

The 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 AND COOLER.

5—No. 198

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1912.

Price Two Cents

SCHEENECTADY'S ICE SOLD AT AUCTION

In Spite of Injunction, Poor Will Pay 25 Cents a Hundred for Ice.

SCHEENECTADY, N. Y., July 15.—Several thousands of tons of ice harvested last winter with the intention of disposing of it to the poor of this city at 25 cents a hundred, which is about 15 cents less than the market price for the commodity, was, in accordance with an order of the Supreme Court at Albany under injunction proceedings brought against the administration by a local ice dealer, sold at public auction today for \$175. The ice was purchased by D. J. Sweeney, who, it is said, representing a private association formed by Mayor Lunn and other officials, will reimburse the city for the cost of harvesting the product and then sell it to the poor.

BRITISH BOSSES HOWL AT INSURANCE LAW

LONDON, July 15.—To the accompaniment of a chorus of rage and lamentation from employers, who think it wrong to force them to contribute toward insuring their employees, the Workmen's Insurance Law became effective today, with 10,000,000 wage earners on the roll under its provisions.

LABORERS STRIKE IN ORANGE, N. J.

200 Quit in Building Trades—More Expected to Join Soon—May Receive Recent Uprising.

SENATE DISCUSSES PANAMA CANAL BILL

Burton and Root Argue Against Discrimination Favoring U. S. Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Consideration of the bill for the government and control of the Panama Canal was begun in the Senate today. Senator Burton of Ohio, and Senator Root of New York, discussed the question with special reference to the preferential tolls which have been provided for American ships and which have developed international complications.

DARROW DEFENSE HITS PROSECUTION

Several Witnesses Swear Franklin Told Them McNamara's Lawyer Was Innocent.

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—The Darrow defense won an important victory today when Judge Hutton ruled to admit testimony of Col. Tom Johnson, a Los Angeles attorney, who acted as counsel for Bert H. Franklin, following his arrest on a bribery charge.

MISSIONS IN PERU MUST BE CATHOLIC

Roger Casement Declares Only That Kind Would Aid in Stamping Out Horrors of Rubber Trade.

LONDON, July 15.—A new batch of documents as to the Peruvian scandal in the Putumayo district will be made public tomorrow. These documents include an appeal for funds for the Putumayo Mission, explaining the necessities of the mission being Roman Catholic and pointing out that according to the Peruvian constitution works of this kind would only be permitted if trusted to the Roman Catholic Church.

8,000 WEAVERS QUIT NEW BEDFORD MILLS

Rebel Against "Grading Fines" System—General Strike is Imminent.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 15.—About 8,000 weavers in thirteen plants quit their looms in this city today in protest against the continuation of the obnoxious "grading fines" system. Seven mills, in which are employed about 8,000 weavers as are already on strike, are as yet unaffected. But these mills will probably be struck unless they concede the abolition of the "grading fines" system.

TWO DROWNED, MANY INJURED, IN DENVER

DENVER, Colo., July 15.—Two persons are known to be dead, fifteen are suffering from injuries, as many others are missing, 1,000 are homeless, and \$2,500,000 damage to the city and individuals in property as a result of yesterday's storm, which inundated the city in the afternoon and last night sent a flood down Cherry Creek which overran the creek's walls and spread out over many miles of thickly built up territory.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE GETS TWO VICTIMS

Father Stricken With Scarlet Fever Wouldn't Call Doctor—Daughter Died Under Similar Circumstances.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 15.—Clayton J. Whipple, 39 years old, division manager of the American Multigraph Sales Company in Manhattan, died of scarlet fever today at his home, 89 Fanshawe avenue, after an illness of six days during which he was attended by a Christian Science healer, Mrs. Chartera of Manhattan.

S. S. NEW YORK HIT WHEN 300 OF HER CREW QUIT LINER

Walkout of Freight Handlers Constantly Spreading.

REIGN OF TERROR

Cops Raid Boarding Houses and Beat Up Many Strikers.

Another liner minus her men was the most important occurrence in the strike activities of the transport workers yesterday. The entire crew, consisting of 300 firemen, oilers, coal passers, water tenders and salbers of the American liner New York, which arrived in this port from Southampton on Sunday, struck in a body yesterday morning. The ship is in harbor at Pier 62, North River.

ARCHBALD CASE NOW BEFORE THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald before the Senate today by the Committee of Managers from the House, headed by Representative Henry D. Clayton, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

CONGRESS WANTS NO PUBLICITY ON JUDGES

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A House bill dealing with the designation of judges was reported for passage by the Senate Judiciary Committee today with an amendment striking out the third section of the bill.

THEATER MANAGERS TO TABOO ALL ORCHESTRAS

With total indifference to the desires or comforts of its patrons, the Association of Theater Managers, which announced over a month ago that it would not agree to the demands for increase of the minimum wage for the musicians from \$24 to \$30 per week, issued a statement yesterday naming many theaters that will do without orchestras during the coming season.

TO ASK GRAND JURY TO INDICT SWARTZ

The Grand Jury will be asked by District Attorney Whitman today to indict Nathan Swartz for the murder of little Julia Connors. It is expected that an indictment will be handed down before the end of this week so that if Swartz is captured in another State there will be no difficulty about extraditing him.

STEEL TRUST'S RIVAL BOOSTS WAGES A BIT

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Notice of an increase of 10 per cent in wages of all workmen except tonnage men was posted today in all the Jones & Laughlin plants. The increase becomes effective tomorrow, as it is the first day in two weeks pay. The wage advance came as a surprise, as there had been no notice that such a thing was contemplated.

DIVE KEEPERS AWAIT DIRECTOR MORIN'S TRIAL

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—Wait until we see what they have on Morin. This is the tip that has gone through the Tenderloin. It has been told to scores of those who conduct illegal resorts. On the outcome of the testimony in the Morin trial depends the existence of the Bid Light District.

CHINESE GETTING EVEN WITH RUSSIAN TYRANTS

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—The Chinese are butchering Russians in Sin Kiang, according to official reports received here today. At the town of Kho-tan alone Chinese troops surrounded a house where 100 Russians were barricaded, burned the house and massacred the Russians.

TURKS DEFEATED AGAIN; SIGNS OF PEACE FAIL

ROME, July 15.—General Garibaldi in a dispatch stating that the entire Turkish army under his command attacked and defeated the Italian army today after several hours' desperate fighting with large Turkish forces from Reddaine and Zoara, in the west of Tripoli. The Turks are reported to have suffered heavily and are in full retreat.

THWARTS MOVE TO PROBE HIGH COST OF LIVING

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A proposed "high cost of living" investigation was thwarted in the House today by Minority Leader Mann. On the ground that it would result in a flood of similar inquiries, he prevented consideration of the resolution to investigate the refusal of coal companies to sell coal last winter to the City of Two Harbors, Minn., which was planned to sell coal to its citizens in competition with local coal dealers.

DEADLOCKED OVER STEEL TRUST REPORT

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Deadlocked upon the report of the all-winter investigation of the Steel Trust, the Stanley Committee held two futile meetings today. The members could not agree on either majority or minority reports.

PHILADELPHIA'S HEAT DEATH LIST NOW 67

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Two more deaths were added to the long list of the heat toll today, bringing the total up to sixty-seven dead in this city, more than in any other city in the United States. The victims were: Walter Kukowski, 10 months old, of 2080 Mercer street, and Harry A. Fish, 2 months old, of 541 West Cambria street.

MAY ATTACK TWO TOWNS.

Douglas, Ariz., and Agua Prieta, Mex., May Be Next Danger Spots.

PROBES TO HEAR BELMONT

WASHINGTON, July 15.—August Belmont will appear tomorrow before the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures to testify concerning Democratic national campaign funds of 1904 and 1908.

A CANAL LABORER KILLS SELF

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—William A. ...

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Hopes of an early renewal of peace between Turkey and Italy were blasted today by the Grand Vizier's unexpected announcement in Parliament that the government had been obliged to reject all of Italy's conditions.

HEAT CRAZED; JUMPS 14 STORIES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—Alex Tauer, depressed by the heat wave, jumped from the fourteenth story of the Machesney Building, in the heart of the financial district, today to the roof of a neighboring building. He was dead when picked up.

FILMS ORDERED SOLD.

Court Enjoins "Moving Picture Trust" on Behalf of Competitor.

DEATH RATHER THAN INSANITY.

John E. Gehr, 35 years old, was found dead in a furnished room at 482 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday with the end of a tube lodged in an open gas jet in his mouth. He had been maddened and despondent for some time, and it is said that he had been suffering from insanity.

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years old, of 244 West street, in a row with Alexander Davis, of 393 West 14th street, at West 10th and West streets. Davis had to have his throat fixed up. Later James Bell, 18 years old, a driver of 318 Spring street, remonstrated with Policeman Curtin in the strike zone at Perry and West streets, and was locked up for disorderly conduct.

When Sergeant Treanor was leading a squad of policemen along Perry street late in the afternoon, a fusillade of bricks and bottles came out of windows of Spanish boarding houses occupied by strikers. One missile knocked off Treanor's cap, but the others missed the quickly moving targets. The sergeant gave orders to his men to shoot at the roofs of the houses and the policemen fired for several minutes. The strikers scattered in all directions.

Half an hour later a shower of bottles and other things came out of boarding houses in West 10th street in the direction of the policemen. The officers rushed in and found no bottle throwers. They gathered up a number of bottles and carried them off.

Many Ships Delayed. According to shipping reports, the Saratoga, Creole, St. Louis, and the Zulia are traveling at an unusually slow speed, owing to the inability of the screws to fire the engines fast enough.

Four ships belonging to the Porto Rico Line and the Insular Line are tied up in Philadelphia and are unable to clear port, although they were scheduled to sail last week. The captains of these ships are afraid to get to sea with an incompetent crew.

Many strikers called at the Transport Workers' headquarters yesterday and told about the abuses and maltreatment accorded them on the struck docks and ships. Some of them had been hired as waiters and were then forced to act as firemen and coal passers.

Eight hundred longshoremen and checkers, employed by the Bush Terminal Company, in Brooklyn, failed to report for duty yesterday, and caused a great handicap in the handling of the company's business.

Several mysterious disappearances of men who sought employment as longshoremen since the transport workers' strike began have been reported. All efforts to find them have so far proved futile, and The Call has been asked to aid in searching for them.

At the various docks the men are known only by numbers. These numbers, on little brass tags, are given to them at the detective agencies where they apply for work, and, according to the man in charge, they do not bother to take their names. Merely give them a number and tell them where to go.

Several women fear their husbands have been "shanghai'd." The socialist party has decided to co-operate with strikers in helping them bring to an end the horrible conditions existing in the transport industry. A rousing protest meeting, which will be held under the joint auspices of the socialist party and the National Transport Workers' Federation, has been arranged for next Thursday, at Union Square.

The strikers will parade in a body along the waterfront up to 14th street and there turn east until they reach the square. Many prominent speakers from both organizations will address the meetings.

Much Freight Tied Up. Shipments of butter were delayed yesterday and on Saturday (till) night. It was stated yesterday by commission merchants, on account of the strikes of the freight handlers at the different piers along the North River. V. Lopez, of V. Lopez & Co., wholesale butter merchants at 132 Duane street, said that some of the railroads affected by the strike, which were not delivering perishable freight on Saturday, were delivering at uncertain hours and in an uncertain quantities.

"Very little perishable goods is being delivered," he said, "and still less is being shipped from this port. The difficulty is that we have to be in readiness to take freight of this kind late at night and sometimes in the early hours of the morning."

The head of another firm said that it was 4 o'clock on Sunday morning when a consignment of butter arrived. The same conditions applied to meats. During yesterday most of the freight handlers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey joined in the strike, and the company stopped shipping perishable goods for the present.

All the wholesale fruit firms in Washington street and its neighborhood had a tale of woe as to delays in getting the fruit here and the additional cost of bringing it here owing to the freight handlers' strike. Great quantities of peaches have been arriving, and through the hot weather of Saturday and Sunday quantities of them became spoiled and were condemned by the inspectors of the Department of Health assigned to the piers where perishable merchandise comes in.

Up to the time of the strike the retailers were in the habit of going to the piers situated in New Jersey and buying the fruit. A representative of Bernard, Abel & Co., fruit merchants, 305 West street, said that additional men were now required by the dealers. They could not let the fruit lie at the docks, as it would spoil if kept too long in the present weather.

"We have to send men out at unearthly hours," he said, "to dig out our consignments and bring them here. This takes a great deal of time,

and other fruit firms are in the same boat."

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 15.—A clash occurred here today between strikebreakers of the San Jacinto, of the Mallory Line, and the strikers. Nine men were arrested. The crew deserted the ship.

TROOPS OUT IN LONDON; S. S. PHILADELPHIA LATE

LONDON, July 15.—For the first time since the dockers' strike was declared, nine weeks ago, troops were called out today to "preserve order."

The strikers, many thousands of whom with their families are on the verge of starvation in the east end of London, are desperate.

PLYMOUTH, July 15.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia did not reach here until this morning, having been delayed on her voyage from New York, whence she sailed on July 6, by bad firing owing to the inexperience of the crew.

NEW RECORD IN FOREIGN TRADE

Total Business of the U. S. With Other Countries Last Year Reached Nearly Four Billions.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The foreign commerce of the United States established a new high record in both imports and exports in the fiscal year 1912.

The figures of the year's total trade, just completed by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show that the imports were \$1,593,426,174, and the exports \$2,204,222,063 in value. The imports exceeded by about \$109,000,000 the former high record, that of 1910, when the total of imports was \$1,556,947,430. The exports exceeded by about \$155,000,000 the former high record of \$2,049,320,199 made in 1911.

This makes the total value of imports and exports in 1912, \$3,897,648,237, against the former high record of \$3,575,546,304 in 1911. If to these figures of our trade with foreign countries were added the value of our trade with Porto Rico and Haiti, in the fiscal year 1912, the grand total of duty in 1912 was larger than ever before except during the operations of the McKinley Tariff Law, when sugar was imported free.

The value of imports entering free of duty during the fiscal year was \$881,743,144, exceeding by \$105,000,000 the former high record of free imports, that of 1911, when the total of free imports was \$776,972,509. Nondutiable merchandise formed in 1912, 53.32 per cent of the total imports, against 50.3 per cent in 1911 and 48.5 per cent in 1910. The percentage of imports which entered free of duty in 1912 was larger than ever before except during the operations of the McKinley Tariff Law, when sugar was imported free.

These figures, showing \$881,743,144 worth of merchandise entering the country free of duty in 1912, do not include that coming from Porto Rico or Hawaii, which if added to that from foreign countries would bring the total of free merchandise entering the ports of continental United States to nearly or quite \$1,000,000,000.

HEBREW, EJECTED FROM INN, TO SUE

Captain Tannenbaum, of National Guard Will Ask Redress for Alleged Racial Discrimination.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 15.—Captain Tannenbaum, of 26th Company, 8th Regiment, New York State National Guard, who was asked to vacate the Mononotto Inn, one of the leading hotels on Fishers Island, N. Y., last week, owing, it is alleged, to the officer being a Hebrew, has brought suit for damages against the hotel management.

Captain Tannenbaum, when informed tonight that Mrs. M. B. Hoppes, who leases the Mononotto Hotel from Walton Ferguson, denied that he was politely ejected, became indignant and claimed he had letters to prove he was asked to vacate the hotel for no other reason than being of Hebrew extraction.

The Mononotto Inn's owner is a very wealthy man and owned the whole of Fishers Island up to a recent period, when he sold a small slice of his property to the United States Government for \$250,000. This reservation is now known as Fort Wright, and New York, Connecticut and other States send thousands of soldiers to the fortification every summer for regular drills and heavy gun practice.

The enlisted men who were frozen out on their drinks, however, claim their superior officers caused the order to be issued, as it was not good taste to have both officers and men rubbing elbows at the same bar.

GOVERNOR BLEASE FEARS DICTAGRAPH

Mention of Pardon Now Throws Scare Into South Carolina Executive.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 15.—Governor Cole L. Blease, accused by witnesses before a legislative investigating committee of selling pardons to convicts, and of accepting a monthly rakeoff from the "blind tigers" of South Carolina, does not propose for the Burns sleuths to use a dictagraph on him, and in an effort to prevent this he is making access to the executive mansion very difficult.

Today J. M. King and O. M. Watson, of Greenville, S. C., went to the mansion to see the Governor about a respite for a negro who is sentenced to be hanged and they were ordered out as soon as they made their business known. King and Watson were greatly mortified by their treatment. They say that Blease flew into a rage as soon as they mentioned respiting the negro, and said that the sleuths were after him with the dictagraph and he wouldn't talk.

The Governor says he is only taking precautions in order not to be led into a trap by the agents of William J. Burns.

"The whole thing," said the Governor, referring to the charge against him, "is an issue of misrepresentation and wilful lies, which I will show to the people of this State with the proofs. I have received numbers of telegrams, letters and telephone messages from my friends throughout the State and from parties who have not heretofore been my friends, in which they denounce the committee for the action they have taken, and assuring me of their undivided support."

I am satisfied that they have done us no injury, but have materially strengthened me with my friends and all South Carolina who love their State and who will resent the manner in which this cowardly character, chief (Felder), debauch and pimp has attempted to injure the chief magistrate of this State with the assistance of this committee. That band of character assassins will be howling for mercy before I am through."

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 15.—Samuel J. Nichols, the Spartanburg attorney mentioned in the testimony taken at Augusta Saturday as having acted as the go-between for Governor Blease in an alleged proposition to pardon James Johnson, the yeegman, returned to the city this morning from Columbia, where he conferred with the Governor. He declined to make any statement other than to say that much of the testimony involving him was false.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—Attorney Thomas B. Felder declared today that Governor Blease of South Carolina had promised to pardon convicts in the State prison if they would assassinate Felder after Blease had brought him into the State on trumped-up requisition papers.

"But he didn't make good his plot to get us," said Felder, "because the Governor of Georgia wouldn't honor his requisition. Now I'm going to live to see that the Governor of South Carolina is disgraced for his graft and thrown out of office. I'm going to live to see him punished for this. I'm imprisoned for graft and finally he'll put behind the bars in Georgia for a crime that he committed here that no newspaper would print and which I would not name, a crime involving ungodly depravity."

"I can prove that since he has been Governor of South Carolina Blease has sold 100 pardons to criminals, and I will show by that same evidence that he got the money in his own pocket for making the sale. He did it in the same way that he started to do it through Nichols when we caught him in Washington through Detective Reed and the dictagraph. Reed had a telegram from Nichols, with whom he bargained for a pardon for the yeegman, which shows us that Blease accepted the \$15,000 bribe the Burns detective pretended to offer him while the dictagraph caught their bargain in the Washington Hotel."

CROUSE STOPS KURTZ. Though Outweighed and Horser New-ark Lad Puts up Game Battle.

Young Kurtz, of Newark, was stopped in the eighth round by Buck Crouse, of Pittsburg, at Madison Square Garden last night. Kurtz, though outweighed by 13½ pounds and a head shorter than Crouse, until the close of the seventh round gave a good account of himself. After that his ardor cooled and he held on so frequently that the referee stopped the bout.

Boye Driscoll, of Ireland, outpointed Young Kelly in a fierce ten-round bout, while Young Shugrue, of Jersey City, shaded Jimmy Coffey in another of the same warmth.

Billy Galley, defeated Battling Gates, while Frank Hufnagel outpointed Young Mickey McDonough in the preliminary.

TEA Same in the Summer as in the winter, same in the country as in the city. Reliable White Rose CEYLON TEA One Quality Only—the Best. White Rose Coffee, Rich and Pure

NEW PLAGUE CASES IN PORTO RICO

U. S. Health Official in Island Asks for More Help—Situation Serious in Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Reports from Porto Rico and Cuba to the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, today indicate that the bubonic plague situation continues serious in both islands, with an increase in cases in the former. Dr. Creel, representative of the Federal Health Service in Porto Rico, reported today in Porto De Tierra, one death today at Dorado and one suspected case at Santure and another at San Juan.

This was the first report of the plague at Dorado, which indicates its spread. Dr. Creel stated this was traceable to rat infection and active measures were at once taken to prevent the spread of the plague there. Because of the increase of the malarial Dr. Creel asked for several men in addition to the seventy already assigned him in the work of fighting the plague. Surgeon General Blue at once sent the three additional men. The laboratory force is being worked day and night, according to Dr. Creel's report. The record of the plague in Porto Rico to date is 37 known cases, 23 deaths, and two suspected cases.

Aside from the two known cases in Havana, one of which died Friday, Past Assistant Surgeon Von Erdorf, stationed at Havana today reported three new suspected cases, two of which had been proven negative. Dr. Von Erdorf stated that 800 rats have been examined, but no infection discovered in them.

While the situation in Havana is still regarded as serious, Surgeon General Blue took steps today looking to the expediting of commerce between Havana and New York. This was done at the request of a number of big shipping interests. Blue issued orders that passengers for New York shall be allowed to embark without quarantine delay subject to a completion of examination at New York.

Following the examples of Norfolk Health Commissioner of Pensacola, Fla., notified the Public Health Service today that \$250 had been appropriated for the purchase of rats at 3 cents each.

WIFE GOT DIVORCE; HUSBAND HANGS SELF

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Fred Hassug, 50 years old, of 479 York street, killed himself last night because his wife obtained a divorce and was married yesterday to another man.

Hassug was found hanging by a rope to a closet door in his bedroom. He was partially dressed and had apparently started to disrobe preparatory to retiring. The man's wife obtained a divorce a few weeks ago and since then she had refused to see her spouse. After a fruitless attempt to see her, Hassug returned to his home last night and this morning he was found dead.

TWO WASHINGTON ELECTRICIANS SLAIN

WASHINGTON, July 15.—James Reagan and Samuel Kelly, two electricians, were instantly killed this evening and three other electricians were seriously injured while repairing a transformer of a trolley company here.

Norman Norton, one of the injured men and foreman of the gang, came in contact with a wire which was charged with 6,000 volts. In the attempt to rescue him, Reagan and Kelly were killed and the two other workmen seriously burned.

HETTY GREEN IS BAPTIZED. Initiated Into Episcopal Faith at 78 to Save Her Soul.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who is in her 78th year, was baptized last Saturday afternoon in the Episcopal faith in order to prepare for confirmation as a member of the church. Till now she has saved dollars, but hereafter Mrs. Green will give a little time to saving her soul.

The ceremony was performed in Jersey City by the Rev. Augustine Elmendorf, rector of Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Arlington and Claremont avenues, in the presence of Col. Edward Howland Robinson Green, on whose shoulders have fallen much of his mother's great business responsibilities.

FALLS DOWN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15.—While shouting orders to his men below, Daniel W. Hollis, 58 years old, senior member of the contracting firm of D. W. Hollis & Son, lost his balance and was precipitated fifty feet down an elevator shaft at the Franklin Electric Company's plant this noon, dying later on at St. Francis Hospital of the terrible injuries received when he landed on the elevator car. Mr. Hollis was the upper floor supervising repair work when his men were doing and no one saw him fall.

DEFENSE SCORES IN HANFORD'S TRIAL

Witnesses Give Testimony Refuting Stories Told Last Week.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15.—Richard Ekridge, an intimate of the Hanford family from Territorial days, testified in the Hanford case today in defense of the jurist. It was an inning for the defense part of the day.

Ekridge told of how the jurist, after he had worked late at night in his office in the Federal Building, had a habit of coming to the Rainier Club for a late dinner and a glass of beer.

Gen. W. B. Stratton added his testimony to that given by Councilman Austin B. Griffiths Saturday in refutation of the allegations made by L. H. McMahon, of Salem, who had said that the jurist slept for fifteen minutes in a Tacoma court and awakened with an audible snore. Griffiths had represented the defendant, and McMahon and Stratton the plaintiff.

Attorney Stratton corroborated Griffiths' statement that there had been no such incident as McMahon mentioned during the entire progress of the case. McMahon has testified, "I believe that the jurist was in liquor," said Attorney C. W. Dorr, during further examination. "What do you think about the jurist's condition?" "I would say that he was absolutely sober at all times," the witness declared. "There was not the slightest indication of liquor. He ruled clearly, promptly and firmly."

McMahon had also testified that Judge Hanford had been intolerant. "I would say that he was eminently fair to both sides," Stratton declared. Judge Carroll Graves, formerly of the Superior Court bench, and James B. Murphy, attorneys, were called regarding testimony given by L. Frank Brown against Judge Hanford.

Judge Graves and Murphy, several years ago, were partners with Brown. Both declared that Brown had never mentioned the incidents he referred to when on the witness stand, and that on the other hand, his comments on Judge Hanford had always been very complimentary.

Charles K. Poe, attorney, and Winfield R. Smith, attorney, told of mannerisms and peculiarities of the jurist in court and corroborated other testimony to the effect that the jurist sometimes closed his eyes during long arguments, but kept his mind attentive on what was going on and never failed to rule promptly and clearly. Neither had ever seen the influence of liquor in any degree.

Victor Carlson, a painter, who knows Judge Hanford, testified to an alleged indecent act on a street car when the jurist was intoxicated. By appealing to the Circuit Court of Appeals Olsson and his attorneys hope to obtain a rehearing of the proceedings by which Judge Hanford was convicted of his citizenship. If new hearing is secured testimony will be taken in writing forming the basis for an ultimate appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

UNION ORGANIZER JAILED IN TOPEKA

Capital City of "Progressive" State of Kansas Hands Rough Deal to Trolley Men's Official. (Correspondence to The Call.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Ezra Day, an organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, who has been working among the employees of the Topeka Railway Company, endeavoring to form a union, was arrested at the instance of the company, charged with assault and battery on William Howard, an employe, says the Labor Herald. The facts in the case are: That immediately upon Day coming to Topeka, the company put several detectives, spotters and spies following him wherever he went. Complaint was made to the county and city authorities, about being followed and harassed with threats and intimidation.

The matter reached a climax when one morning as Day was leaving his hotel to go to breakfast he was followed by several of the company's spotters. Feeling it unsafe to go alone, Day turned into a nearby store and going out through the rear attempted to return to his hotel, where Organizers W. D. Michler and Sim A. Bramlette were stopping. As Day emerged from the rear door of the store, where he had sought refuge, he found the alley guarded by one of the "spotters," who attempted to stop him returning to the hotel. Day saw that as soon as he made his appearance at the rear of the store the "spotter" gave a signal to the others of his crowd. Believing he was about to be a victim of an attack by the spotters, Day made a run to get by the man who was standing in the alley. As he ran he picked up a piece of a brick and when the fellow tried to block the alley, Day threw the brick and made his escape to the hotel across the street.

The company has caused the arrest of Day. Counsel has been retained to defend Day, and it is quite evident that the case will be of interest. While under arrest and while Organizer Bramlette was getting in touch with several prominent citizens of Topeka to have a bond filed, the county officials took delight in throwing Day in jail with a lot of convicted criminals, where he remained for one hour until several prominent labor men signed the bond for his release. Such is the treatment accorded union labor in the capital city of the "progressive" State of Kansas, and his followers in the "square deal" South treatment as that accorded Organizer Day will eventually bring the forces of labor to understand that the professed friendship so liberally indulged in by candidates is not of a lasting character.

Governor Deneen, Whose Authority to Name U. S. Senator is Questioned



GOVERNOR DENEEN

CHICAGO, July 15.—Governor Charles S. Deneen's authority to name a successor to William Lorimer as United States Senator is in doubt, and he is seeking advice on the point. It had been anticipated that Deneen would resign as Governor and be succeeded by the Lieutenant Governor, who would promptly name Deneen as Senator. Now, however, this program is interrupted by the question raised as to the Governor's authority. The contention is that the Senate's action declaring Lorimer's election "invalid" means that the Illinois Legislature had failed to elect a Senator. Therefore the seat was never legally filled. In that event the vacancy cannot be filled by executive appointment.

NEARLY LOSES LIFE DIVING FOR DOLL

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 15.—A young man, who said he was Isadore White, of Third avenue, Bronx, nearly lost his life this afternoon when he went to the rescue of a little girl's doll in Echo Bay at Hudson Park, New Rochelle. White was swimming far out from shore when he heard a little girl's cry from a rowboat near him. She had dropped her rubber doll in the water. The doll filled and sank.

White dived to get it, and when he did not come up four older girls who were in the boat screamed for help. William Carroll, a member of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps at New Rochelle, rowed out and dived. He found White doubled up with a cramp on the bottom in twenty feet of water, still clutching the rubber doll. White was taken ashore and was revived after twenty minutes' work.

WATCHCASE TRUST NOW UNDER PRO

Sought to Force Jobbers Sell Only Monopoly's Product.

Hearings in the government against the Keystone Watchcase Company and others in what is known as the Watchcase Trust, began today in the Federal Building, toward Hacker, of Philadelphia, as special examiner. The government was represented by William T. Chandler, of Washington, special assistant to Attorney General Wickard, and W. P. Hazen, the special agent who superintended the collection of testimony.

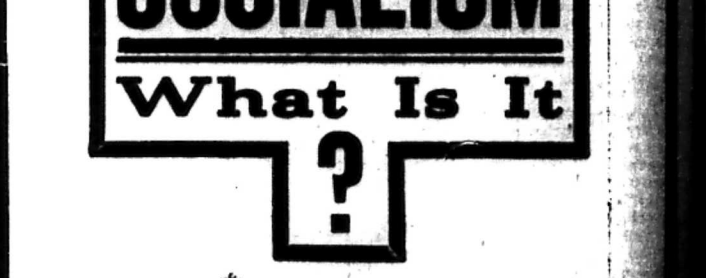
Representing the watchcase were George Comstock, of this city, and Samuel Hymeman, of Philadelphia. The action was brought in the Eastern District of Philadelphia by the United States Attorney, J. Walter Thompson. The Keystone Watchcase Company is a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal office in Philadelphia. Although Charles F. Fox, of Philadelphia, is acting president, the government declared Theophilus Zurrburg, of Riverside, J., the former president, is the leading spirit in all matters charged in the action. Edward T. Stotesbury is president; John J. Mueller, secretary, and Charles M. Fogg, treasurer, are Philadelphia men. The only New York man named as defendant is Irving Smith, a director.

Ninety per cent of the watchcases made and sold in this country are filled, and it is these which have the suit. The action was begun in June, and hearings have been held in Philadelphia, Chicago and New York. The defendant company was organized in 1899 by Theophilus Zurrburg. In a circular sent out January 1910, the Keystone company said: "We have determined to sell our goods exclusively to jobbers who we find uniformly conforming to our wishes to the disposition by them of our goods." "We desire that the jobbers to whom we sell our goods, bearing the trade marks 'Howard', 'Crescent', 'Planet', 'Crown', 'The Old' and 'Excelsior' shall not deal in any watchcases other than those manufactured by us."

The government charges that Keystone company in 1910 netted per cent on its \$6,000,000 capital, though good will and trade marks represent half the capitalization; that the company makes three per cent of cases, containing \$2.40, \$1.50, \$1.25 worth of gold, and costing practically the same to manufacture, that all are required to be sold by retailer at the uniform price of \$4.

A Splendid Propaganda Booklet

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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.

Schenectady had Five Thousand of these booklets during the last municipal campaign.

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LADIES' TAILORS AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 38 A general members' meeting will be held tonight at the MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 EAST 4TH STREET Nominations for officers for the next six months will take place. All members interested in the affairs of the local should be present. By order of the EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 38, J. L. BANACH, Secretary.

White Rose CEYLON TEA One Quality Only—the Best. White Rose Coffee, Rich and Pure

WAGE CAMPAIGN ON THEIR RECORD

Specialists Will Show What Their Representatives Have Done for Workers.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, July 15.—This is to be the first Socialist Presidential campaign in which the Socialist party can appear before the workers of the nation in a light for its principles on its own record.

This record has been one of unflinching loyalty to the workers of the nation, organized and unorganized, and a stand bold against the anti-labor policies of both the old parties, declared by the National Campaign Committee of the Socialist party. The Socialist party will be able to show that.

Victor L. Berger, its first Representative in Congress, has constantly fought for the workers at the national level.

In the Legislatures of seven States, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, Socialist members have initiated and fought working class measures.

In addition to these, over 1,000 Socialist officials in city, township and county offices have always used their votes to benefit the working class.

Nearly all of these officials have been elected to office during the two past years and the Socialist first party in the State of Michigan in April of 1910, two years after the Presidential campaign of 1908. These two years have given the workers of the nation a taste of political power, hardly enough for a first good taste, and so they have an even increased hunger for more.

Workers Want Socialism.

This situation was reflected by Vice Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel during a recent visit to Chicago, when he declared that the workers of Milwaukee would never be satisfied until the Socialist rule had been restored in the Milwaukee metropolis.

"One of the big things that the workers sought the organized workers of Milwaukee was that when they went out on strike and the Socialist were in office, then the police were not used against them," said Seidel.

"On the other hand, when either one of the two old parties, or a non-partisan combination of the two, was in power in the City Hall, then the police were at the beck and call of the employers."

On its record in office, then, the Socialist party will go before the millions and millions of unorganized and unrepresented, non-voting as well as voting toilers of the nation, this summer and fall, and show them that the Socialist party is their political party after as well as before election.

The results of this situation will be seen to great advantage in the co-operation and support that the Socialist party will receive in this campaign from the economically organized workers.

"We want the aid of all organized workers in this campaign," is the way Congressman Victor L. Berger puts it. "You, sir, when we want money for this campaign we are going to the local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World as well as the locals of the American Federation of Labor."

Not only in legislative halls, but also in every industrial battlefield since the last Presidential election has the Socialist party fought consistently in the cause of the exploited toilers in revolt.

Fought for Toilers.

This has been true of the button makers of Muscatine, Iowa, as well as the shirtwaist, laundry workers and hat makers of New York City. Just as true of the woolen strikers of Lawrence, Mass., as of the newspaper printers and garment workers of Chicago, and no less true of the Central and Hartman railway shopmen than it has been of the striking coal miners either of western Pennsylvania or northern Colorado.

The increased help that the Socialist party has been able to give the economically organized workers has been made possible partly owing to the greatly increased membership, now numbering 125,000. This has made it possible for the politically organized Socialists to divide their burdens and extend their activities.

But the increased activity of the organized employers in waging war on the economic organizations of labor has forced the workers to the Socialist party for political support.

"After this I'm a Socialist," is the declaration that has come up and down the rank and file of labor, engaged in industrial disputes, and it has even permeated the membership of labor's International President George L. P. Taylor, of the locked out printing pressmen in Chicago, has said it. Others are saying it. More and more are saying it.

Every indication says that the workers are going to talk Socialism, political action on the part of the working class, in their trade unions before now and November. They are going to talk Republicanism, Democratic, Roosevelt, or other "mooch" pro-revolutionary, or other "mooch" anti-labor political

Work for Party.

These same workers are going to resolutions indorsing Socialist candidates, or vote their approval of Socialist theories; they are going out to fight for Socialism, vote for it at the ballot box and thus by using their political arm also strengthen their economic arm in the struggle to liberate themselves from the conditions in which they realize that they are at the present time subjected.

The first real test of the political arm that is in the working class of the country will come on July 30, when the "Wage Fund Day," one of the big Socialist national cam-

aign, when the "one day wage fund," the nucleus of the 1912 Socialist campaign fund, is to be raised.

The degree of success on "Wage Fund Day," to the close observer, will register the degree to which the working class of the nation will cast its class conscious ballot on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of the eleventh month of this year.

On "Wage Fund Day" every member of the Socialist party has been made a member of the National Socialist Finance Committee, whose duty it is to finance this year's campaign. An official collector's card has been prepared for the use of the members in soliciting contributions.

All to Help.

Each card has figures representing a total of \$10, which is considered not so large but that the vast majority of Socialist party members can, by energetic hustling, secure contributions sufficient to punch out every figure in the margin.

The name of the fund, "The One Day Wage Fund," indicates the intentions to secure contributions from each and every Socialist in the country equal to his wages for one day. This is considered the most fair and democratic apportionment, as each member thereby contributes the same proportionate amount of his income.

While the one day's wages is to be made the special feature, contributions of any amount from 10 cents up will be accepted, and every collector is expected to keep hustling among his friends, his neighbors and his shopmates until his card is full.

Thirty per cent of the money thus raised will be retained by the local organizations, 20 per cent will be sent to the State organization, while 50 per cent goes to the national campaign fund, all of it, however, being used in the national, State and local campaigns.

With its portion the National Campaign Committee proposes to print 25,000,000 sixteen-page pamphlets, to be delivered free to every voter in the nation.

Prejudice Disappearing, Says Seidel.

Emil Seidel, Socialist Vice Presidential candidate, who has addressed audiences in almost all of the Northern States east of the Mississippi River during the past three months, believes that some of the worst and most deeply imbedded prejudices of the American voters on Socialism are disappearing.

He stated that during all of his meetings swinging around the circle recently, he has never asked the ancient and honorable questions, "If you divide all the wealth of the world equally among the people, how will you keep it from again passing into the hands of the men who have the wealth now?"

"Will Socialism break up the family? Does not Socialism stand for free love and are not Socialist writers on record to that effect?"

"Is it not true that Socialism is opposed to religion?"

"Does not Socialism stand for anarchy and violence and tearing down?"

These most covered inquiries that have so long served to intercept intelligent discussion of economic issues are now being relegated to limbo and consigned to deep forgetfulness of darkness and oblivion.

Only One Exception.

There was one exception, says Seidel. In one city, at the close of the speech, a voice piped up, asking, "Doesn't Socialism stand for free love?"

Afterward it was learned that the questioner was a Socialist who thought some of the audience needed enlightenment on this subject.

During the past two weeks campaign in Wisconsin, during which Seidel entered into all parts of the State, he noted particularly this new attitude toward the Socialist movement. Seidel has spoken in many Wisconsin cities during the last fourteen years of the Social Democratic party in that State, and is familiar with the temper and attitude of Wisconsin people toward the working class party. And where formerly there were many curiosity seekers and also a certain proportion who came to scoff and to embarrass the speaker and the meeting, there is now a silence and a thoughtfulness on the part of the audiences.

"There can be no doubt," said Seidel, "that a large number of people are now thinking seriously about Socialism. And there are people who formerly took an attitude of curiosity or amused toleration. They are now beginning to wonder if they belong anywhere else politically except in the Socialist movement. This desire to learn about Socialism, this thirst for more knowledge about some way to handle the big problems of the day, can be seen on the very faces of people."

NO SALARY INCREASES FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

The Board of Estimate adjourned for the summer yesterday, making history by refusing to authorize increases in pay to city employees, although department and bureau heads were ready with applications for increases. It was not because the board did not favor increases in certain deserving quarters, but the fusion members stood in the way by making good their threat to the Board of Aldermen that unless the city fathers rescinded action in cutting a \$50,000 item from the 1913 budget "not one salary increase" would be allowed.

The item was for a proposed investigation of the Health and Charities departments. The fusion members wanted to employ outside investigators. The Board of Aldermen declared that it would prove a waste of money and that city employees could make any required investigation.

In other years, just before adjourning for the summer, the board had always made many substantial increases to city employees.

N. J. COMMUTERS BEAT R. R.'S.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—The Supreme Court today, in an opinion by Justice Trenchard, decided that railroads in New Jersey must sell commutation tickets between inland stations and terminal points like Jersey City, Hoboken and Camden. The practice of the railroads has been to consider New York or Philadelphia as terminal points.

CIGARS

We are handling you a 10c straight Clear Havana Cigar for \$2.25

100 CIGARS \$2.25

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100 CIGARS \$2.25

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100 CIGARS \$2.25

RAILROAD ENGINEERS PRESENT THEIR CASE

Grand Chief Stone Opens Wage Conference With Eastern Lines.

(Special to The Call.)

The case of the locomotive engineers on fifty-two of the railroads whose territory is east of Chicago and north of the Norfolk and Western Railway, who demand an increase of wages, said to aggregate \$7,500,000 a year, was opened yesterday before a board of arbitration, which is conducting hearings at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

It is recognized that the task which the commission has undertaken is a colossal one for the reason that upon its decision hinges not only the question at issue, but also whether the men on these same roads as well as other employes shall achieve their demands, which will be several times as great.

The engineers first made their demands in a body on March 15 and after a long series of meetings between the two interests at the Broad way Central Hotel, the railroad companies decided to deny the request on the pretext that it would be ruinous to them. The engineers voted to strike, but a tieup was prevented by the agreement to arbitrate. Both sides agreed to accept the decision of the commission.

The railroad, as represented on the board by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the engineers have as their representative P. H. Morrissey, former president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The other five members, who were chosen by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding judge of the United States Commerce Court and United States Commissioner of Labor, are Oscar Strauss, chairman, Charles Richard Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, Frederick Newton Judson, a St. Louis lawyer, Otto M. Eidlitz, a prominent New York contractor, and Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews.

The proceedings were delayed until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the fact that Strauss missed a train. When he called for the representative of each side, Warren B. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that he and M. W. Cadie would present the demands. The railroads chose to defend their cause. B. A. Worthington, president of the Chicago and Alton, O. F. Butterfield, general counsel of the New York Central, Francis J. Gowan, counsel for the Pennsylvania, and G. E. Brownell, the Erie's lawyer, led the big meeting, which was crowded by lawyers and officials from other roads, members of the Brotherhood of Engineers and of various other labor organizations.

Stone Presents Men's Case.

There are 38,670 engineers involved in this dispute, said Grand Chief Stone in beginning the statement for the men, and their demand for the respective managers of the railroads for a fixed rate of pay and working hours resulted in nothing. There are two questions involved in our demands. First of all, a standardization of pay and conditions, so that a man on one line will receive as much for the same work as a man on any other road, and, secondly, an increase in wages. We feel that we are entitled to more than we demand because of the changing conditions that affect the engineer. We do not base our demand wholly upon the cost of living, because we believe that the cost of living depends upon conditions of living. What we do demand our case upon these things.

The responsibility of the engineer is ever on the increase. Bigger trains, greater speed, more signals come yearly, and with them the responsibility of the man in the cab becomes greater.

"Great skill and efficiency are demanded. The years of training are long and the work is hard before a man is fitted to become an engineer. Fifteen per cent of the firemen never become engineers because the white heat of the firebox injures their eyesight and for other reasons only seventeen of every hundred reach the cab."

"The hazards of the calling are so great that the ordinary insurance company will not risk an engineer, and we have our own insurance department. The figures of this department show that from January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1911, 2,540 engineers died on duty, 407 were blinded, 87 killed themselves. It is compulsory on all members of the brotherhood to take out insurance, and the average insured life is 11 years and 7 days. This is why we demand more than a living wage. A man must provide for his family and the engineer goes to the industrial junk pile very early. The years of rigid routine in machine-like accuracy demanded of him tell in the end, and when at last he makes a slight mistake years of faithful service are forgotten and he is cast adrift without hope of employment."

"The hours that an engineer is compelled to work are often inhuman. Here are figures from ten railroads from July, 1911, to March, 1912, compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, showing that 8,443 men were compelled to work sixteen hours at a stretch, and there was one instance where a man was seventy-three hours on duty."

Straus Very Much Interested.

Straus took a very active part in interrupting the witness and asking him where he got his information and some times to define terms which he did not understand. O. F. Butterfield wanted all the statements of fact to be made clear under oath, but to this the commissioners would not agree.

"The railroads ask that we put off our demands until they make desired improvements, etc.," continued Stone, "but if we did that we would wait until the millennium. The custom always has been to regard the standard of an engineer's day as 100 miles and his home as 100 miles. If it takes him more than one hour to go that distance or if he goes

more than 100 miles we ask that he be paid overtime pro rata."

The witness explained that in the West and Southwest the engineers received more pay than in the East, although the congested population makes conditions more trying for them here.

The first specific demand to be taken was that the pay of engineers on passenger trains at \$4.40 a day for engines with twenty-inch cylinders and \$4.60 with cylinders of greater diameter. The next clause related to electric service, and here the engineers demand that whenever any part of a system is changed from steam to electric or other motive power the locomotive engineers shall be retained and that their pay shall be the same.

"We propose to operate the transportation engines of this country whatever the motive power is," said Stone very emphatically, "and later on, when you change to airships, we intend to operate them."

In reply to questions he said that he regarded the responsibilities, the requirements and the dangers of the electric engineer as equally great as those of the locomotive engineer.

The hearing will be continued this morning at the Oriental Hotel.

POLICE MUST FACE GAMBLERS' CHARGES

Says Cops Got "Protection Money"—Waldo Indignant, Whitman Incredulous.

Police Commissioner Waldo and District Attorney Whitman, having cut short their vacations because of the sudden outbreak of talk about the relations of the gambling fraternity with the Police Department, started in yesterday to clear up the situation. Commissioner Waldo sent a formal communication to the District Attorney asking Whitman to institute a thorough investigation.

Waldo made it clear in his letter that he took no stock in the story told by Herman Rosenthal, whom he styled a self-confessed gambler. He said that a state of affairs such as Rosenthal described could exist only with the connivance of the police inspector and at least three police lieutenants in charge of separate squads and working independently. He said that the city was never more free from gambling than during the past year. He intimated that if the judge would let their full duty in cases where the gamblers were arrested by the police there would not be cause for much complaint.

The District Attorney stated that up to the present time he had not had sufficient corroborative evidence to warrant him in laying before the Grand Jury Rosenthal's charge that Lieut. Charles Becker first agreed to give him police protection for his house at 104 West 5th street and subsequently raided the place and, since April 15 last has kept a policeman on guard in the house.

Council for Rosenthal appeared before Magistrate Butts in the West Side Police Court yesterday and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Police Inspector Cornelius Hayes and Police Capt. William F. Day on the ground that contrary to law these officers of the Police Department had kept a policeman stationed in Rosenthal's house ever since April 15 last. The magistrate took an affidavit filed by Rosenthal's counsel and reserved his decision.

Creation of Lieutenant Becker kept him up and advising me to leave town," said Rosenthal. "But I have started this thing and you can bet I am going to see it through."

District Attorney Whitman said on this point:

"This office is ready to present to the Grand Jury any evidence properly corroborated which involves the corruption of the Police Department or any other city department, but the time of the Grand Jury is limited and its work is heavy."

"I have no right to waste the Grand Jury's time by presenting to them witnesses whose statements consist of little more than rumors or hearsay and upon which no action on its part would be justified."

Among the things of a highly interesting character included in Rosenthal's affidavit yesterday is the gambler's version of how he met Lieutenant Becker for the first time at an Elks' ball in 43d street, near Sixth avenue. The next meeting was by appointment. Rosenthal avers in his paper on New Year's Eve, 1912, at the Elks' Club, where a dinner party for ten was given. Continuing, the affidavit states:

"We drank a whole lot of champagne that night, and late in the morning we were all pretty well under the weather. He put his arms around me and kissed me. He said: 'Anything in the world for you, Herman. I'll get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to do you a favor. You can have anything I've got. And then he called over his three men, James White, Charles Foy and Charles Steinhardt, and he introduced me to the three of them, saying: 'This is my best pal, and do anything he wants you to do.' We were along and we met pretty often. Sometimes we would meet at the Lafayette Turkish bath, other times we would meet at the Elks' Club, and many nights we would take an automobile ride. And he told me then that he wished he could put in six months of this, he would be a rich man. He was getting hold of a lot of money."

MITCHELL TO BE SENTENCED.

Labor Man's Attorney Will Waive Right to Be Present.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—John Mitchell will be sentenced Wednesday for "contempt" of court for his part in the violation of an injunction in the Buck Stove and Range boycott case. His attorneys will present a written waiver of his right to be present when sentence is imposed. Mitchell is on a lecture tour.

Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, convicted with Mitchell, have been sentenced to 30 and 60 days, respectively. The case of all three men will be appealed. This is their second conviction.

MAY ATTEMPT TO CENSOR THE PRESS

Hounders of Ettor and Giovannitti Looking for Pretext to Do So.

(Special to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 15.—District Attorney Attwill continues to assert that he is receiving letters threatening him with death if he doesn't let up in his persecution of Ettor and Giovannitti.

He announces in big headlines that he is not afraid, and that he laughs at the threats. Every man who boasts of his heroism is generally a hero; and, of course, the district attorney is a hero. He can afford to be; for judging from appearances, those letters are purely imaginative and well-timed in their publication. They have been received daily for the last three months, and now, on the eve of the trial, he announces the fact to the world. Evidently the district attorney waited for the psychological moment to expose the dastardly attempts to defame the ends of justice and to exhibit his own beautiful heroism. He shows considerable foresight, if not disingenuousness; and is worthy of promotion, on that account, to some judgeship, to which he evidently aspires.

In connection with those "threatening" letters it is announced that the police have learned that in several issues of a newspaper printed in Italian articles have appeared about the district attorney and the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti, which were of a character as to show interference, and it is understood the postoffice inspectors have been detailed to look into the matter.

Accordingly, a censorship of the press may be looked for in connection with the Ettor-Giovannitti case.

And why not? In many cities of New England the attempt is being made to prevent protest meetings on the ground that they are attacks on the laws and courts of Massachusetts. In Boston, New Bedford, Lawrence and other points this sentiment has prevailed and in evidence. In Lawrence, not only have meetings been prevented, but house to house distributors of circulars protesting against such actions have been taken to the police station, put through the third degree, and then released.

This species of harassment and intimidation has failed, however, as the distributors have gone back to their labors full of resentment and determination. Nor has it stopped the growth of the local protest movement. At the conference held last Tuesday, the delegates present represented the various branches of the I. W. W. and the Socialist party, and the A. F. of L. carpenters, wool sorters and engineers unions. The latter declared that the sentiment of organized labor in Lawrence in favor of Ettor and Giovannitti was greater than is generally believed, despite the differences of organization involved.

The same spirit prevails in other New England cities. New Bedford reports increased interest and growth in organization, due to attempted oppression.

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GAYNOR'S PROTEGE PROBABLE GANGSTER

Duffy, of Bingham Notoriety, and Two Others Sent to Workhouse for Wrecking Grocery Store.

George B. Duffy, the Brooklyn milk boy, whose appeal to Mayor Gaynor three years ago to stop the police from persecuting him, and to have his photograph removed from the rogues' gallery, caused a rumor which resulted in the removal from office of Police Commissioner Bingham, was sentenced yesterday with two companions to the workhouse for five days by Magistrate Dodd, in Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn.

Duffy, who is now 24 years old and married and lives at 237 West 107th street, Brooklyn, together with George Doolin, of 300 Nevins street, and Harry McLoughlin, of 3194 Third avenue, went to Coney Island and, as was admitted by McLoughlin, had several drinks. On their return they entered Bernard Schmidt's grocery store at Dean and Nevins streets, and before the police arrived the place was a wreck.

Patrolman Bealer heard the cries of Meyer and summoned the reserves. Sergeant Walsh was soon on the scene, and after a tussle placed the drink-crazed pair under arrest.

In court the prisoners still bore their flippant attitude toward law and order. McLoughlin swore that Red Duffy is known by that name among the downtown gangsters of Brooklyn, and had been beaten unmercifully by the police.

"Did the officers beat you with their clubs?" asked the magistrate of Duffy.

"Anything my friend McLoughlin says is true," answered Duffy.

The magistrate colored at this pertness and thundered: "I want to know if any of the police officers hit you?"

"Well, yes, they did—on the arm," replied Red.

Magistrate Dodd then told Duffy to uncover his arm.

"Well, you know, judge," answered Duffy, "bills don't always show the effect with marks," and waved about uncovering his arm.

Duffy finally uncovered and there were no marks. Magistrate Dodd then sentenced the three.

Duffy's mother asked for the alternative of a fine, but the magistrate would not hear it, and the three were sent to confinement.

ENGINEER WAS SOBER IN CORNING WRECK

Tells Coroner's Jury He Reported Trouble With Engine Several Times.

CORNING, N. Y., July 15.—Near William Schroeder, who drove the big Mother Hubbard engine pulling fast express No. 11, on the morning of July 4, into a rear end collision with Lackawanna No. 1, near Corning, killing forty and injuring many more, was the star witness before the Coroner's inquest today.

Schroeder was a splendid witness and his manner of telling his story helped his cause a lot. He told a story covering both the day and night before the wreck and denied that he was intoxicated at any time. He admitted taking two drinks of gin about 10 o'clock on the night of July 4, but said that he had heard that it was good for rheumatism and felt he needed it. He also claimed that he was home at 11:30.

His story is that the engine was working properly, that the engine was loose and interfered with the proper working of the injector and some little time before the accident he climbed out of the cab to see if he could remedy the trouble, and then his fireman spoke to him and he could not say at which time he saw the first signal which was not at attention, but he failed to see it.

He saw no flagman at any time. The first thing he saw was the engine before the crash came. He set the emergency brakes and then the engine knew when he recovered consciousness or the ground. Schroeder claims that he had reported trouble with his engine a number of times during the month preceding the wreck. He also said that if something would have been said that morning it would have warned him of the wreck ahead.

The story told by Witness Schroeder on the last hearing received a severe jolt today, when several witnesses told of having seen Schroeder on the night of July 3 and that he was not intoxicated. Four bartenders testified that Schroeder was in the places that night, not intoxicated, in three of them he had only mineral water. The only circumstance that came anywhere near corroborating Klapproth's story was the evidence of the last witness tonight, who claimed to have seen Schroeder at lunch wagon some time between 11:30 and 1:15, but he said that Schroeder was sober and had some lunch at that time.

The inquest will probably be concluded tomorrow.

GIRL MEETS DEATH UNDER STONEBOAT

Six Year Old Child Instantly Killed on John D. Rockefeller's Estate at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 15.—Little Clara Haney, 6 years old, was crushed to death at noon today by a big stoneboat on John D. Rockefeller's estate.

Clara was one of about twenty pupils who attended the Rockefeller summer school, and her sister, who was the teacher, had just dismissed the morning session when the children ran down the road to get a ride on a loaded stoneboat.

The driver, Wheeler Turner, did not see them, but Mrs. Rutledge, who was waiting for her own children, saw little Clara fall and the heavy wheel passed over her body. Mrs. Rutledge screamed and ran out to pick up the little girl. She carried her bleeding body to the schoolhouse and it was placed on a bench and covered with an American flag. Death had been almost instantaneous. Dr. C. W. Fairchild broke the news to the mother.

It was only six months ago that the father, Thomas Hanley, died. He was for years a conductor on the Putnam Road. Last night Mrs. Hanley's brother-in-law, who was visiting her, was stricken with paralysis.

Rockefeller's superintendent was notified and word was sent to Rockefeller at Cleveland and also to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is at Seal Harbor, Me. Mrs. Rockefeller is in the Advisory Committee of the summer school.

ONE DEAD, MANY HURT, IN ELECTRICAL STORM

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 15.—During an electric storm this afternoon several employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad were struck by lightning at the North Sheridan station, a short distance east of Dunkirk.

The men had gone into the waiting room for shelter from the rain. George Seteris, a section hand, of this city, was killed, and Frank E. Weston, a section foreman, was knocked down and badly burned about his legs and arms. Weston was taken to a hospital in Dunkirk.

Matthew Mitchell, of 89 Mitchell street, Salamanca, a Pennsylvania freight conductor who went into the station to telephone, was struck and is now in the hospital at Dunkirk suffering severely from shock and injuries to his legs and arms. One leg is paralyzed and both arms are burned. He is also suffering from burnous about the legs.

The other members of the section gang were knocked down, but they soon revived and were able to go home. A large number of telephone and telegraph wires are out of commission on account of the storm.

GET BOY WHO STOLE CHECKS TO SEE WORLD

BUFFALO, July 15.—A boy of 17, not an experienced thief or burglar, it was who threw away in Albany a bag containing the checks of the United Cigar Stores Company to the value of more than half a million dollars. James Kellogg captured her last night, confessed today. He had \$50 in his shoe, the last of the \$222 of cash he found in the satchel.

"I wanted to see the world," said he. "I am on my way to Denver."

But he will be sent back to New York City within a few days.

The boy was arrested at the New York Central Station early today by Police-man William Johnson.

TRUBLE BREWS 'TWTX HAITI AND DOMINGO

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Minister Furnias, at Santo Domingo City, left the Dominican capital today for the Haitian-Dominican frontier, where he will assist in establishing the neutral zone between the two countries which it is proposed to maintain pending the adjustment of the long standing boundary dispute between the two republics.

The situation along the Haitian-Dominican border is most disturbing, according to the reports being received at the State Department. It is being repeatedly charged that Haiti is encouraging the Dominican rebels. The United States gunboat Nashville is now at Puerto Plata.

The conditions along the mutual boundary of Haiti and the Dominican Republic have been a cause of friction and disorder for years. Haiti, with a dense population, is pushing hard on the line set up by Santo Domingo. Both governments accuse each other of encroaching upon alien territory.

DANGER OF 17 STRANDED.

Courts Give Miss Novotny Judgment for \$2,500 Against Kosolof.

The story of a young Bohemian dancer who was brought to this country by a manager and left stranded here, was told yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Brady via Novotny, 17 years old, in an application for judgment for \$2,500 against Theodore Kosolof on the ground of fraud. The court directed that judgment for this amount stand against Kosolof.

Miss Novotny said that in the summer of 1910 she was solo dancer at the opera house at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, and was about to go to Italy to study classic dancing when Kosolof told her the Russian circus was preferable and that he had contracts for two years. If she would appear with him, he said, he would pay her 1,000 marks and give her an opportunity to dance in the homes of the rich. Under these representations, she signed a contract, but was discharged after only two months.

EMIL SEIDEL

Emil Seidel, Vice Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Party, will be in New York City on Tuesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Hotel New York, 100 East Broadway, N. Y. C.

MAY ATTEMPT TO CENSOR THE PRESS

Hounders of Ettor and Giovannitti Looking for Pretext to Do So.

(Special to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 15.—District Attorney Attwill continues to assert that he is receiving letters threatening him with death if he doesn't let up in his persecution of Ettor and Giovannitti.

He announces in big headlines that he is not afraid, and that he laughs at the threats. Every man who boasts of his heroism is generally a hero; and, of course, the district attorney is a hero. He can afford to be; for judging from appearances, those letters are purely imaginative and well-timed in their publication. They have been received daily for the last three months, and now, on the eve of the trial, he announces the fact to the world. Evidently the district attorney waited for the psychological moment to expose the dastardly attempts to defame the ends of justice and to exhibit his own beautiful heroism. He shows considerable foresight, if not disingenuousness; and is worthy of promotion, on that account, to some judgeship, to which he evidently aspires.

In connection with those "threatening" letters it is announced that the police have learned that in several issues of a newspaper printed in Italian articles have appeared about the district attorney and the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti, which were of a character as to show interference, and it is understood the postoffice inspectors have been detailed to look into the matter.

Accordingly, a censorship of the press may be looked for in connection with the Ettor-Giovannitti case.

And why not? In many cities of New England the attempt is being made to prevent protest meetings on the ground that they are attacks on the laws and courts of Massachusetts. In Boston, New Bedford, Lawrence and other points this sentiment has prevailed and in evidence. In Lawrence, not only have meetings been prevented, but house to house distributors of circulars protesting against such actions have been taken to the police station, put through the third degree, and then released.

This species of harassment and intimidation has failed, however, as the distributors have gone back to their labors full of resentment and determination. Nor has it stopped the growth of the local protest movement. At the conference held last Tuesday, the delegates present represented the various branches of the I. W. W. and the Socialist party, and the A. F. of L. carpenters, wool sorters and engineers unions. The latter declared that the sentiment of organized labor in Lawrence in favor of Ettor and Giovannitti was greater than is generally believed, despite the differences of organization involved.

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POLICE MUST FACE GAMBLERS' CHARGES

Says Cops Got "Protection Money"—Waldo Indignant, Whitman Incredulous.

Police Commissioner Waldo and District Attorney Whitman, having cut short their vacations because of the sudden outbreak of talk about the relations of the gambling fraternity with the Police Department, started in yesterday to clear up the situation. Commissioner Waldo sent a formal communication to the District Attorney asking Whitman to institute a thorough investigation.

Waldo made it clear in his letter that he took no stock in the story told by Herman Rosenthal, whom he styled a self-confessed gambler. He said that a state of affairs such as Rosenthal described could exist only with the connivance of the police inspector and at least three police lieutenants in charge of separate squads and working independently. He said that the city was never more free from gambling than during the past year. He intimated that if the judge would let their full duty in cases where the gamblers were arrested by the police there would not be cause for much complaint.

The District Attorney stated that up to the present time he had not had sufficient corroborative evidence to warrant him in laying before the Grand Jury Rosenthal's charge that Lieut. Charles Becker first agreed to give him police protection for his house at 104 West 5th street and subsequently raided the place and, since April 15 last has kept a policeman on guard in the house.

Council for Rosenthal appeared before Magistrate Butts in the West Side Police Court yesterday and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Police Inspector Cornelius Hayes and Police Capt. William F. Day on the ground that contrary to law these officers of the Police Department had kept a policeman stationed in Rosenthal's house ever since April 15 last. The magistrate took an affidavit filed by Rosenthal's counsel and reserved his decision.

Creation of Lieutenant Becker kept him up and advising me to leave town," said Rosenthal. "But I have started this thing and you can bet I am going to see it through."

District Attorney Whitman said on this point:

"This office is ready to present to the Grand Jury any evidence properly corroborated which involves the corruption of the Police Department or any other city department, but the time of the Grand Jury is limited and its work is heavy."

"I have no right to waste the Grand Jury's time by presenting to them witnesses whose statements consist of little more than rumors or hearsay and upon which no action on its part would be justified."

Among the things of a highly interesting character included in Rosenthal's affidavit yesterday is the gambler's version of how he met Lieutenant Becker for the first time at an Elks' ball in 43d street, near Sixth avenue. The next meeting was by appointment. Rosenthal avers in his paper on New Year's Eve, 1912, at the Elks' Club, where a dinner party for ten was given. Continuing, the affidavit states:

"We drank a whole lot of champagne that night, and late in the morning we were all pretty well under the weather. He put his arms around me and kissed me. He said: 'Anything in the world for you, Herman. I'll get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to do you a favor. You can have anything I've got. And then he called over his three men, James White

SPORTS

GIANTS LOSE AGAIN

McGraw's Men Make Good Start, but Have Relapse in Sixth When Cards Clinch Game.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—They are all using our Giants for doormats. The Cardinals made it three straight today, winning by a score of 10 to 4. For five innings there was every evidence that the slump of the Giants was in the throes of dissolution, but the slump revived strongly in the sixth and the Cardinals jumped to the front and increased their lead with every jump.

It was no afternoon of unalloyed delight for the Giants to have the Cardinals win under any conditions, but for the Poloists to see a four run lead evaporate and fall to carry them to victory, was adding insult to injury. The defeat of the Giants dated from the first half of the sixth inning, when Red Amers was passed to first base, and for the remainder of the half inning served as a base runner. He didn't exert himself violently on the lanes, but what moving he had to do took away what vitality the heat had left, and Red was doing so poorly in the sixth that he made way for Crandall.

As a relief corps of one Crandall fell considerable short of filling the bill. The Cardinals went right on with their harsh hitting and clinched the game off Crandall. Additional clutchers were the slumps of half a dozen stars. Their batting declined with the appearance of Geyer, and shriveled still more against Joe Willis, Dale, who faced only one man and passed him, opened up a chance for the Giants to tie the score in the eighth inning, but they fell down on that chance, and the Cardinals, under the Brenahan doctrine of "heads up" seemed to have a hunch that the brace of the Giants would not endure the full game. You see, the Cardinals are acclimated to the tropical weather, kept up their slings to the end, and were prepared to strike hard at the first sign of yielding by the New Yorks. The score:

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Snodgrass	4	1	2	1	0	0
Doyle	3	1	3	1	1	0
Becker	5	1	2	2	1	0
Merkle	4	0	0	1	0	0
Murray	4	0	1	1	0	0
Herszog	3	1	2	1	0	0
Meyers	3	0	1	1	0	0
Fletcher	3	2	1	2	1	0
Ketchy	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ames	2	0	0	0	1	0
Crandall	1	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	35	6	10	24	11	3

St. Louis	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Huggins	5	1	2	0	3	0
Ellis	4	1	1	0	0	0
Smith	3	1	2	1	1	0
Konetchy	4	1	1	1	0	0
Evans	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hauser	5	2	2	2	1	0
Oakley	3	2	3	0	0	0
Wingo	4	1	2	7	0	0
Sallee	1	0	0	0	0	0
Geyer	2	1	0	0	1	0
Dale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Willis	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	37	10	24	11	3	0

First base on errors—New York 2, St. Louis 3. Left on bases—New York 2, St. Louis 4. Pitches—Geyer 1, off Ames 1, off Dale 1, off Willis 1, off Geyer 2, off Dale 1, none in part of 3th, off Willis 1, in 2 innings. Umpires—Klem and Bush. Time of game—2 hours.

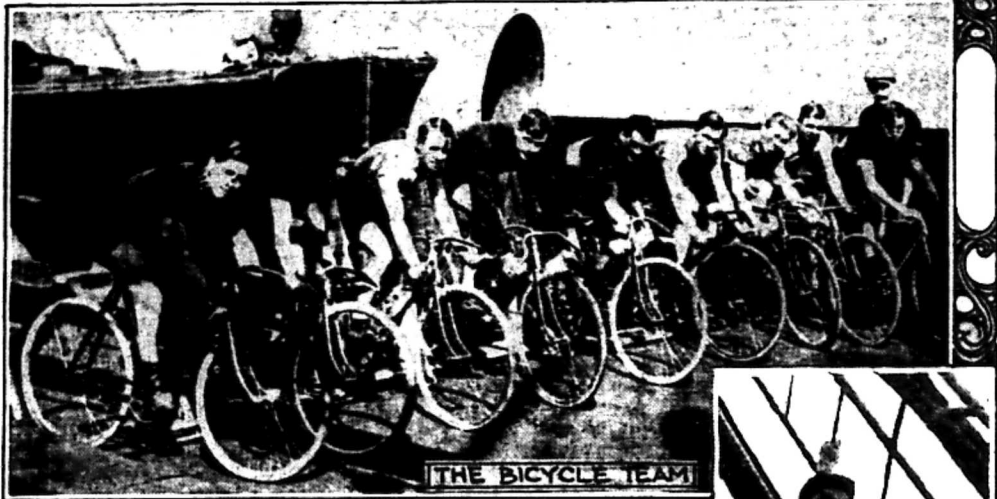
WELLS WILL BOX JEANNETTE. Bombardier Wells, the British heavyweight title-holder, who is in splendid physical condition for the much discussed ten-round bout with Tom Kennedy in the Garden Theatre last night, received a promise from manager Gibson yesterday that if he won he could have a match with either Joe Jeannette or Luther McCarty. Gibson looked Wells over at Ely, N. Y., and had a talk with John Maloney, Wells' shrewd manager.

Kennedy will carry not less than 195 pounds when he enters the ring. He is improving steadily in boxing skill and in hitting and says that after he has disposed of Wells he will be ready for McCarty. He hasn't considered Jeannette at all yet, but he says he isn't afraid to tackle him some day.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Won. Lost. P.C. New York..... 58 19 .757 Chicago..... 47 28 .627 Pittsburgh..... 45 31 .592 Cincinnati..... 41 39 .513 Philadelphia..... 34 38 .473 St. Louis..... 34 49 .410 Brooklyn..... 30 48 .385 Boston..... 22 59 .272

American League. Won. Lost. P.C. Boston..... 56 26 .683 Washington..... 50 32 .609 Philadelphia..... 44 35 .558 Chicago..... 44 35 .557 Cleveland..... 42 47 .500 Detroit..... 40 42 .488 New York..... 32 53 .373 St. Louis..... 22 56 .283

ABOARD SHIP WITH SOME OF THE AMERICAN ATHLETES WHO TOOK PART IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN STOCKHOLM



STOCKHOLM, July 15.—The American athletes who participated in the Olympic games kept up their training on the ship during the trip. The bicyclists rode their wheels and the runners utilized an improvised track on deck. The numbered figures are: (1) Sockalexis, (2) Tewannina, (3) Reynolds, and (4) Ryan, all of whom took part in the Marathon race. Tewannina finished fourth. The athlete who is shown doing a stunt in the rigging is Jack Eller, pole vaulter.

PIRATES TAKE TWO FROM BROOKLYNS

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Pittsburg evened up with Brooklyn today by taking both ends of the double header. It was not an easy matter, though, as Brooklyn made the Pirates go 13 innings to capture the first game, and this victory was due to some wonderful play on the bases by Wagner. The flying Dutchman got in the way of one of Curtis Bender's and promenade to first. He had hardly reached that corner when he started to steal. Just as he did J. Miller placed a pretty bunt toward first. Daubert ran in and picking up the ball tossed it to Cutshaw, who had covered first on the play, but instead of stopping at second Wagner raced to third, and by a pretty slide beat Cutshaw's throw. He crossed the plate a moment later on McCarthy's single with the run that won the game.

The second game was a farce, as neither team played good ball, although the score does not show it. The players on both teams were exhausted from the first game and could put no life into the contest. The scores by innings:

First game	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Pittsburg	0	0	0

Second game:

Brooklyn	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	0
Pittsburg	2	0	0

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League.

At Cincinnati	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0

At Chicago	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0
Chicago	2	0	0

At Philadelphia	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

At Washington	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0

At Philadelphia	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

At Washington	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0

At Philadelphia	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

YANKS BEAT BROWNS

St. Louis Players Outbat New Yorks, but Are Beaten 5 to 3—Highlanders in Seventh Place.

Although they outbatted the Highlanders the St. Louis Browns were beaten at American League Park yesterday, score 5 to 3. Two dazzling double plays, which in each instance shut off a base runner headed for the plate, enabled Russell Ford to wriggle out of as many ticklish predicaments. Hal Chase was the middleman in each of these plays, and also starred with a nice one-handed catch of a wild throw that undoubtedly prevented another run.

Jack Russell, sixteen years in the big leagues, pitched seven innings for the Browns. A miff by Jantzen paved the way for a New York rally in the second inning, which the Browns never were able to overcome. Martin replaced Dowd at shortstop for the Hillmen and was a vast improvement. He will remain there permanently, if Dowd was sent back to the Brockton club last night.

The victory pulled the Highlanders out of last place, but they have two more games to play with the Browns this afternoon, and they must break even to remain above the cellar. In one of the games George Davis, of Williams College, will pitch for Wolverton's men. The score:

St. Louis	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Shotton	4	0	2	0	1	0
Jantzen	4	0	1	0	0	0
Kutina	4	0	1	1	1	0
Pratt	3	1	1	1	1	0
Laporte	2	2	2	1	1	0
Austin	3	0	1	1	0	0
Compton	4	0	1	4	0	0
Stephens	4	0	1	3	2	0
Powell	2	0	0	1	0	0
Stovall	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hogan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	9	24	12	3

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Daniels	4	0	1	2	0	0
Chase	4	0	2	3	0	0
Sterrett	4	0	1	0	0	0
Zinn	4	1	1	0	0	0
Simmons	2	1	1	0	0	0
Hartzell	3	2	1	0	1	0
Martin	3	2	1	1	3	0
Sweeney	2	0	1	0	0	0
Ford	2	0	1	4	0	0
Totals	27	5	6	27	10	1

Two base hits—Kutina, Stephens, Chase, Zinn. Three base hit—Shotton. Sacrifice hits—Laporte, Hartzell, Sweeney. Sacrifice fly—Ford. Stolen base—Sterrett. First base on errors—St. Louis 1, New York 1. First base on balls—Off Ford 1, off Powell 2. Struck out—By Ford 4, by Powell 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell (Martin). Hits—Off Powell, 5 in seven innings. Double plays—Martin, Chase and Sweeney. Left on bases—St. Louis 6, New York 4. Umpire in chief—Hart. Field umpire—Connell. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.

WORLD PRINTERS BLANK HUDSON OBSERVER TEAM. Steady pitching by Anderson, the sturdy Swede of the World printers, and good support by his teammates, held the nine representing the Hudson Observer scoreless in a Union Printers' League game at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday, while the New Yorkers scored ten times.

When the dust cleared and the last Observer put his bat down "Andy" had a record of twelve strikeouts in his favor.

Up to the fourth inning only the counting corner, one in the first and another in the second chapter in the fourth session, after two down in the World's half Roach hit for three bases and scored on a fumble of Bailey's drive to second. "Mr." Dooley, the next batter up, hit the sphere clean over first base for a long single, sending Bailey all the way around the bases for a count.

This ended the scoring until the sixth inning, when three errors, a base on balls and two wild throws netted the printers from Pulitzer's shop five runs.

The final tally was made in the eighth inning. The score:

World	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Homan	2	0	0	0	0	0
Doran	5	1	1	0	0	0
Fogarty	5	0	1	1	1	0
Keohoe	4	0	1	1	0	0
Corbett	3	1	0	2	0	0
Roach	4	3	2	1	0	0
Bailey	3	2	1	0	0	0
Dooley	4	1	3	0	0	0
Anderson	4	2	1	5	0	0
Totals	36	10	27	9	1	0

AMERICAN ATHLETES GET LAUREL CROWNS

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Taft today sent a telegram to James E. Sullivan, American commissioner to the Olympic games, congratulating the American athletes upon their success. Here is his message. "July 15, 1912. James E. Sullivan, U. S. Commissioner, Stockholm: "Greatly pleased at fine showing made by American athletes in fifth Olympiad. Heartiest congratulations to commissioners and athletes. "WM. H. TAFT."

ROYALE'S ATTRACTIVE BILL. Three Good Ten-Round Bouts Offered Patron This Evening.

The Royale A. C., of Brooklyn, will stage three ten-round bouts tonight at the Clermont Avenue Rink, either of which should furnish a hard fought battle. "Kid" Ghetto, the popular featherweight, who bars no one in his class, who has fought Johnny Killbane ten fast rounds, will appear against Hughey Rodden, the Scotch champion, who recently knocked out Billy Ziemann, of Chicago. Ghetto has a big following in New York, who believe that he is the peer of all the local featherweights and he will have a big following at the rinkside to see him in action. Young Rudolph, of Brooklyn, will meet Young Smith, of England, the newly arrived English lightweight.

Jimmy Murray and Young Lawrence of Bushwick will furnish the curtain raiser of ten rounds, which should be the real fireworks, as both boys are capable of giving and taking punishment. This bout will be staged at 8 o'clock.

O'ROURKE GETS MORE TIME. Paizer Will Deposit Half His Earnings Pending Suit.

Under the stipulation entered into by Nathan Vidaver, counsel for Thomas F. O'Rourke, and Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for Albert Paizer, O'Rourke's suit for an injunction restraining Paizer from fighting under another manager, O'Rourke had until yesterday to file his complaint and take any further action he desired. The complaint was not ready yesterday and Vidaver obtained an extension to July 22.

At Vidaver's office it was said that his client would not ask for an injunction at any time before the determination of the suit, but that under the stipulation Paizer will deposit half the money he earns pending the suit in trust, and if O'Rourke finally wins the case he will collect it. "This is done so Paizer can earn a living during the suit," it was said.

SING SING FOR "ROBBER POET." Walter Williams, who earned the name of the "Robber Poet" by his contributions to the Star of Hope, the Sing Sing publication, was sentenced yesterday to fourteen years and eight months in Sing Sing for a robbery and assault committed December 7, 1907. He was convicted last Friday.

20 DAYS IN TOMBS FOR GROCER. Joseph Bernard, a grocer at 350 Avenue A, was sentenced to twenty days in the Tombs yesterday after Board of Health inspectors had testified that they found 500 pounds of spoiled canned goods offered for sale in his store.

SUMMER RESORTS. Mt. Airy House. Saugerties, N. Y.

THE UNION HATTER. H. Rosenblum. 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats you buy are made by skilled workers under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.

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AMERICAN ATHLETES GET LAUREL CROWNS

Rewarded for Their Victories in Olympic Games. Thorpe Wins Decathlon.

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—To be crowned with laurel as in the days of ancient Greece, and to receive in models the reward for their strenuous exertions in the stadium, American after American stepped proudly up to King Gustav of Sweden at the close of the Olympic games today. Most richly endowed was James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, who captured both of the all-round events, adding a brilliant victory in the Decathlon today to the conquest in the Pentathlon earlier in the meet.

For the victory in the Pentathlon earned the right to hold until the next Olympic meet the challenge cup presented by the King of Sweden, and by winning the Decathlon he is entitled to the custody of the challenge cup presented by the Emperor of Russia. High honors indeed, for one of the aborigines on the splendid team that came from the United States to lead every other nation for the fifth time in the recognized athletic championships of the world.

For most of the ten days that these competitions have held the spectators enthralled the United States has led the rest of the world combined, but a rousing finish by Sweden and scattering points gathered in by other countries brought the total scored by all other countries up to 94 when the curtain fell on the most successful set of Olympic games since the festival was revived in 1896. Against this the United States rolled up 85, or only a minority of 9.

Besides the United States, only three nations earned a score which ran into double figures. Finland, mainly through the efforts of the great distance runner, Kolthmainen, finished second with 25 points, the Swedes landed in third place with 24, and of this number the final rush today accounted for 15.

Sweden's rush placed Great Britain fourth with 13, while the other countries scored as follows: Canada, 7; South Africa, 5; Germany, 4; Greece and France, 4 each; Norway, 2; Hungary, 1; and Italy, 1.

Scoring of Points. In scoring these points there are given for first place, two for second and one for third. The tug of war being obsolete and likely to be dropped from future Olympics does not allow of a third place being counted. It has not been reckoned in the totals, but if included would give three more to Sweden and two to Great Britain.

When the 1,500-meter run ended the trying Decathlon, which consisted of ten events that put the strength, skill and agility of the competitor to a severe test, Thorpe had scored a total of 8,412 points out of a possible 10,000. This lands the Indian far ahead of his nearest competitor, H. Weislander, of Sweden, who had 7,724 points to his credit. Another Swede, C. Lemberg, was third with 7,412.

Previous to the victory that distinguished Thorpe as the greatest all-around athlete in the world, the United States team had galloped away from France and England in the 1,500-meter relay race. The men who wore the Stars and Stripes successfully in this event were Melvin E. Sheppard, Irish American A. C.; Edward H. Lindberg, Chicago A. C.; James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy; and Charles D. Reidpath, Syracuse University.

The remaining events in the day's track and field program, the United States was shut out. Three Swedes took all three places in the hop, step and jump. Individual honors in the cross-country race went to the wonderful Finnish runner, H. Kolthmainen, making the fourth time he had distanced all competitors in as many races at distances from 3,000 to 10,000 meters. Swedes finished second and third and besides captured the points for team running, with Finland second and England third.

Americans Get Prizes. There was a great throng in the stadium when the ceremonies of awarding the prizes began. In the royal box with King Gustav were several members of the royal family, including the Crown Prince, who has taken a tremendous interest in the games throughout. By virtue of their overwhelming victory, the Americans were first in line as the athletes marched up to the royal box. Ralph C. Craig, of Detroit, was the first of the American team to receive the medals to commemorate his victories earned for him. The King handed him two laurel wreaths and two gold medals to commemorate his victories in the 100-meter and 200-meter races.

Then the Crown Prince presented the second prize in the 100 to Alvah T. Meyer, of the Irish American A. C., while Donald F. Lippincott, the third American in the race, received his prize from Prince Charles. This routine was followed throughout, the King shaking the hand of each victor as he appeared before him.

Every American athlete was cheered alike as generously as the local favorites and there was a great demonstration when the picturesque Indian, Jim Thorpe, was loaded down with the two challenge cups that were so large that he had to get assistance before he could remove them.

The greatest demonstration of all was reserved for K. K. McArthur, the South African policeman, when he received the prize given by the Crown Prince of Greece to the winner of the marathon. None joined in the cheers with greater fervor than the Americans, including Johnny Hayes, who had held the trophy for four years following his victory in London.

TAFT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS. Pleased at Showing of American Athletes at Olympiad.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Taft today sent a telegram to James E. Sullivan, American commissioner to the Olympic games, congratulating the American athletes upon their success. Here is his message. "July 15, 1912. James E. Sullivan, U. S. Commissioner, Stockholm: "Greatly pleased at fine showing made by American athletes in fifth Olympiad. Heartiest congratulations to commissioners and athletes. "WM. H. TAFT."

ROYALE'S ATTRACTIVE BILL. Three Good Ten-Round Bouts Offered Patron This Evening.

The Royale A. C., of Brooklyn, will stage three ten-round bouts tonight at the Clermont Avenue Rink, either of which should furnish a hard fought battle. "Kid" Ghetto, the popular featherweight, who bars no one in his class, who has fought Johnny Killbane ten fast rounds, will appear against Hughey Rodden, the Scotch champion, who recently knocked out Billy Ziemann, of Chicago. Ghetto has a big following in New York, who believe that he is the peer of all the local featherweights and he will have a big following at the rinkside to see him in action. Young Rudolph, of Brooklyn, will meet Young Smith, of England, the newly arrived English lightweight.

Jimmy Murray and Young Lawrence of Bushwick will furnish the curtain raiser of ten rounds, which should be the real fireworks, as both boys are capable of giving and taking punishment. This bout will be staged at 8 o'clock.

O'ROURKE GETS MORE TIME. Paizer Will Deposit Half His Earnings Pending Suit.

Under the stipulation entered into by Nathan Vidaver, counsel for Thomas F. O'Rourke, and Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for Albert Paizer, O'Rourke's suit for an injunction restraining Paizer from fighting under another manager, O'Rourke had until yesterday to file his complaint and take any further action he desired. The complaint was not ready yesterday and Vidaver obtained an extension to July 22.

At Vidaver's office it was said that his client would not ask for an injunction at any time before the determination of the suit, but that under the stipulation Paizer will deposit half the money he earns pending the suit in trust, and if O'Rourke finally wins the case he will collect it. "This is done so Paizer can earn a living during the suit," it was said.

SING SING FOR "ROBBER POET." Walter Williams, who earned the name of the "Robber Poet" by his contributions to the Star of Hope, the Sing Sing publication, was sentenced yesterday to fourteen years and eight months in Sing Sing for a robbery and assault committed December 7, 1907. He was convicted last Friday.

20 DAYS IN TOMBS FOR GROCER. Joseph Bernard, a grocer at 350 Avenue A, was sentenced to twenty days in the Tombs yesterday after Board of Health inspectors had testified that they found 500 pounds of spoiled canned goods offered for sale in his store.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Matter 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 held at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.
 Branch 2—Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Vote on Referendum B. Election of branch committees and other matters who have not as yet been elected for the ensuing term. All members are urged to be present. Those members who have not as yet been elected for excusation will please call and make settlements and arrange for the ensuing term.
 Branch 4—509 Eighth avenue. Special meeting for the purpose of discussing and voting on Referendum B. (Special notice below.)
 Branch 9—1361 Fulton avenue. Discussion meeting. Last chance to vote on Referendum B.
 East River German Group—412 East 78th street.
 Downtown Russian Branch—264 East 10th street.

State Executive Committee.

An important meeting of the State Executive Committee will be held tonight at State headquarters, 239 East 14th street, New York City. Several matters referred by the State Convention and State Committee as well as the selection of speakers and organization plans for the campaign will be considered. In view of this important business to be transacted at this meeting it is hoped that every member of the committee will be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 3—4th street and Second avenue. Light Baker, Marie, Mac Donald.
 Branch 6—79th street and First avenue. A. L. Wolfson, Bert Kirkman.
 Branch 5—Wales avenue and 152d street. J. V. Shubert.
 Branch 10—Southwest corner 131st street and St. Nicholas avenue. August Classens.

NOONDAY.

Branch 1—Franklin Square Junction of Park row, Nassau and Spruce streets. George H. Goebel.

Branch 4's Meeting Tonight.

Organizer R. H. Aschultz of Branch 4, says of the meeting of the branch tonight: "All comrades should attend. As Section 6 embodies a definite stand in policy and this is the opportunity to decide this point. Unless you individually register your opinion, how the result be wholly complete or not? New members are especially recommended to attend and learn the ways and something of the inside matters concerning the Socialist party. Come early."

BROOKLYN.

Anxious to Get Games.

Will the comrades who recently called at the clubrooms of the 2nd A. D. Brooklyn, to challenge the baseball team get into communication with the manager of the team, Louis P. Goldberg, 150 Chester street, Brooklyn? All games should be arranged through Goldberg.
 The 23d A. D. team is also willing to meet other teams on the condition that the losing local make such a donation to The Call as shall be agreed upon.

Approve Article 2, Section 6.

Joseph Benrmo, recording secretary, reports as follows:
 "At the joint meeting of Branches 1, 3 and 4, 224 A. D. for the discussion and vote on Referendum B. all members present approved unanimously of Article 2, Section 6, of the new constitution.
 "The sense of the members seemed to be that this section was much needed, and our delegates at the national convention were wise to adopt it."

Kings County Excursion.

Readers of The Call will have noticed that Kings County is suspended for lack of funds. The prospects this year are particularly bright for the cause of Socialism, and suspending street meetings means a corresponding loss of fruitful propaganda. But Kings County is not going to let the matter rest at that. One of the agents of the season, arranged with a view toward bringing in some funds, will be the excursion to be held on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 3. Tickets for the round trip can be procured from the organizer for 30 cents.

WORKMEN

Insure Yourself in the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

OF THE United States of America

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.
 Organized October 19th, 1884, by German Socialist exiles.
 Two hundred and ninety branches in twenty-six States.
 Forty-seven thousand beneficiary members.
 Assets over liabilities—\$556,092.00.
 Claims paid since organization—\$3,529,000.53; death claims, \$1,206,250.96.
 Jurisdiction—United States of America.

Age limit—18 to 45 years.
 Benefits—Sick and accident, first \$5.00, second \$4.00; second class, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per week (not exceeding thirty weeks for whole life).
 Death benefit—\$250.00 uniformly. The sick benefits for third class members.
 Initiation fees—From \$1.00 to \$7.00, according to sex, age and class.
 Monthly assessments—first class, \$1.00; second class, 80 cents; third class, 30 cents.
 For particulars write to the Main Office, 1 and 3 Third avenue (entrance on 7th street), Room 2, New York, N. Y.
 WM. MEYER, Fin. Sec'y

Minutes Central Committee.
 The first meeting of the new central committee of Local Kings County was held at party headquarters, Saturday, July 13. Vanderpoort was elected chairman, Uvander, secretary, Paul, Hanson and Leue were elected a Credentials Committee. All delegates whose branches had elected the correct number of delegates were seated. Those districts that had elected too many were instructed to eliminate extra number, delegates present being seated. Delegates whose branches had sent in no membership or financial reports were seated provisionally. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted.
 On motion a letter from the National Campaign Committee of the Socialist party, regarding the one-day wage fund, was referred to the branches for immediate action.
 The report of the Executive Committee was accepted. A motion that branches that can hold open air meetings be authorized to do so was lost by a vote of 31 to 21. An amendment that the local continue to hold street meetings and take up collections among the audience was also lost by a vote of 28 to 26. A motion to elect a Ways and Means Committee was lost, as was also an amendment that instead of electing a Finance Committee, we charge the districts \$1 per thousand for monthly leaflets. The recommendation of the Executive Committee regarding the money collected for the recent Paterson silk mill strike was concurred in.
 The matter of endorsing the stand of our delegates to the national convention, Lindgren and Paul, who voted against Section 6, Article 2, came up. A motion that delegates vote as individuals, as per the instructions of their branches, was lost. A motion that the vote be taken by roll call and that the branches be credited with their full delegation was carried. The vote stood 40 to 22 in favor of sustaining the action of Lindgren and Paul.
 Acting Organizer Dinger reported that he was sending to all enrolled Socialists a letter regarding our excursion on August 3, also a notice of the lecture course and an appeal for financial assistance. The last open air meeting in Greenpoint had been interfered with by sympathizers of the Catholic Church. He advised that another meeting be held at the same corner next week. His report was accepted and the recommendation concurred in.
 The following nominations were made: For secretary, Uvander, treasurer, Hopkins; Executive Committee, Paul, Uvander, Lory, Schweizer, Koenig, Watson, McMahon, Smith, Brown, Stadel, Slavik, Fruchter, Van deport, Weil, Pepper, Furman, Shapiro, Huruk and Slavik; Auditing Committee, Haemman, McMahon, Smith and Pepper; Credentials Committee, Brown, Weil, Huruk, Paul, Shapiro and Leue; delegate to Volkszeitung Conference, Weil, Mrs. Lory and Zucker; delegates to Call Board of Management, Zucker, Rehringer and Stadel; Nominations to the W. C. P. A. were laid over to the next meeting.
 The financial report was: Income, \$27.12; expense, \$50.38; balance, \$42.24.
 The matter of selling the International Socialist Review at street meetings was laid over to the next meeting as the first order of business at the State convention was laid over as the second order of business at the next meeting; after a motion to table was carried. A resolution of the 14th A. D. asking for the resignation of Campaign Manager Barnes was laid over as the third order of business at the next meeting. A motion expressing our confidence in the honesty and integrity of Barnes was ruled out of order.
 On motion the acting organizer was instructed to send a letter of condolence to Comrade Lindgren. T. N. Fall announced being no longer in the government service, he desired to be entered in the books by his real name, N. T. Herbst.
 HARRY USWALD, Secretary Pro Tem

QUEENS.

Open Air Meeting.

At Meinke's cafe, Rockaway road and Leahy avenue, South Ozone Park. Speakers: R. Becker, topic, "High Cost of Living"; F. Stehle, topic, "Unemployment."

NEW JERSEY.

Newark Open Air Meetings.

Springfield and Sixteenth avenues. Charles Ufert.
 Spruce and Prince streets, John Lutheringer.
 The regular meeting of the 15th Ward Branch at 600 North 6th street, tonight, will be a referendum. Please come to this meeting, as we need your help in this great campaign of the Socialist party.
 SECRETARY.

West Hoboken.

Street meeting tonight at Demott street and Summit avenue. Speaker, G. M. P. Fitzgibbon. All comrades should attend.

Union Hill.

The Central Committee of Union Hill will meet this evening at 420 Gardner street. Very important business.

Saturday night a meeting was held at the new party headquarters, 420 Gardner street, Union Hill, for the

CAFE MONOPOL

VIENNA RESTAURANT.
 PETER BOELZ, 155 W. 4th St., N. Y. C.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL
 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.
 Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.
 J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

purpose of organizing an association for the maintenance of the quarters as a permanent home for the three local branches of this town. The association to be composed of members from the three branches.

The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic. The following temporary officers were made permanent: John B. Weber, president; E. G. Anderson, recording and corresponding secretary; Edward Benzoni, financial secretary and treasurer; Louis Wolf and H. C. Scott, literary agent; Gustaf Schmidt, Gustaf Wittig and Gustaf Wolf, House Committee.
 The Socialist Headquarters Association of Union Hill was the name adopted. A constitution and by-laws were drawn up. Ten cents per month dues was decided upon. Twenty members were enrolled immediately. A subscription list for defraying expenses of fixtures tallied \$19 in record time.
 The quarters of the Socialist Headquarters Association are ideal as regards location, lighting and ventilation. Its large swinging full-front windows facing a busy thoroughfare where those who rush by read its significance in glaring type: Socialist Headquarters Association of Union Hill. That's us. The "Dems." and "Reps." won't like it for a cent.
 The next meeting of the association will be held Friday, August 3.

Elizabeth.

Branch No. 3 elected the following officers at a recent meeting: Organizer, Rudolph Lindberg; recording secretary, D. L. H. Ferguson; financial secretary, A. F. Brelford; assistant treasurer, C. C. Scott; literary agent, H. B. Goble; Auditing Committee, E. M. Warren, Hans Hansen, Max Thelmer.
 Delegates to County Committee: Harry F. Kopp, George Reiss, D. L. H. Ferguson, J. J. Cosgrove, Gus Thelmer, H. Keiper, Hans Hansen, Alfred Hansen, Claude Scott, E. F. Brelford, E. M. Warren, J. W. Hoffman, Fred Rahm, M. Thelmer, H. B. Goble, August Kassel.

MASSACHUSETTS.

According to a dispatch from Boston in an evening paper yesterday, arrangements were made yesterday for the calling of a Socialist party primary next month at which the State ticket nominated Saturday, which includes Miss Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College, as the candidate for Secretary of State, is expected to be endorsed. Miss Hayes is professor of astronomy and applied mathematics at Wellesley and an ardent Socialist many years.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven Street Meeting.

Ashman and Gregory streets, Polisky.

Hartford.

The children of the Socialist Party School of Hartford enjoyed a very pleasant outing Saturday afternoon at Comrade Becker's farm on Blue Hills avenue. Several comrades very obligingly came out to help entertain the children and Comrade Becker served refreshments, besides giving the use of his farm. There were about sixty children present. It was one of the best picnics the Sunday school ever had.

NATIONAL NOTES

State Secretary Knight, of Mississippi, has resigned, and the State Campaign Committee has appointed Mrs. I. M. Raymond, R. R. 3, Jackson, to fill the vacancy.

The State convention of the Socialist party of Iowa elected M. F. Wittling, 411 East Linn street, Marshalltown, as State Secretary.

The following are the dates of the Italian organizer, V. Vaccaro, toured by the Italian national translator-secretary, Joseph Corti:
 July 17, Detroit, Mich.; 18-20, Cleveland, Ohio; 21, Erie, Pa.; 22-24, Buffalo, N. Y.; 25, Rochester, N. Y.; 26-27, Syracuse, N. Y.; 28-30, Utica, N. Y.; 31, August 1-4, Schenectady, N. Y.; 6-7, Albany, N. Y.; 9-12, Vermont.

The State convention of the Socialist party of North Carolina nominated the following ticket:
 Governor, H. E. Hodges; Lieutenant Governor, B. T. Tiller; Secretary of State, W. M. Weatherly; Auditor, D. Stuart; Treasurer, W. B. Taylor; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. George E. Hunt; Attorney General, W. J. Gregon; Commissioner of Agriculture, Bruce Anderson; Commissioner of Labor and Printing, George F. Wilson; Corporation Commissioner, R. J. Norton for the long term; Insurance Commissioner, R. H. Love; Electors at Large, Thomas S. Davis and H. C. Lindsay.

The National Office desires to call attention to the fact that under the interpretation adopted by the National Executive Committee at its session in December, 1911, delegates do not have the power to initiate referendums. It follows that they also do not have the power to second referendums.

The State convention of the Socialist party of Tennessee nominated Carl Harold for Governor and C. G. Fisher for Railroad Commissioner.

JAILED FOR HITTING GEORGE.

LONDON, July 15.—Charles Gray, a suffragette sympathizer, was sentenced to two months at hard labor in Lambeth Police Court today for knocking Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George down as he was entering Kensington Theater to deliver a speech Saturday.

AN EYEWITNESS TELLS OF THE BOSTON CAR MEN'S STRIKE

(Correspondence to The Call.)

BOSTON, July 14.—The car men's strike continues to fill the papers with news of the day's accidents as it has constantly done since the "road" put green men on the cars in place of the strikers. In the face of the prolonged display of indifference by the "road" officials for the public's safety, their protestation that a union would spoil discipline and hence result in danger to the public, looks just a bit ridiculous.

Among the names of those injured which leaked out today in spite of the road's attempt to keep them secret are the following: John J. Hoamin, of Somerville; City Hospital, Hiram Harris, City Hospital, Antonio Pina, Wayland place, City Hospital, John E. Leahy, 26 Juliet street, City Hospital.

Strike sympathizers are becoming god-damn to vengeance by the arrogant indifference of the "road" for their rights, and the lawless acts of the police in their support of the road. On no day since the strike began have so many attempts been made to dynamite cars. Several of these attempts were made in Watertown, although in only one case was a car actually blown up.

At the South Station a crowd drove passengers and crew off a car, turned on the power and sent it crashing around a corner into a car ahead. The police came along some time later with autos hired by the Elevated road and arrested half a dozen men found in the neighborhood. That is a sample of what the police are doing in support of the "road."

Perley M. Robinson, of 2387 Washington street, was also arrested for placing an obstruction on the track. It is declared that the police have as their object against him as against the others. The assault on Capt. George T. Latimer of the Charlestown City Guards by Officer Pierce put the police in a still worse light as the facts come out more fully. It seems that Pierce and his fellow officers were in civilian dress and began assaulting the crowd around the stalled cars without even showing their authority. When Captain Latimer protested, Pierce drew his club and struck him. The sight of the club was the first intimation Captain Latimer had that Pierce was an officer of the law. The excuse which is made for Pierce is that he is young and hot-headed, will hardly as well as he is an inspector himself and the son of the superintendent of the whole Boston police force; he must, therefore be familiar with the methods which their superior officers expect the men to employ.

Another feature in the news of the strike was the vote of several additional unions to go out in sympathy with the car men whenever the C. L. F. thinks the time ripe. The latest unions to take such action are the Laundry Workers, Elevator Constructors, United Association of Steam Fitters and Freetone Cutters.

At the same time the statement made one admission that proves the contention of the strikers that the road discharged men for joining the union, thereby breaking a State law. The road admits that just prior to the strike, when the union was being formed, discharged twice as many men as usual. 149 of these discharges were for unsatisfactory service. The statement goes on to say that "unsatisfactory service" means, among other things, making statements tending to promote discontent, dissatisfaction, and unrest among the employees.

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Because he has a few responsible witnesses who will bear him out in his statements, he expects to have an easy victory in court over the police. He forgets that a South Boston judge recently declared he would not believe a dozen witnesses against one of "my officers."

In the meantime, the police are absolutely mum. They are not making any statements now which might embarrass them when they spring their case at the last moment.

There are three striking features in yesterday's news of the Elevated carmen's strike:
 First is the statement by the attorney for the Elevated road hearing before the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. In this statement the most absurd claims are made; conditions are misrepresented with the usual brazen effrontery of the "L" officials and represents as facts what everybody knows to be false.
 A sample of the attempts to mislead is that part of the statement which refers to the number of accidents on the road since it has been run by green men. The "road" says that during the first month of the strike there were fewer accidents "reported" than during the same month last year. Very likely there were fewer "reported." Everybody knows that the strikebreakers are not subject to any discipline, and doubtless are fully as remiss in reporting accidents as in other matters.

With the papers full of unusual accidents every day, it is hard to see how the attorney for the Elevated can expect to fool the public with such figures as these.
 The absurd claim is repeated that a majority of its employees were opposed to joining the union. To any one who has talked with the men, this sounds utterly ridiculous. The men are not satisfied with the condition of their employment. This is generally known. Because a man is afraid to join a union does not show that he is satisfied with conditions.

Attorney Vahey demanded that some responsible official of the road swear to this statement if it was to be given as evidence. But no one appeared for the road who was willing to take oath to its accuracy.

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In the meantime, the police are absolutely mum. They are not making any statements now which might embarrass them when they spring their case at the last moment.

There are three striking features in yesterday's news of the Elevated carmen's strike:
 First is the statement by the attorney for the Elevated road hearing before the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. In this statement the most absurd claims are made; conditions are misrepresented with the usual brazen effrontery of the "L" officials and represents as facts what everybody knows to be false.
 A sample of the attempts to mislead is that part of the statement which refers to the number of accidents on the road since it has been run by green men. The "road" says that during the first month of the strike there were fewer accidents "reported" than during the same month last year. Very likely there were fewer "reported." Everybody knows that the strikebreakers are not subject to any discipline, and doubtless are fully as remiss in reporting accidents as in other matters.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

CORRECTION FROM NEWARK.

Editor of The Call:
 Under the heading "Editor and Giovanni Agnelli's Spread," in today's issue of The Call (Sunday, July 14) there appears a list of cities that organized protest conferences, in which Newark, N. J., is included.
 I believe this to be an error, as up to date the local of the Socialist party here has taken no steps toward the formation of such a body.
 It may be, however, that some other organization has taken the initiative in this matter. If this be true there are a considerable number of comrades here who would welcome an opportunity to co-operate with them in this all-important work in the interest of our imprisoned comrades.
 Would it be encroaching too much on the space of The Call to ask the writer of the above mentioned news dispatch for the source of his information, if possible giving us details of the existence of such a conference in Newark?
 A. VAN WAGNER,
 Member 14th and 16th Wards
 Branch, S. P., Newark, N. J.

OBJECTS TO SPORT NEWS.

Editor of The Call:
 While not being one who cannot take pleasure in taking part or in witnessing gymnastics and games, I have been trying to figure out why The Call, a Socialist paper, should devote so much valuable space and costly composition on such as "our" national game—baseball—and other sports which are no longer what they really ought to be, but instead are in the hands of promoters who, like all other trusts, are out for the almighty dollar.
 But that isn't all. There are so many young chaps and grownups too, who, instead of getting busy and making a study of the causes of the conditions that confront us today, just willingly fall for the game, not so much for the pleasure as to forget the things that stare them in the face. Is not this one of the reasons why our young are so slow in "taking hold" of Socialism?
 I believe that the young chap who will "take the nerve" to read The Call will not be because the sporting page has attracted him, but because of more tangible reasons. Let us leave the matter to the good ministry of the gospel and the capitalist sheets and instead give the women and young Socialists movements a chance.
 MATTHEW F. ZYCH,
 New York City, July 14, 1912.

AN APPEAL FROM HOBOKEN.

Editor of The Call:
 I came to this country in December of last year, leaving my wife and son in Scotland. I had been a member for years of the British Independent Labor party.
 The Glasgow tramway strike came in August, 1911. I took a prominent part in it. Result: I did not get reinstated. They, of course, gave me a five years' reference of general conduct being satisfactory. Three days after I arrived here I obtained a situation with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. I was unfortunately a week ago in having a slight accident, the fender of my car coming in contact with another car. I got "fired," as they term it. They were evidently awaiting this, for it had come to their knowledge that I was a Socialist.
 I have tried the various companies around New York, but, having to refer to my recent employers, the information from them proves detrimental.
 I have been a regular reader of your paper, both morning and weekly, since I came here. Having no friends here and being unsuccessful in obtaining work of any description, I thought it might not be out of place to write you and see if you could use your influence in getting me a situation of any description—porter, watchman, anything in the shape of regular employment. I am afraid if I fail to obtain work during the course of next week I shall have to appeal to the British Consul for assistance, as I will be out of pocket for my expenses.
 Intoxicant I never use; nonsmoker; height, 5 feet 9 1/2 inches; weight, 146 pounds; age, 38. I am not begging, I would scorn to do such a thing. I only thought of you as a comrade who might be able to assist me in obtaining work before I am compelled to throw myself on the mercy of the British Consul.
 JOHN C. MURDOCH,
 203 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.,
 July 13, 1912.

CHINESE SAILORS ARE FREED.

Yep Sam, Hom Hong and Chung Gue, three members of the Chinese crew of the tramp steamship Craig-hill, who were arrested last Saturday for assaulting Deputy Surveyor A. O. Hokensoo, of the Customs Service, were discharged by United States Commissioner E. Lincoln Benedict yesterday.
 The Commissioner stated that there were technical grounds upon which he could hold the trio of sailors, but it being their first offense he let them go after giving them a severe reprimand.

COPPER SALTS TARBOOED.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In a sweeping decision today, the government Pure Food and Drug Board held that peas and other vegetables colored with copper salts are adulterated within the meaning of the Pure Food Law, and will be subjected to seizure and condemnation after January 1 next.

SMOKED IN FACTORY; \$10 FINE.

Henry Sauerbeck was fined \$10 in Special Sessions yesterday for smoking in the clothing factory at 14 West 17th street, where he is employed as an operator. Sauerbeck was arrested by inspectors of the Fire Commission's office.

PORTER KILLED IN ELEVATOR.

Michael Egan, a porter employed by the Lawers' Title Insurance and Trust Company at 149 Broadway, was killed yesterday when his head was caught between the floor of an elevator and the ceiling of the sixth-story lobby of that building.

FRENCH PAPERS ON SALE.

Socialists (and others) can obtain the latest numbers of Le Cri de Bataille, La Guerre Sociale, Le Libertaire, Les Temps Nouveaux and l'Humanite at Chagnon's French book store, 137 West 28th street. Chagnon & Co. publish also La Biographie Mensuelle, Revue des Livres Nouveaux, etc. All books published during the month in Paris. The Biographie Mensuelle is mailed free on request, and postpaid to New York Call readers.

SOCIALISTS ARE DESIRABLE.

Socialists will have an opportunity to spend their vacation this year at Long Branch. The proprietress of the Sea Breeze Cottages, 280-282 First avenue, a Comrade, is making special low rates to Socialists and radicals in her effort to fill her places with congenial people. Good bathing, sanitary conditions, clean and airy rooms and excellent board, \$12 a week. Special arrangements for families.
 Write now. Address Mrs. Mascha Strauss, 231 East Eleventh street, New York.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Bring Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.
 Rates Under This Heading: 1 insertion, 1c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 25c per line. Seven words or 7 lines.
 All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Brotherhood of Machinists

Headquarters, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.
 Local No. 1, 242 E. 4th St., New York.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 11st street. Free employment bureau, hours, 9 to 5 a. m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p. m.

NEWARK UNION, No. 68, meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. Local No. 1, 242 E. 4th St., New York.
 BAKERS' UNION, Local 22, meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Broadway Hotel, 14th St.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
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VOL. 5. TUESDAY, JULY 16. NO. 198.

ADVICE TO A PRESUMABLY AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN

We don't know just who "John T. Addington," whose name has recently appeared several times in the capitalist press under an advertising tirade against trade unions, may be, or whether he is paying for his ad, is looking for a position as a trade union destroyer, or is merely moved by righteous indignation to the denunciation of the trade union monster. But John T. Addington is undoubtedly a deserving person, and therefore Socialists may well take notice of his efforts and give him a word of encouragement, even if the capitalists whom he is apparently appealing to are inclined to hang back.

John T. describes a trade union as "a band of men who meet in secret and make rules affecting the pursuits, the children and the property of other men, and then set out to enforce those rules by ruining an employer's business, destroying property, paralyzing industries, maiming and murdering."

This bunch is, of course, not to be confused with meetings of trust magnates in executive session, railroad caucuses, pools, rings and "agreements between gentlemen," manufacturers' associations, citizens' alliances and other bodies of a similar nature.

John T. plainly means bodies composed of wage earners—people who have nothing but labor power to sell as their only commodity. And John T. makes the surprising statement that these nefarious organizations are kept alive mainly "by the goody-goodyies who write and talk, but fail to think." He does not—rotedly prevents, no doubt—include himself in this category, but he tells us again plainly just who he means; speakers in Young Men's Christian associations and such bodies, and he mentions one of them as a "horrible example" for alluding to "the conflict between capital and labor." Now, John T. holds that "there ain't no such conflict," and says so, though at the same time he heads his advertisement with the title that "Trade Unions Must Go," from which we gather that he apparently expects them to "go" quietly. Farther along he declares that they are "criminal organizations," from which it might be deduced if there is no conflict between them and capital, capital is a criminal organization also. But then John T. saves himself by refusing to regard trade unions as "labor" in any sense.

He does not indeed explain just where "the trade unions must go" to, but the deduction is that in a general sense they may go anywhere—jump into the sea or fly up into the air or get off the earth somewhere, it doesn't matter precisely how—so long as they get out and stay out.

It's a big contract for a small man like John T. to tackle, but it will be noted that he doesn't explicitly state that he intends to put through the job himself. The impression given is that he needs assistance in the task, and if some capitalists will come along and provide the sinews of war to put the exodus through, why, John T. will supervise the job.

Such assistance will permit him to stay on the earth while he drives the trade unions off it. John T. has evidently contracted the cheerful habit of living, but he finds that the earth isn't quite big enough to accommodate himself and the trade unions at one time. Therefore they have got to get off, skidoo, chase themselves, as it were, and give him elbow room and a chance to live.

We can cheerfully recommend his services to any employer of labor who may consider them desirable, and sincerely hope that the prominent, law-abiding, propertied citizens of this country will not permit him to waste his money vainly in advertising, but will permit him to waste theirs instead in organizing a crusade for the extermination of trade unions. It is a worthy purpose, and, besides, the man has to live somehow. There should be a hearty response to Addington's ad, for the world owes him a living, and he is strictly attending to the job of collecting it.

We have never been parsimonious in withholding advice to deserving young men, trying to better their condition in life, and we would earnestly urge John T. not to become discouraged if at first no response is given to his ad. He should remember that there is fierce competition for openings of this sort, and the prizes are to the most diligent and persistent plodders. Let John T. keep his courage up and advertise while his money holds out. It will be time enough to "bust" when he can advertise no longer. And in the meantime he should not forget that even among the ranks of the employers there's a sucker born—not every minute—but say at least every few hours or so, and who knows when one of them might be induced to bite?

There is hope, John T. Remember that. Not so much that the trade unions will go, but that some capitalist organization may hand you a job to chase them off the earth. Many others have succeeded, and why not you? Why not, indeed? For after all, the main thing is that you stay on earth, whether the trade unions move off it or not.

RAILROAD NOTES

For the third time this month, and before the month is half over, the railroads have taken their toll of human life and limb, with a total of some eighty killed and over a hundred injured in three so-called "accidents" within the space of ten days.

The best traditions of these frequently occurring eventualities were duly observed on all three occasions. In each case the railroad officials skipped from under and threw the "blame" for the occurrence on the employes, while in each case, also, the customary number of "ghouls" appeared on the scene, and enlivened the proceedings by plundering the dead and dying in the confusion occasioned by the wrecks. It is to be noted that these "ghouls" never by any chance neglect to appear at these functions nowadays, and so far as permitted thoroughly perform their hazardous duties on such touching occasions.

The third "accident," however, seemingly differs from its predecessors in the fact that in its victims were principally Pullman passengers, two cars of that description having been telescoped by the colliding train, the collision being known in railroad parlance as a "rear-end." Just why these two cars were placed in the extreme rear of the stationary train is not quite clear, as it is the usual well established practice to place a day coach filled with emigrants or ordinary passengers in such a position, ready to "take the buffet and cushion the 'shock'" of any moving body which may dash up from behind and impinge upon them while in a stationary position.

This departure from the normal procedure should be made the subject of a stern and impartial investigation to prevent so far as may be possible really serious accidents of this special nature.

In this case it was no doubt an oversight of some of the minor employes in the yards who made up the train in such a faulty manner, just as in the other cases it was the fault of the engineer or the signalman or somebody of that kind.

We have no doubt, however, that the railroad officials can clear themselves fully of any complicity in the matter, but none the less, for the sake of investigation—we mean prevention—the inquiry should be formally made.

As for the elimination of such "accidents" altogether, we are indulging in no such vain hopes. It has been satisfactorily proven—by the railroad officials—that what they call "the human factor" now and then fails, despite all precautions, and therefore no responsibility attaches anywhere in particular, except perhaps to "God," these peculiar occurrences being generally ascribed by people of a religious turn of mind—as most prominent railroad officials are—to what they call "the act of God." Considering the vast number of Y. M. C. A.'s established and maintained by the railroads at their own expense, it might seem strange that such "accidents" should be on the increase, but then, as every one knows, God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

It is rather strange, too, that British railroads, which transport twice as many passengers annually as we do, seem to be very much more immune, killing not more than six or eight passengers on an

The Church and the Sword

Exaggerated charges, publicly brought against any organization, not only fail to attain the object aimed at, but they also permit the spokesmen of the accused organization to dispose of the matter with a few humorous remarks, thus most effectively concealing the grain or two of truth that may lie at the basis of it. As an illustration we quote the following from the New York Sun of July 8.

The Catholic clergy in Brooklyn have learned of the circulation of an unsigned pamphlet bearing the caption "Make America Catholic," which says that a detective of national reputation has discovered that the basements of all Catholic churches are the hiding places of guns and ammunition, the property of the Knights of Columbus, who, the pamphlet announces, are drilling constantly. There are 300,000 of these Knights of Columbus, who are simply awaiting the command of Pope Pius to get busy and "make America Catholic." The pamphlet urges that all Catholic candidates for public office or non-Catholic candidates entertaining any friendship for Catholics or their church to be voted against.

Commenting editorially on this pamphlet, the Tablet, the official Catholic organ of Brooklyn, facetiously says that the first step toward "making America Catholic" will be to have Pope Pius resign, elevate an American Cardinal to the Papacy, remove St. Peter's from Rome to Washington and make Cardinal Gibbons President of the United States.

The above is an excellent sample of the art of asserting so much that the charge becomes ridiculous. In this case the Tablet is perfectly within its rights in scolding the above story as absurd, to the extent that it leaves the impression that the Roman Church intends establishing its supremacy here, and is converting its churches into arsenals and armories and drilling its members for that purpose. It is probably a lie, but to be sure, but not what is called a lie "out of whole cloth," and absolute falsehood, without a grain of truth to account for its appearance.

We have no doubt that in some Catholic churches there may be stands of arms stacked and small militia units connected with the congregations. But this is also true of some Protestant churches as well. In the suburb where the writer happens to reside, just opposite his door on a vacant space a body of some twenty youths, with military tents, camp equipment and ancient Springfield rifles have encamped and have been "playing soldier" for a week, standing sentry, challenging pedestrians for the "password," drilling in the day time and making night hideous with fusillades of blank cartridge. Hearing such pious exclamations as "Holy Jesus Christ" arising from the old camp ground on numerous occasions, we concluded they were a religious military organization of some kind, and further investigation unearthed the fact that they belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the neighborhood and were in the habit of storing their ancient muskets and paraphernalia in the basement of the sacred edifice.

Nobody with a grain of sense would contend that these silly creatures were part of a military nucleus now being organized by the Episcopal Church for the purpose of "making America Protestant."

But it may at least with truth be said that the Roman Catholic Church is just now only too often found in conjunction with arms and armed bodies, and that such a suspicion should arise and gradually grow into the wild tale of the churches being generally turned into arsenals is exceedingly natural.

When the American public read of great military masses attended by thousands of armed men, that the navy is practically "chaperoned" with Roman priests, that militia guards of church dignitaries, and a hundred other incidents of like portent, it is not so strange that the story which the Tablet laughs at should not only be started, but should likewise find considerable credence.

For instance, we select at random this account of a little military jamboree of this kind, from the columns of the New York Evening World of May 27:

"Five thousand guests gathered on the breeze swept lawns of Clason Point yesterday to witness the competitive drills, sham battle and review of the Clason Point Military Academy Cadets. The day was as ideal as the location of the festivities. Four hundred of the little chaps taking the academy course competed. First they went through calisthenic

exercises with a precision that drew constant applause from the spectators. Then the military drills were held. An Irish-American boy from Boston named Edward S. Shields won the gold medal, Aurelio Alvarez, of Porto Rico, got second prize and Francis G. Dugue, whose father is editor of the Panama Star and Herald, won third. The star cadet, Janoel Mancel, whose father was a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, was unable to compete owing to an accident.

"After the drills, which were held in fatiguing uniform, there was a fierce battle in which tremendous volleys of blanks were fired, much to the excited delight of the women and children in the stands. A touch of realism was given to the battle by the lads tying red ink-stained handkerchiefs around their heads as they tumbled over in the field. Of course, the invaders were repulsed and the defenders came in for a fine cheer. Then came the review and march in West Point uniforms. They were highly complimented by Major General O'Ryan, who acted as reviewing officer. Major Philip E. Reville, Capt. J. Maguire, Capt. William J. Costigan and Lieut. James P. Askin, of the 68th Regiment, who served as Judges. Col. William Ladd, Judge Advocate General of the New York National Guard, and Lieut. Col. N. P. Thurston, chief ordnance officer on General O'Ryan's staff.

Capt. T. J. Moynahan, military instructor, received the congratulations of the reviewing officers and guests for the excellent precision and discipline shown by the pupils.

Brother Edmund, director of the academy, assisted by Brother Alpheus, looked after the comfort of the guests.

When the non-Catholic American public are treated to this sort of thing day after day in their newspapers, it is any wonder that some of them, by such vision of a coming Roman Catholic militarism as are set forth in the pamphlet, which the Tablet dodges under cover of humorous hilarity. The public are a mighty credulous lot anyhow, and they believe many things they see in the papers, much more ridiculous and baseless than the insinuation contained in that pamphlet.

Where there is much smoke there must be some fire, and it is perhaps too much of a strain on human credulity to assume that all this "make believe" is entirely purposeless, despite the jocularity of the Tablet. The little "touch of realism" lent by the "red smeared" handkerchiefs of the youths of the military academy is significant in its own way, as showing that the young men in a vague manner comprehend something of what is expected of them. And be it remarked that on the very day this happened, some 10,000 soldiers and sailors at the Brooklyn Navy Yard attended the "tenth annual field mass."

Father Doyle officiating, and a large body of other Roman chaplains in attendance. Father Doyle had no scruple in his sermon on this occasion that the Catholic Church was the great safeguard against Socialism" (see New York Times account, May 27) and a declaration of that kind made to 10,000 armed men, is perhaps a trifle too serious to be dismissed with a laugh from the Tablet.

No, we don't take much stock in stories of church basements packed with rifles and ammunition, or the 300,000 Knights of Columbus drilling secretly therein. But this we do know: That Mother Church has, throughout all history, never overlooked any means to effect her purposes, and never scrupled to draw the sword if she considered it necessary. Nor can we find that she has ever wasted effort in useless and meaningless exercises, though they might seem so to outsiders, and she might wish to have them understood that way for the sake of policy. Every little movement of that kind has a meaning of its own, and when we note sacerdotal robes and vestments making "koo-koo eyes" at sabres and muskets, we don't dismiss it altogether as a mere innocent filtration. It may not be, to be sure, the means decided on to "make America Catholic," but it may have some connection with those means, and there is a very strong and well founded public presumption among a part of the public that it was. There is no need to invent wild tales of secret drilling and armories to explain this phenomenon, and the Church need have no fear of them, as they defeat their own purpose, as she can afford to laugh. But her increasing competition with militarism is a fact too plain and palpable to be denied, and it is not a meaningless fact either. We can easily work out a satisfactory theory of this unsatisfactory situation, from the explanation of Father Doyle, who, by the bye is only one of a cloud of witnesses who have testified to the same effect.

THE TWO PICTURES

By BERTHA NEPT.

A poet has drawn a picture:
A golden girl in the flush of youth
The world before, envelop'd in truth.
Ecstasy written upon her face,
Vigor and life in each limb—such grace!

High on the mountain tops of Life,
Singing of joy, careless of strife.

Life has drawn us this picture:
A wasted girl with a careworn face,
Stooping and bent—devoid of grace.
With a feeble look of helpless hate
For the cruel masters of her fate.
Low in the valleys dark she lies
Past dreaming of aught but the loom she piles.

BY THREES

By WILLIAM J. BURTSCHER.

Three paths that lead to the grave—
allopah, homeopath and osteopath.
Three motions that rush us push us
and delight us—locomotion, promotion
and motion pictures.

Three creams that cool us, soothe us,
and soothe us—ice cream, face cream
and cream of society.

Three milks that we get and give—
half milk, all milk and the milk of
human kindness.

Three sights that are great—fore-
sight, hindsight and out-of-sight.

Three ships that are more or less
uncertain—friendship, courtship and
altrahip.

Three days that are universally re-
membered—birthday, holiday and
heyday.

Three hearts that beat anything in
the world—big heart, warm heart and
sweetheart.

Three times that we go by and stop
by—slow time, fast time and time to
quit.

average yearly. Perhaps, however, the "human factor" doesn't fail quite so often over there, or "God" busies himself less with British roads. The whole matter is, however, shrouded in the deepest mystery.

Through a transposition, Louis Weiss and Louis Chaskin were listed as favoring Section 6 of Article 2, whereas they are opposed to it.

A WORN-OUT MARY ANN (FROM THE BOOK LIFE)

By THERESA MALKIN.

Good heavens! It just makes me sick at heart to think what a beastly brute man can prove himself at times. To think of a full grown man to abuse a child like that poor Connors child was abused. It is certainly horrible, and yet we must talk it over among ourselves, for we, too, have little girls, and our little girls are in danger even like that child was.

What can be worse than to fear to leave your daughter out of your eyes. Who can do it? Not we poor people, who have so many duties to fulfill. I have almost come to the conclusion that the greatest curse for a daughter of the people is to be born good looking.

Man has in almost everything subdued the savage in him, except this one horrible passion, which, to my mind, has not diminished but increased with the advance of the world.

I have often thought of a way out of this terrible difficulty and wondered whether it has any connection with present life in general. The rich can fulfill their desire through the use of their pocketbook. They can buy human flesh even as they buy our hands and brain to work for them. But what about the poor man who has developed his passions even as the rich man did him, but the poor man has no means to fulfill it. He does not earn enough to get married and lead a decent family life. He is thrown from place to place, knocked about, not given a chance to earn enough for himself, not to talk of keeping a woman. What wonder that all the animal instincts aroused in him thus find an outlet in the numerous atrocities of which we hear daily.

And yet, in spite of this, I do not excuse this bestiality in man, and I honestly think it remains for us women to put a stop to it. To begin with, we simply must teach our little girls the mystery of life; we must warn them earnestly but directly against the savagery of man.

There is nothing vulgar in life, we make vulgar by our manner of talking; there is nothing in giving our boys and girls a conception of their future natural state, to each other, of the necessity of their bodies clean and chaste.

But this is only part of our duty, activity must spread itself further. This, first and foremost, we must kill the beast in man by giving him opportunity for better means to live on the strength of our own earnings we will be able to read the law and demand of them the same respect and purity that we ask of them.

The brute in man as it displays today is far from being natural. Man because man had his way times; because we women were granted that it has to be so. In everything else in life, the more our own self-respect will lead to being more respected by mankind, a crowd of miserable wretches who pester the life of our little girls, who are destroyed by the activity of mothers.

Oil Plums Vs. Steel Plums

By ESTHER L. EDELSON.

There are today in the United States millions of men who are seeking in vain for any kind of work in order to earn their daily bread honestly. And yet, while these men are out of employment, approximately 3,000,000 children are at work—children who should be at school developing themselves intellectually for future citizenship and out in the open air romping and playing to develop themselves physically as future producers.

There are today, as a result of unemployment, millions of tramps in the United States and their numbers are daily increasing as machinery displaces labor and jobs grow scarcer.

There are today in the United States men and women suffering from the last stages of the great white plague, perhaps breathing their last in filthy tenements, too poor to afford the necessary nutriment or medicine. On the other hand, the owning class vacate their mansions to spend their summers abroad, and perchance to find titles for their insipid helices.

There are today in the United States men, women and children, overworked and unemployed, paupers and poor, prostitutes and hoboes, convicts and criminals, maimed and crippled, suffering and dying, tragic victims for which the capitalist system is directly responsible. Yet in the eyes of

thousands of so-called intelligent people, all this misery sinks into insignificance compared with the struggle before the American people, which of the two individuals is fighting tooth and claw for the dental domination shall receive the plum.

Why? Is it because each is unable to rectify some of the evils or to elaborate some of the ills of a better humanity? No, my dear neighbors. Do not deceive yourself. Neither Roosevelt nor Taft could alter our conditions, if they would, of the old parties, be they progressive or reform, and even the leaders, are able to change the situation, because they all intend private ownership of social utilities means of life.

The Socialist party is the only one that can and will abolish the old and oppression now prevalent. By substituting social ownership control for private ownership and control of the exploiting industries, giving the idle work and doing with child labor; by abolishing profit system and giving every chance to earn an honest living, and by operating the means of production and distribution for public benefit instead of private

POLITICAL CHAOS

By MORRIS KAPLAN.

At last the turning point has been reached. For the first time in the political history of the United States—since it has become the home of trustified capitalism—people are starting to ask themselves, "Where are we at?"

A few years ago it was the New York World that called for definitions as to "What is a Democrat?" Now, Republican and Democratic publications of every shade and variety are asking themselves and their readers, "What is Democracy, What is Republicanism, Who is a Republican and Who is a Democrat?"

Staid rock ribbed tradition bound newspaper editors and laymen are all up in the air.

The Minneapolis Tribune, breaking away from its former Republican moorings, states very pertinently that "it matters not whether the invariably other candidate be labeled regular or bolter, the fetich of party regularity is worn out and the binding tie of party names is broken. Men and women are going to vote and act this year as Republicans and Democrats, but as citizens."

To the Socialist movement in general and to the class conscious workers in particular, it is gratifying to at last look our non-Socialist neighbors squarely in the eye and say: "I told you so, but you were scared and skeptical, or perhaps in hope that the party of Jefferson or the party of Lincoln would come your way." Now Roosevelt and Bryan have both practically demonstrated the "Rule of Gold" to be decidedly in evidence and in full control of both the Republican and Democratic parties. To Socialists who have been preaching that every political party is dominated by the economic interests that pays its bills and nominates its candidates, this is nothing new. But how about the large mass of the rank and file voters, wage workers and farmers who have been led to believe that political parties can and do represent the welfare of all the people? For any person to assume in these days that a political party under capitalism can or will represent the economic interests of all the inhabitants of the nation puts him in the position of being either knave or fool.

The Socialist party is also a class party—and it frankly says so. We have no desire to hoodwink people into voting for any of our candidates because of any "middle ground" theory. We make no attempt to sail under false colors. We do not cater to prejudice, nor do we solicit votes based upon protest against nominations made by other political parties. We have just one mission to perform—and that mission implies the emancipation of the working class of the nation.

The less workers, the less the number of members of the working class and all will be mutually benefited through the installation of a non-competitive system of partnership upon the basis of equal ownership.

There are just two classes, the employers and the exploited. I believe every battle between the two workers, being the producers, was a war.

As a member of a union I advocate violence, and as a Socialist party I ought to advocate political action, but each in its respective field and one should encroach on the other.

This measure is negative in nature, uncalled for, vicious and inserted by enemies of the movement, a tremendous tactical error of part of the convention.

Defeat it, Comrades.
FRANK WOOD
Brooklyn, N. Y.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AGAINST SECTION 6.
Editor of The Call:

In considering the much abused and talked of Article II, Section 6, of our latest referendum, too much stress cannot be laid as to the responsibility involved. If some enemy had secured permission to insert some vicious clause in our constitution, nothing would suit better than this latest blunder of our national convention.

This matter should have been left alone for the same reason that we do not advocate industrial unionism as against trade unionism or vice versa. When the Socialist party, a non-sectarian, purely political organization, attempts to censor the working class on the industrial field it goes beyond its province. All industrial tactics are wholly subject to the environment and cannot be guided by any cut and dried laws. People who are out on strike, hungry, and perhaps others dependent on them in the same condition, will go and get bread wherever it is to be found in the shortest, quickest possible way, Section 6 notwithstanding. This section, if adopted, will only tend to serve as a means whereby our most valiant Comrades.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES NATIONAL

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

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

MAINE
FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM H. WILKINS

RHODE ISLAND
FOR GOVERNOR
SAMUEL H. FASSEL

CONNECTICUT
FOR GOVERNOR
S. E. BEARDSLEY