a travesty on all civil jurisprudence and a mockery on legal procedure. It will mean that the Senate has decided to follow the red flag of anarchy and adopt the principle of that arch-advocate of recall for judges and judicial decisions."  
A bitter exhortation of Edward Hines, the alleged "Senator maker" in the case, as "an egotistical bribe-monger" was the dramatic contribution to the Senate debate furnished this afternoon by Senator Reed, of Missouri. He scored Senators for "skimming over" Hines' connection with the case.  
"Mr. Hines considers himself a guardian of the whole United States," Reed asserted. "He claims to control legislation in both branches of Congress. He went from Washington as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the President of the United States and Nelson W. Aldrich I imagine the election of Mr. Lorimer would naturally follow a conference between Hines and Aldrich."  
"Engaged in Peculiar Practices."  
Reed declared that Lorimer must have known that Lee O'Neill Brown, the Democratic leader in the Illinois Legislature, was "engaged in very peculiar practices."  
Brown was the confidential agent of Mr. Lorimer," the Senator continued, "and his acts cannot be reprobated. There was conspiracy and coordination before the act. There was co-operation and good fellowship after the act. Mr. Lorimer testified under oath that Brown had managed his campaign. He contributed \$10,000 to Brown's defense when Brown was seized and threatened with punishment. He stood by his friend to the last, and saved him. He stood with the man who is an admitted bribe giver and distributor of corruption funds."  
Reed waxed sarcastic in his references to those favoring Lorimer depicting themselves as heroes, and martyrs, and taking credit for great courage.  
Reed followed an attack on Lorimer by Senator Lea, of Tennessee, and a defense by Senator Thornton of Louisiana. Senator Lorimer followed immediately after Reed. He declared that if the Senate did not adopt the resolution plan, it would be a travesty on justice.  
"If that is to be the rule of law for the future, then God help this country," he exclaimed. "If we had a law officer in Cook County who would prosecute violations of the law and the knaves and criminals who control the Chicago newspapers would be in the penitentiary. I will prove before I conclude that they should be thus punished."  
"Looting" of School Funds.  
Lorimer traced an alleged conspiracy by which he said the owners of certain Chicago newspapers in 1895 sought to "loot" the school fund.  
The net "robbery" by the Chicago Tribune, the Senator declared, was seventy odd thousand dollars a year. The lease runs for ninety years and the "robbery" alleged "would aggregate \$4,500,000 at the end of that time."  
Lorimer cited other figures which he said involved the Chicago Record-Herald, and declared "Mr. Lawson would be in the penitentiary if the District Attorney would only prosecute him, and if he wasn't owned by the Press Trust of Chicago."  
Governor Deneen, the Senator alleged, was also concerned in the taxing scandal. Lorimer said the executive retained all of \$463,000 in fees belonging to the school fund during his eight years' services as prosecuting attorney of Cook County. This share should have been less than \$40,000, the speaker declared.  
"The Press Trust," the Senator declared, "poisoned the fountain of truth and disseminated misleading information throughout the entire country."  
"Efforts have been made," Lorimer continued, "not only to turn the people against me, but to ruin all those Senators who believed I was entitled to retain my seat."  
Ownership of the Chicago Inter-Ocean was emphatically denied by Lorimer. These statements, he said, were circulated by the McCormick family.  
Lorimer read the President's letter to Roosevelt, saying he had read some of the record and talked with Root, Lodge, Nelson and Crawford and believed the Senate could be lined up for decent government.  
"I agree with the President in standing for decent government," said Lorimer, "but before I condemn a man I would read all the record and not a portion of it."  
The Senator attacked William H. Hearst for his opposition, declaring that the Hearst newspapers aligned against Lorimer not because of violence but because Hearst expected to obtain votes.  
It was noticed by Senators that Lorimer, at this juncture was nearly exhausted by the heat and nervous excitement of his speech. Senator Smart thereupon suggested an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow in order that the speaker might rest. It was carried.

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**Men's and Ladies' Furnishings**  
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**SIG. KLEIN**  
—AND ASSISTANTS—  
**50 THIRD AVENUE**  
Near 10th Street, New York  
Litholin Collars 23c. Cleanly Shaved Free.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**The Kolner Young Friends** will meet tonight at 79-81 Forsyth street.  
The fifth annual picnic of the Workmen's Circle will be held tomorrow and Sunday at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. During the afternoons there will be airship ascensions and during the evenings a big display of fireworks.  
**SAT ON PARK GRASS, ARRESTED.**  
For trespassing on the park grass in Central Park with her sick baby in her arms, Mrs. Rebecca Koppelhoff, who did not understand the policeman's warning, was adjudged guilty in the Yorkville Court yesterday and was fined \$1. Later, when Magistrate Herbert learned that the woman had no money, he remitted the fine and allowed her to go.  
**HOTEL WORKERS TO MEET.**  
There will be an official business meeting of the International Hotel Workers' Union this evening in the Amsterdam Opera House, West 44th street, near Ninth avenue.

## PARK CONCERT TONIGHT

Wagner night will be fittingly celebrated this evening in Central Park, when Arnold Volpe and his orchestra will play the following program, beginning at 8 o'clock.  
"Star Spangled Banner."  
"Kaiser March"..... Wagner  
Overture, "Rienzi"..... Wagner  
Fantasie, "Lohengrin"..... Wagner  
Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla, "Das Rheingold"..... Wagner  
Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walkure"..... Wagner  
Overture, "The Bartered Bride"..... Smetana  
Fantasie, "Faust"..... Gounod  
Violin Solo, "Romance"..... Bruch  
Gregor Skolnik.  
"Salut d'Amour"..... Elgar  
Waltz, "Don Quixote"..... Tschalkowsky  
"America."  
**SEEKING FOR FRIENDS.**  
C. R. Glover, of 806 West 10th street, New York, would like to hear from Oscar Norring, a Finn, who came to this city from Cuba a few weeks ago, and is supposed to be stopping with Leonard White, Brooklyn.

## Classified Advertisements

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# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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## Letter to the Editor.

### ABOUT ENEMIES AND FRIENDS.

Editor of The Call.

The letter sent by Marshal Sullivan, of the city of Lawrence, Mass., to the Chicago chief of police, and published in The Call a few days ago, shows plainly the bias afflicting the officials of Massachusetts in regard to the case of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo M. Giovannitti, and shows the type of prejudiced authorities we will have to deal with in the defense of our imprisoned comrades.

The worthy marshal describes the Defense Committee as a scheming lot. We do not wonder at the definition, a man only acquainted with police departments and with political organizations of the Tammany Hall kind cannot see anything else but scheming, and black scheming at that, in any movement. How can a man used to the dark plots of Breens and with the bestial arrogance of Sullivans understand that there are people in this world of ours willing to work for high ideals, people who are moved to fight and to give up comfort or life, if it need be, in order to uplift the lowly and to uphold righteousness?

The worthy marshal worth his weight in gold to the mill owners of Lawrence pretends that no money is required in the defense of our friends and tells his colleague in Chicago that the Defense Committee is merely bluffing when it announces that \$30,000 will be required to keep Ettor and Giovannitti from the electric chair. That sum is none too much to satisfy the greed and dishonesty of American justice and of most people connected with it. It cost the working class of America ten times that sum to save Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from the clutches of injustice and to cost the times that amount to defend the McNamara up to the time of their cowardly confession.

It is well for Marshal Sullivan and others to know that Massachusetts is only in America and that in America it is next to impossible to find prominent lawyers who will not take advantage of "labor cases" to reap a rich harvest. The "profession" here, as a rule, is not moved by altruistic motives and lofty ideals as in Europe, where the most eminent men of law would be proud to prosecute the cause of labor and defend gratis its valiant soldiers.

Men of the same prominence as Choate, Parker and Hilton would be too happy to defend our friends without recompense. University professors, members of Parliament and other eminent jurists would consider it their duty to prevent an infamy like the one conducted in Lawrence. Enrico Ferri, to cite one famous man, has many times traveled from one end of Italy to the other to give his services free to the most obscure victims of capitalist persecution.

Russian lawyers, being too honest and too earnest, at times have shared the fate of their clients accused of political crimes. But Massachusetts is not in Italy nor in Russia, nor is it in Spain, France, Germany or Austria. It is merely in the United States of America and, on that account, the sum asked for by the Defense Committee is not exaggerated but hardly sufficient.

Our most unfriendly marshal made his cup of mendacity overflow when he stated that the Italians of Lawrence and vicinity are not heading the call of the Defense Committee, although he did not know what the Italians were doing elsewhere. On the hearty response of the Italians in Lawrence and vicinity The Call has lately given full account in its special correspondence, and it is not necessary to repeat here any details. It is enough to say that the only Italians who have not contributed to the defense of Ettor and Giovannitti are the same people who were against the strikers early this year and the only Italian Marshal Sullivan can name, viz. the consular agent, a priest and some prominent business men, but the Italian who fought with heart and soul during the strike and who still lives their former leaders are doing their utmost to free them.

As to the Italians out of reach of Sullivan's eyes, we are in position to say that they have indorsed most nobly our campaign and up to the present time have contributed upwards of \$2,000 and are willing to give more. Nay, they are willing to give blood, real red blood, to liberate their beloved comrades.

The Italian Defense Committee of New York has received an outpouring of contributions and denunciations have come from all corners of the United States of America, subscription lists made up of little sums snatched out of scanty wages of miners, railroad workers and mechanics, and donations from labor unions and societies have arrived from all places between San Francisco and Providence, and between Chicago and Tampa.

We can tell Marshal Sullivan still more about what the Italians are doing in quarters where his eyes cannot penetrate and in which his brains can perceive nothing.

In Italy the working class is stirred up to a high pitch of indignation; protest meetings are held in every important city, and resolutions of protest are sent to President Taft, to Governor Foss and other officials. Furthermore, Socialist members of the Italian Parliament have interrogated the Minister of Foreign Affairs in behalf of Giovannitti (Giovannitti being an Italian citizen), and have

compelled him to put in motion the Embassy at Washington, and we are sure that Sullivan and his confederates, if they don't behave themselves, will hear from the Capital in a more forcible manner than they did at the time of the farcical inquiry following their vicious brutalities upon defenseless and harmless women and children.

On the strength of such facts, now, who is bluffing?

Having so dealt with our enemies, let us now say a few words about our friends.

It was a most agreeable surprise to see a clergyman, the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, come out in The Call a few days ago with a timely article intended to stir Socialists and workmen in general to action in behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti. It was a surprise because clergymen generally align with marshals, judges, etc., and not with us.

The charge made by our friend that the Socialist party and the labor unions are not doing their full duty is, in our estimation, well founded.

In fact, although the Lawrence affair has a greater importance for the labor movement (as it has been explained and admitted by everybody) than any other labor case in recent times, still, Socialist organizations and labor unions are not putting up so strong a fight as they did for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, or for the McNamara. It is true that all Socialists and labor men hold the opinion that capitalists and government have entered into a conspiracy against our brothers in Massachusetts. It is true that Socialist and labor paper have given some notoriety to the conspiracy. It is true that some protest meetings have been held, defense committees formed, and other things done, but it is also true that the agitator has not had much more than a platonic spirit. It has been hardly any more than an apology for a hard fight and it has been by no means of the kind that can break and wreck the dastardly capitalist conspiracy.

It is well to remember that during the Lawrence strike there was a Relief Committee in New York composed of men and women of the Italian Socialist Federation, of the I. W. W. and of the S. P., with headquarters at 11 Proletario and with the I. W. W. rooms in East 12th street as a meeting place.

When the strike was over the same committee changed its object from a Relief Committee into a Defense Committee, to help the prisoners of the Lawrence labor war. But it was soon manifest that with the S. P. disgruntled for not having a leading part (merely by force of conditions and not by anybody's purpose), the Defense Conference would have a limited scope and could not effectively reach all labor organizations in the land.

It was then thought wise to disband the conference, so as to give the Socialist party the opportunity to organize a broader and stronger movement, by getting the co-operation of all its numerous locals throughout the country and of the large labor bodies. Thereupon Local New York of the S. P. announced the formation of a Lawrence Defense Conference and invited organizations to send delegates.

When the conference met, it showed a large majority of S. P. men and recognized Julius Gerber, organizer of Local New York, as treasurer, and elected Margaret Sanger, a S. P. member, as secretary of the conference.

Now, after two months, the work of the new conference has not come up to the expectations of the old one, in fact, allow us to say, it has hardly done any more than the old conference, whose members had discarded all ideas of vanity and all claim to credit, could have accomplished.

The Italians were numerous and active in the previous Defense Conference, but like other members, they were not so active in the new one. They formed a committee of their own for the purpose of agitating among the Italians only. And this they have done most assiduously through I. Proletario, the official organ of the I. S. P., of which Giovannitti is still the editor, by oral propaganda and with the co-operation of the Italian capitalists' allies (which have been very fair and commendable), reaching the workers in every nook and corner of the United States of America and France, obtaining besides, innumerable and touching assurances of solidarity, over \$2,000 in cash, and effecting still more for the defense of their dear friends, Ettor and Giovannitti.

This is no time, nor have we any disposition to recriminate.

We wish only to point out that if a Comrade of other nationalities had done as much as the Italians, there should be at present at least \$100,000 in the treasury of the Defense Committee in Lawrence. Such a sum, you may be sure, is not there, and it is not likely that it will get there. After all, it is not money that counts, money is only mentioned here as a measure for active work of agitation and for response to an appeal made to the working class.

"Where are the Socialist leaders? Where are the labor unions?" inquired Sawyer.

Socialists and labor unionists, it is time to wake up and to get to serious work before it is too late! Organize defense conferences all over the country and explain to the workers the black legal conspiracy of Lawrence.

In and around New York all organizations should join the Socialist Party Conference, which meets in the Labor Temple, by sending delegates, and should send funds, and all speak-

ers with an ideal in life should volunteer their services.

In a short while, if the case of Ettor and Giovannitti is really taken at heart, we will be able to show to our masters in a most eloquent manner that they cannot and must not murder members of the working class for being loyal to their class!

**THE ITALIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE.**  
JOHN DI GREGORIO,  
Secretary.

New York, N. Y.

### ARTICLE 2, SECTION 6.

Editor of The Call:

After perusing all the arguments advanced pro and con on Article 2, it must be admitted that the Comrades who are in favor of said article were discussing their point with a great degree of intelligence, always trying to refute all the arguments of their opponents and, at the same time, advancing their proof in favor, while the other side never did the least to upset the arguments of those who favor it, never touched upon them, but while dodging the arguments were dealing out their pipe dreams, which finally culminated in Comrade Stobel's imaginative Salto Mortale.

It is my firm belief that Article 2, Section 6, is quite a necessary and timely piece of lawmaking. After Haywood's speech in Lenox Casino last November I came into contact with a good many Comrades of Branch 5 and Branch 7 who were sincerely believing that anarchism is synonymous with Socialism, with the only distinction that the first is more "revolutionary." The syndicalist leanings of a few Comrades have apparently attracted anarchists, lured by prospect of "making revolution," in such numbers that not only a demarcation line had to be drawn between the two in the shape of Article 2, but educational lectures should be delivered in order to renew the old feud between Marx and Proudhon. The latter's "Philosophy of Poverty" should be opposed by Marx's "Poverty of Philosophy," as in the days of yore.

Article 2, Section 6, should only be a beginning of a series of lectures on the disputed questions. The great army of middle-heads must be either digested or vomited out by the party. Therefore the undersigned is in favor of Article 2, Section 6, in its first division.

DR. N. BENDLIN,  
New York, N. Y.

### SECTION 6, ARTICLE II.

Editor of The Call:

The principal objection to the proposed Section 6 of Article II of the new constitution is that it is an assault on the right of free speech. It is the same sort of intolerance manifested by the authorities at Spokane and Seattle and San Diego and dozens of other places toward the Socialist speakers against which we have protested so vigorously. The only difference is the point of view. A proposal to penalize the free expression of opinion should be very carefully scrutinized before made a law by the party.

When we take up such cudgels we stultify ourselves and do little to enlarge the extent of our protest to the American people against interference with the right to give out our message under the United States Constitution. Moreover the section would be ineffectual. The word "crime" is merely an abstraction. What is crime in the view of one person is often virtue in the eyes of another. Sabotage is not yet defined in America with sufficient clearness for the rank and file of the party to have an intelligent opinion of it. Individual acts of violence are so ideal as to be fought with reprisals against the working class, that any declaration against them by the national Socialist party in America is an indorsement of the nebular hypothesis or subscription to the theory of gravitation.

Furthermore, violence in strikes when it does occur is always the result of stress. "The worm will turn when forced to the wall." When the requisite stress is present in industrial warfare violence will follow because it is a law of nature, and it can no more be prevented by a constitutional inhibition than can typhoid fever be cured by an inoculation.

Now I ask those who think as I do not be deterred from voting against this proposed section by the fallacy often expressed that by doing so they will be indorsing "crime, sabotage and violence," because they will not; they will be declaring merely that they regard the section as uncalled for, impracticable, unenforceable and therefore useless.

FRED E. MARTIN,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

### BUILD ON TRUTH:

By Paul Eldridge.

Build on Truth, nor thyself concern, If failure or success will earn. Speak the Word, what matter who? Each hero must be a martyr, too. The world need little care to know Who sowed the seed, and made her grow. Does speak the roses the gardener's name. What price does God from mankind claim? Each herald shall in the desert live, His life, his soul, his love shall give, And as reward to the hill shall give, Look upon the land, and die!

So be it. The puny hour's too small Reward to seek—to act is all. Thou canst accomplish here below, One truth to speak, one word to sow, What matters that? The laurel's in the soul. Hast done thy part? Thou hast sowed the seed! No more shall ask, no more shall pray— To have reaped the evening at the end of day!

Clare!—I'm afraid I can't let you have that! Why not? Do I look like a man who would kill himself? And you would have me go on as you are?—

## To Slip Up on a Mere Social



## Donkey A La Mode

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The Republican party gave a vaudeville show imitation of a political party convention at Chicago. The Democrats went the G. O. P. one better by contributing a chapter to the history of the discovery of perpetual motion.

But the Democrats finally succeeded in nominating a candidate for President in order to make it appear that the party is not so dead as it is. One of the things he had to do was to postpone the nomination until after a resolution certifying that inasmuch as he had the support of Tammany Hall, therefore he did not want Tammany support. (This is the Tammany Hall of which Bryan once said: "Great is the Hall, and Croker is its proprietor.")

Another thing Bryan had to do was to postpone the platform until after the candidates were nominated, by proved that the donkey principles, and that he was satisfied for office as the rightable Mr. Murphy.

Aside from all other things now being treated to the spectacle of placing two bodies in the same one time. Behold the standing exactly where the stands! Exactly, some one might say, pork barrel to the shrewd can find a particle of difference between the platforms of the parties other than their labels.

Everybody with an ounce of brains knows that the grand old party never. Mr. Roosevelt pretends to bawl forth the nation, instead of having it some low voted veteran. It is the Democratic party in the shadows and memories, with as the first grave digger.

Unhappily the American people not have Socialism just yet, in the meantime our dear friends, the old parties, will be locked by scholars and statesmen volunteer to hold the office, heaved by the rising tide of freedom.

## A Change of Front

By ALEXANDER IRVINE.

During the national convention week at Indianapolis the editor of Everybody's Magazine gave a dinner to the National Executive Committee and a few Socialist writers who were not members of the committee.

The purport of the dinner was a conference. It developed at the conference that the Roman Catholic Church was willing, I think I may say anxious, to arrange a series of debates on Socialism. The editor was authorized to lay the plan before us and make arrangements. Dr. Kirby, of Washington, D. C., was officially appointed to look after Catholic interests. It was stated that the church would debate Socialism on the basis of its constitution and platform and not on what somebody thought Bebel said on woman or what Marx said on religion. The matter was taken up and discussed. A Socialist of ability will meet Dr. Kirby in Everybody's Magazine every month for about six months. This is a fine piece of propaganda and ought to be made great use of.

A still more important change of front is that of the Metropolitan Magazine. The management has undertaken to ventilate the subject. They have given the mag-

## 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**  
**WILLIAM H.**

### SCHEMES AND SCHEMERS

"Berger, Socialist, Has Great Scheme. Introduces Bill in House to Supply Money to States, Counties and Cities to Give Everybody a Job."

The above headline, with its apparently contemptuous tinge, appears in Hearst's New York American above the dispatch from Washington which recounts Berger's proposal for the relief of the unemployed of the nation.

We are not here concerned with the merits of Berger's scheme. A notice of it appeared also in our columns on the same day that Hearst noticed it. Frankly, we don't think it would work—principally for the reason that the capitalists wouldn't let it. Berger, it appears, thinks so himself.

But we know of other schemes proposed for the abolition of unemployment that wouldn't work, and didn't work either, and for the same identical reason. We want to tell of one such here.

It was proposed almost five years ago—to be exact, just when the panic of 1907 was about to burst after the preliminary Wall Street furore, and just when the factories were expected to close down.

The proposal came from a multimillionaire—not a poor devil of a Socialist like Berger—an owner of many newspapers of wide circulation both in New York and other cities.

This proposal he put in the form of an editorial, which covered almost one entire page of his papers, and which was worked into shape by his highest priced editor.

It consisted of an appeal to all manufacturers, merchants and employers of labor, not on any account to discharge a single man in their employ—to keep their entire force at work. That was the only way to avert the threatened panic and industrial depression that was almost upon them. Keep everybody at work and there would be no panic, and prosperity would still remain with us. Over and over again in the best rhetorical style of the great editorial writer the employers of labor were implored not to discharge even a single man. If even one was let out, other employers would follow suit, the flood-gates of industry would be swept away and an inundation of unemployment and distress and would submerge and ruin the entire nation. Over and over again the great editorial writer eloquently rung the changes on this point, reiterating it again and again through the entire page.

It was a wonderful scheme, and expressed in a wonderful way. All the other editors and subeditors—and there were quite a few of them—agreed that it was about the niftiest piece of work ever turned out by the great man—and that was no small praise either—that it was an A1 scheme and economically perfect, and that if everybody adopted it there wouldn't be any trouble.

But it didn't work either, for the very same reason that Berger's scheme is not expected to work. The capitalists wouldn't let it. And the first capitalist to make the break was—but that is getting ahead of the story.

But while the proof sheets of the great editorial scheme were yet damp and while it was being given to a waiting world, eight of those subeditors were fired from that very office. It was an order. What happened in the other places where employers were appealed to is too well known to recount here. Suffice it to say that inside of a month from that date the unemployed of the nation were estimated as between five and seven millions.

The name of that paper was the New York American, and its owner, who concocted the scheme and directed the giving of it to the public and who was the very first capitalist to disregard it, was—William Randolph Hearst.

So it will now be plain to all that he can well afford to sneer at the "scheme" of "Berger, Socialist."

How do we know this story is true? Well, for this reason: Five of the eight men discharged eventually became Socialists, and no fewer than three of them told us the story in recounting how they became so.

So much for "schemes." This one was a good scheme, all right, but it didn't work, because the fellow who proposed it wouldn't let it. It did work, however, in another way, neither foreseen nor intended by him—but that is another story. We will merely say in conclusion that it wasn't altogether a failure.

### THE HIGH COST OF "NUTTINESS"

In these days when the difficulty of obtaining the necessities of life is a pressing problem for millions, it is quite a relief to read how in one special instance a satisfactory solution of this vexed question was attained.

The instance alluded to is that of a poor woman named Flagler, an inmate for the last ten years or so of an insane asylum, where she had been starving on a meager income of \$25,000 per annum.

This unfortunate woman, who was the wife at one time of a Standard Oil magnate, was divorced by her husband, who, for the purpose of obtaining his divorce, had the constitution of the State of Florida—of which he was a resident—changed so as to permit incurable insanity to become a cause for absolute divorce. He married again, and the ex-Mrs. Flagler was cruelly cast into an insane asylum to starve on the miserable pittance above mentioned, to provide which a small portion of the Flagler estate was set aside.

This portion was some eight years ago valued at \$2,250,000, but through the diligence, prudence, sagacity, foresight and general ability of Mrs. Flagler—or her salaried manager, which is the same thing—the estate has grown in value to nearly \$3,500,000. The fixed income of \$25,000 yearly, however, was not increased, and at last, driven to desperation by the ever rising cost of living, Mrs. Flagler appealed to the court, succeeded in getting an increase of \$10,000 per annum, and is now in comparatively easy circumstances.

From which it will be seen that even the supposed disadvantages of insanity are not necessarily destructive of what Mr. Mallock, the British anti-Socialist and political economist, calls "the ability of the capitalist." Rising triumphantly over these adverse circumstances, the case of Mrs. Flagler is a worthy and inspiring example for all those who, though not confined in lunatic asylums, cannot apparently solve the problem of the high cost of living, for which this talented lady found such a simple and effective solution.

However, as insanity is notoriously on the increase, this incident holds out a most encouraging prospect that perhaps when the majority of us have been consigned to the "bughouse" the problem of the high cost of living will have found a final and satisfactory solution.

### COME ALL YE!

Now is the time for every good man to come to the aid of the party.

What party?  
Why, the Socialist party, of course. The Socialist party of Local New York in this instance.

It is this way: The Socialist party of Local New York has arranged a summernight's festival at the Manhattan Casino, Eighth avenue and 155th street, on the afternoon and evening of July 14.

Its object is to give the aforesaid good men a good time. They deserve it for their goodness.

And a further object is to get the aforesaid good men to give the Socialist party a thousand dollars or so for the campaign ahead. It needs the money. And it deserves it also.

All it asks is that the good man contribute their presence on the occasion. The money part of it will come automatically then.

Everything else will be provided by the party. Music, dancing, singing, bazaars, refreshments and speakers; among the latter,

Russell, our candidate for Governor; Strebel, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Carl Legien, the great German Socialist and trade unionist; and Lucien Saniel, the veteran Socialist of New York City.

When we said "good men" we meant the women also. Perhaps we should have said "good people" instead. For Socialists are the salt of the earth. Let 'em all come—men and women, old and young—the more the better.

So they will get a good time and the party will get its campaign fund starter of a thousand dollars. There is no more to be said. Look out for letters.