

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

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3808 BERKMAN.

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: UNSETTLED AND SHOWERY.

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W. POST TRIES TO MAKE WEATHER

Would Manufacture Rain, but Weather Man Calls His Bluff.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Prof. L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, is disgusted with the efforts of Mr. Post in making rain. Mr. Post is being put forth in different parts of the country to "make rain." Professor Moore says it simply cannot be done, and that all there is to be done is to wait for the rain. He contends that thousands of dollars are being wasted in a non-scientific way and adds that the idea of making rain by some of these "rain makers" are almost as crude as those of the old Plutarch himself. Moore explained that the vapor rising from the hot breath, blood and sweat of the people, condensed into rain by the concussion of the weapons and the hoarse cries of the victors. Professor Moore is mighty serious on this subject, and he intends if possible to convince the folks in Dallas, Tex., Battle Creek, Mich., and a few other dry sun kissed spots that they might better keep their money in their pockets than waste it in dynamite for rain making. The professor issued a statement tonight which is intended chiefly for Battle Creek, where plans have been made to bombard the skies on July 21. Here is Professor Moore's statement:

"Numerous reports have come to the weather bureau indicating that an epidemic of rain making has broken out in various parts of the country, originating in some experiments of the character made by Mr. C. W. Post, near Post City, Tex., last summer. The method adopted was the familiar one of setting off powerful explosives until, as is alleged, the jarring of the atmosphere leads to the condensation and precipitation of moisture. A description of his experiments published by Mr. Post in a magazine article has been copied widely in the daily papers and also reprinted in pamphlet form.

Mr. Post claims that copious showers followed three of the four experiments made by him last summer. He, however, ignores the fact that in each case when rain occurred it was general over much of the State of Texas, or at least over several hundred square miles of territory surrounding the place of experiments; and what is more significant, had been predicted by the weather bureau on the basis of the general meteorological conditions of the country.

Mr. Post's account of his results is therefore misleading and is especially unfortunate because coupled with very specious arguments in favor of the general adoption of his process as a cheap substitute for irrigation.

It hardly seems necessary for the weather bureau at this late date to enter into elaborate arguments in order to convince the public of the utter futility of this and every other method so far proposed for artificially producing rain.

CONDEMNED TO SPEND LIFE AT USELESS TOIL

Naturally every one believes in order, cleanliness and tidiness, but it comes home to one that epidemic disease is occasionally brought about by dirt which makes of him an being some one not far removed from galley slaves in his burden. One hears that prisoners are condemned to the treadmill of dirt. They plead to be given work when done may exist in some form of their labor, may do some good, and when denied they waste their strength. How true it is on a slow moving lady noticed after day a woman whose sole work it seemed to be to clean the brass rings of the portholes on the deck. These were the portholes of the dining saloon, the library, the lounge, the room, and there was an infinite number of them.

ASK UNIONS' AID IN HEALTH CAMPAIGN

ALBANY, July 21.—In its work of diminishing the prevalence and mortality of disease, the State Department of Health desires to secure the cooperation of labor unions throughout the State. In carrying out this plan State Commissioner of Health Eugene D. Porter has appointed Michael J. O'Brien, of Rochester, a labor leader, as a special representative of the Department of Health to facilitate the carrying out of the campaign by visiting labor organizations and enlisting their aid in preventing communicable diseases and in taking steps to avoid the special diseases and accidents incident to the occupation of their members.

TO HOLD MEETING FOR ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

A rousing mass meeting on behalf of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti will be held at the Labor Temple in Brooklyn on Wednesday night, July 25. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Ettor and Giovannitti Defense Conference of Brooklyn.

PROGRESSIVES TO START CAMPAIGN IN N. Y. STATE

Evans Tumbo Roosevelt, who hasn't made a speech for several weeks, will go to the Metropolitan Tower tomorrow morning to address the provisional county chairman of the National Progressive party, who are to meet at the State headquarters.

WARMER WEATHER DUE AT END OF THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Weather Bureau today issued this weekly bulletin: Moderate temperature will prevail over the northern half of the country during the first half of the coming week followed by warmer weather that will reach the extreme Northwest about Thursday and extend eastward to the Atlantic at the end of the week, at the same time continuing in the West. In the South the weather will be moderately warm.

INDIANA'S COAL PRODUCTION.

Amount Mined in 1911 Valued at Fifteen Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Indiana produced coal in 1911 to the extent of 14,301,335 short tons, valued at the mines at \$15,325,808, according to a statement compiled by E. W. Parker from the final figures received by the United States Geological Survey. This was a decrease from the figures for 1910 of 1,438,460 short tons in quantity and of \$5,488,851 in value, which was to have been expected, in part at least, for the reason that the coal production of Indiana in 1910 was abnormally large owing to the strike in most of the Mississippi Valley States.

VENEZUELAN REVOLT IS BREWING AGAIN

General Hernandez and Ex-President Castro Plan to Overthrow Gomez.

Venezuelans in this city are much stirred up over messages received from folks at home and in exile that Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez, "El Mocho," is now earnestly at work engineering plans to lead an army of revolutionists against the government; forces of Venezuela in the hope of overthrowing President Castro and landing the job for himself. Just when the revolution will start is not known, but "El Mocho's" designs may be hastened by the report that Cipriano Castro, who abdicated in favor of President Gomez, is also getting things in shape to start another revolution with the idea of becoming President again.

General Hernandez is said to be in Porto Rico at present, and report also has it that Castro, who disappeared some time ago from Berlin, Germany, has turned up at the Canary Islands, from which point he is getting into communication with his friends and old-time followers.

Back in 1906 when General Hernandez was in New York City and he was apprised that Castro had decided to lead Gomez out affairs in Venezuela, "El Mocho" said that the whole thing was a "comedy which one day might prove to be a tragedy."

"Gomez is the tool of Castro," he added. "The people of Venezuela will not be bettered."

"El Mocho Hernandez is against Castro and he is against Gomez," said a Venezuelan in this city yesterday. "He is a good man, a good general and a real leader. Any time he starts a revolution the people will be with him and he will be victorious. He has been out of Venezuela three years and has spent much of his time in this city, Paris and in Spain. He is now in Porto Rico."

News that Castro is fixing things for another fight in Venezuela, coupled with reports from that country that everywhere following the recognition of President Castro's Cabinet on April 30, has set the fighting blood of Venezuelans hereabouts tingling and it is understood that many of them are rapidly making up their minds whether to sympathize with and support Hernandez or Castro in case plans for their revolutions materialize.

Most of the Venezuelans in New York are here because they haven't any particular love for Gomez.

Antonio Jose Sanchez, of 443 West 23d street, who was Castro's private secretary for a short time, was asked yesterday by a reporter if he is interested in Castro's ambitions to return to his country at the head of an army of revolutionists.

"I am not in any such movement," he replied. "I am not a friend of Castro's and I am not in sympathy with a revolution. There is no reason why I should be friendly with Castro. When I was in Venezuela, Fello Mendonza, Governor of Caracas, who was appointed by President Castro, put me in jail without cause and kept me there twenty-nine months. That was after I was Castro's secretary."

According to a report, Gen. A. Pimentel, formerly Minister of Finance under President Gomez, is now on his way to New York to join the Venezuela Junta which, it is said, is working to upset the present government and place Gomez among the has-beens.

Questioned about the Junta, Gomez said he didn't know of the existence of one.

Sanchez was reported yesterday to have said that President Gomez has alienated every man of political influence at home by his arbitrary acts, greed and love of power. He was also quoted as having said that Castro's health had been restored and that he is again a factor to be reckoned with in Venezuela's affairs. Mr. Sanchez said yesterday he had authorized no such statement and was sure that such a report if it reaches Venezuela may result in making serious trouble for his relatives there or for any of his folks who might go to that country.

U. S. MARINES WILL NOW GET PAJAMAS

Long-felt Want Responded to at Last. May Also Furnish Sailors and Soldiers With Night Dress.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Officers of the marine corps are convinced that in their decision to supply all enlisted men of their service with pajamas they are instituting a long needed reform which might well be adopted in the army and the navy.

While the marine corps deprecates the alleged tendency of the newspapers to treat this new reform with levity, the bare and perhaps embarrassing fact is that hitherto all marines have been unprovided with night dress of any description. The marine corps clothes its men during the day and leaves the marines to shift for themselves as to night attire. At a result, it is said, thousands of marines have been nightly put in the predicament of the traveling man who finds on retiring in his hotel room that his wife has forgotten to pack his pajamas—or "nightie"—in his grip.

ROWDY CROWD TRIES TO RUSH SUFFRAGIST

LONDON, July 21.—A suffragist demonstration in Finsbury Park, organized by Sylvia Pankhurst, the younger of the two daughters of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, ended in a disturbance. Ten thousand persons surrounded the four platforms from which addresses were made.

It was obvious from the very outset that a majority of those in attendance were hostile to the cause. The instances of the women orators in continuing their speeches in defiance of the hooting and cheering of the crowd and what was only a scuffle at first led to fighting.

SAVE MAN WHO RAPED DAUGHTER FROM MOB

MOBILE, Ala., July 21.—District Attorney F. Ford of George County, and Sheriff William Avers succeeded in getting D. P. Wilson aboard a train at Lucedale, Miss., near here, late this afternoon and spirited him away to Gulfport, Miss., from a mob that was forming to lynch him for a criminal assault upon his own 14-year-old daughter, Wilson, a lumber man, who when partly drunk, ran all his family out of the house except his daughter, and then committed the terrible outrage.

WILSON GETS "SMALL SUMS" OF \$65,000

SEA FIRT, N. J., July 21.—Governor Wilson, before leaving last night for his Sunday's rest, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the classes of letters he had been receiving. The one class contained money and checks drawn principally to his order for campaign expenses and the amount so received is said to be in the neighborhood of \$65,000.

MIDSHIPMAN KILLED BY FALL

ANnapolis, Md., July 21.—After a successful effort to climb to the top of the Harford, Farragut's old flagship, now moored at the Naval Academy wharf and pierce his cap with a spike which prolongs the highest point, thus fulfilling the academy tradition thought to be necessary for all newly-entered midshipmen, William L. Bullock, who entered the institution only six weeks ago, fell a hundred feet to the deck while attempting to descend and broke his neck, dying instantly. Bullock struck the cross bars of the mast in his fall, and it is believed that he then received fatal injuries.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY DECLARE WALKOUT

Discharge of 43 Keymen May Cause Fight on the Western Union.

The question of asking President S. J. Koenekamp, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America to call a strike of the telegraphers of this city against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the reinstatement of a number of telegraphers who, the union alleges, were discharged because they were suspected of being members of the union was taken up last evening at a special meeting of the New York division of the union in the rooms of the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d street, C. W. Palmer presided at last night's meeting; Abraham Kleinman acting as vice chairman and Charles M. Labonte as secretary.

A resolution was passed at the last convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America giving authority to President Koenekamp to call a strike of any local branch of the union without the taking of a referendum vote of its members and a motion was made at last night's meeting to ask President Koenekamp to exercise this right and declare a strike of the New York division of the union.

The motion was, however, after a long debate, tabled and it was decided to try and bring about arbitration of the grievances complained of. It was alleged that forty-three telegraphers were discharged by the Western Union Telegraph Company because they were suspected of belonging to the union.

A grievance committee of five was appointed to wait on the officials of the Western Union Company and demand the reinstatement of all telegraphers who were discharged without good cause.

The abolition of an alleged black-listing system will also be demanded and the committee will further demand the right of the telegraphers to talk to any one, whether union or non-union, and the right to seek other employment without interference.

CHILD FALLS THREE STORIES.

Lands on Iron Fence Picket—May Die.

Five-year-old Emma McGuire fell out of the third story window of her home, 30 Driggs avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday, and was impaled on the pickets of an iron fence. The child was taken in a dying condition to the Eastern District Hospital.

FIRE DESTROYS CLADE LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Blazing oil, tar and cotton destroyed the big Clade line steamer, Delaware, today. The fire for a time threatened to spread to the wharves and manacled shipping all along the Delaware.

INQUEST TODAY INTO THE HOPP SHOOTING

Allen Fagley, father of Mrs. Florence C. Hopp, who was shot and killed on Saturday morning at the Hotel York, claimed the body of his daughter at the Morgue yesterday and returned to Lewisburg, Pa., on the 2 o'clock afternoon train. He conducts a newsstand and book store there and will take charge of his daughter's 7-year-old son.

MAY COMPROMISE WITH ONE BATTLESHIP

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Present indications are that the naval bill as it will go to the President for approval will authorize the construction of one battleship.

The conferees on this measure have disagreed over the Senate amendment providing for the construction of the battleships. This disagreement will be reported to the House Tuesday.

DR. GERRIT SMITH, NOTED MUSICIAN, DEAD

Dr. Gerrit Smith, the noted musician, died suddenly of pneumonia at Tokeneck Park, Darien, Conn., yesterday morning. He was professor of music at the Union Theological Seminary as well as a composer and recitist. The funeral, private, but there will be memorial services in New York.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AGAIN ACTIVE IN PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 21.—According to an official report issued by the sanitary authorities today, the bubonic plague has again become active in Porto Rico. There were three deaths from the disease at Puerto Tlerra, and one suspicious case at Santurce yesterday. The fact that these persons were sick had not been reported to the authorities.

FEAR EPIDEMIC OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Nine cases of infantile paralysis in one district of the East Side has started the Board of Health in a fight against the possibility of an epidemic. Dr. Benjamin S. Sheffield, who found cases in the neighborhood of First avenue, between 10th and 12th streets, is holding the district under a microscope.

AT LEAST SIXTEEN KNEW OF PLAN TO MURDER ROSENTHAL

Arranged the Scene of Gambler's Death in Advance.

LOOKOUTS ON HAND

Witness Again Declares That the Police Were In on the Affair.

From Shapiro, driver of the car which held Jack Rose, who was round up the gunmen and the lookouts for the Rosenthal killing, the District Attorney has obtained a more startling revelation than anything the driver had revealed.

Nor four or five of six men who were in the plot to murder the reformer. At least sixteen, says Shapiro now, had knowledge of the crime, and were on station to block or kill if necessary, but active particularly in obstructing the chase in blocking off pursuers.

"I have described," said Shapiro, "how we went up and downtown, how we drove from the East Side to the West Side and collected the passengers. Lusy and Sam Scheppe were waiting with Jack Rose at Shapiro's when I turned into 14th street about 11 p.m. and came to a stop under Shapiro's lights. Scheppe was dressed at Bridge Street at the corner of 14th and Sixth avenue. Then we got another man at Seventh avenue and 14th street and picked up two more near Third avenue in the 40's. We got back to Bridge's once more. Rose left the car. He didn't show the car, he just faded away."

"That wasn't the last I saw of Jack that night, because he was near 14th avenue and 4th street when I met the old car near Fifth avenue. That was just about the time one of the boys was in the car and talking over me with a gun and telling me that I was a damned fool to be in the car because the cops were in the back and nobody was going to be any trouble. One of the boys of my name I saw Jack near Sixth avenue."

Shapiro's story here cut with Deputy Commissioner Dougherty's statement that Jack Rose was not one of the killers, but that he lurked near the car and the job had been pulled off. And then Jack Rose, like other fellows that night, went into the alley back street. Shapiro, seemingly frank and liberal with the truth, ran along his story without interruption and he made the astonishing statement that the Metropole was sentenced to lookout men, who were plainly expecting the gunmen and who had their own special work to do.

"What were you in the car for, my name?" said Shapiro, "when I stopped, facing eastward, near the Cohen Theater. There was Sam Scheppe, a man who had been called Vallon—Harry Vallon, somebody said—and a fourth man that I didn't know. It was not later than 1:35 a.m. when we got opposite the Metropole. I didn't know what was up, but I did know that I had some tough birds with me. I thought that the bunch was going over to the Metropole and get a drink."

SPORTS

GIANTS TRIM REDS.

Inactive Game Played in Dismal Weather Goes to New York by 12 to 6 Score.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The Giants and Reds met in dark and muggy weather today and played dark and muggy baseball. Likewise the battle was suffused with saffron, but the Reds' efforts were more so and the Giants won by a score of 12 to 6.

In the first place they hit the ball furiously harder than the Reds hit it, and in the second place the jumble of errors which the Reds perpetrated were more costly than the jumble of errors committed by the Giants.

There was action from the start, error action and hitting scoring action. Again when events were not crowding fast on one another's heels there was a lot of slowness and dawdling, this between innings and between outs. The game was at once bustling and loose and flabby, a combination of some good and some bad playing, but with the Giants coming across several times with brilliant fielding which cut short Red onslaughts.

For awhile when thunder was rambling and inky clouds hung overhead, the battle went on in near darkness, which is not a hygienic atmosphere, and this may have accounted for part of the booting and poor throwing. It did not, however, account for plays of the dumb persuasion, and there was nearly as much solid concrete on the field as in the new stands. The score:

New York		A. B. R. H. O. A. E.				
Spodras, lf	5	3	4	4	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	2	2	1	0	0
Becker, cf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	5	1	3	10	0	1
Murray, rf	5	0	1	3	0	1
Shaffer, 3b	5	0	0	1	4	2
Meyers, c	5	2	3	4	0	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fletcher, ss	4	2	0	3	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crandall, p	5	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	42	12	16	27	9	5
Cincinnati		A. B. R. H. O. A. E.				
Becher, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0
Bates, cf	5	3	1	3	1	1
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	1	3	6	1	0
Mitchell, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	0
Phelan, 2b	5	0	1	3	3	1
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	1
Emmond, ss	4	0	0	3	2	2
Clarke, p	3	1	1	7	4	0
Benton, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Keefe, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Severid, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	9	27	17	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League			
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	
New York	62	21	.747
Chicago	51	32	.614
Pittsburg	47	34	.580
Cincinnati	44	42	.512
Philadelphia	39	49	.494
St. Louis	38	50	.432
Brooklyn	31	54	.365
Boston	23	62	.271

American League

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	61	.693
Washington	54	.614
Philadelphia	50	.568
Chicago	45	.529
Cleveland	43	.483
Detroit	43	.483
New York	25	.309
St. Louis	25	.298

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME
Trussmaker
1499 THIRD AVENUE
Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All made guaranteed.

George Oberdorfer
N. W. Cor Eighth Ave. and 129th Street
Pharmacist
SEE PRACTICE OF FRAHME'S IN OUR SPECIALTY.

STEVE EVANS, OF CARDINALS, RESENTS PITCHERS PASSING BIG ED KONETCHY TO GET AT HIM



ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Steve Evans, the outfielder for the Cardinals, has considerable pride. It hurts him for an opposing pitcher to regard him as easy. His method of showing his resentment is to knock the ball as far as the grounds and rules will allow. Evans follows big Ed Konetchy in the batting order. Konetchy is not the best batter in the National League, but when he does hit the ball, which is tolerably frequent, he is likely to send it far and away. Hence when the giant first baseman comes to the plate with one or two of the bases already occupied, the cautious pitcher occasionally passes him to get a chance at Evans. Three times lately pitchers have done this, and in each case Evans has made a hit, once knocking a three bager that brought in three runs, as the bases were filled. "I guess they will conclude I am bad medicine after awhile," says Evans.

CUBS TAKE BOTH FROM BROOKLYNS

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Cubs trounced the Brooklyn Dodgers in both games of a double header here today. They took the first by a score of 6 to 1 and the second by 11 to 4. The fellows from the wrong side of the Bridge never had a chance in either game. Lefty Leifield was better than Rucker in the opening contest. The second was pretty much of a joke, as the Cubs hammered both Curtis and Kneizer from the slab and found Kent decidedly easy. The batting of Evers featured. He was there with three hits and a pass in the first and a pair of safe ones, as well as a base on balls, in the second. Norman kept him from going through both games with a perfect average by a shoestring catch on John's last time at bat. Daubert got four hits in four times up in the second game. The score by innings:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn		R. H. E.		
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	10	3
Chicago	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3	6	11	12

Batteries—Rucker and Miller, Leifield and Archer.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn		R. H. E.		
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	4	11	1
Chicago	0 5 2 0 0 4 0 0	11	12	0

Batteries—Curtis, Kneizer, Kent and Erwin; Reulbach and Needham.

PHILLIES ARE SHUT OUT.

Pitchers' Battle Results in Victory for St. Louis, Score 3 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Philadelphia Nationals were shut out today in the opening game of the series with the Cardinals, score 3 to 0. It was a pitcher's battle. Harmon pitched the entire route and in only two innings, the first and the seventh, did he allow the Phillies to look dangerous. Bob tightened up in each of these rounds after two safe knocks in succession had frightened the fans. Harmon yielded but two other hits, one each in the fifth and sixth rounds. The score by innings:

PHILLIES ARE SHUT OUT.

Philadelphia		R. H. E.		
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	3
St. Louis	0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0	3	6	1

BOXING AT GARDEN TONIGHT.

Another all-star boxing show will be staged in Madison Square Garden this evening by Manager Gibson. After two six-round bouts have been decided, the first of three ten-round bouts will be put into the ring, the principals being Tommy Buck, a very clever Philadelphiaan, and Frankie Fleming, who holds the Canadian featherweight title. Following will be a battle between Teddy Maloney, a hard hitting, shifty lightweight, and Pat Moore, of Philadelphia. East Siders are going to turn out in great numbers to see Young Brown and Willie Becher in the chief event. This affair will be for blood as the partisan feeling is intense. The show will begin at 8:30 o'clock sharp.

ROYALE A. C. BOUTS TOMORROW.

The Royale A. C., of Brooklyn, will stage three ten-round bouts at the Clermont Avenue Rink tomorrow night. Willie Howard, the fistic idol of Ridgewood, will appear against George Fox, the hard hitting New York lightweight, who has defeated every man he has met in the club's arena. Willie Chandler, the popular featherweight, who bears one at 122 pounds ringside, will meet Hughie Rodden, the Scotch champion, who has made a host of friends in this country. Joe Fox and Frank Kayser will furnish the curtain raiser of the row.

AMOUNT OF COAL MINED BY MACHINES GAINS IN ILLINOIS

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The coal mined in Illinois in 1911 amounted to 52,679,119 short tons, with a value at the mines of \$59,562,278, according to a statement by Edward W. Parker, just issued by the United States Geological Survey. These figures compared with those of the year previous show an increase in tonnage of 7,775,872 tons and in value of \$7,097,351. Much of this gain is to be explained by the abnormally low production of 1910 due to the strike.

The coals of Illinois are noncoking and are not used to any extent in the iron and steel industry. Consequently coal mining in the State was not influenced by the depression in the iron trade which seriously reduced coal production in the Eastern States. Illinois is, however, one of the most important manufacturing States, ranking third in this particular and leading all the States of the Union in the manufacture of agricultural implements and in the salting and packing of meats.

It is second in the manufacture of men's clothing and, although without iron mines, is third in the value of manufactured iron and steel products. Its manufacturing industries have been developed and are maintained by means of the great coal resources of the State. They furnish the local markets for the coal and enable the producers to get higher prices than those obtained for the superior grades of coal from West Virginia, which depends almost entirely on markets distant from the mines.

Fifty-one counties, or exactly half of the 102 counties in the State, more coal producing counties than in any other State in the Union, produced coal in 1911. Two counties, Williamson and Sangamon, produced over 5,000,000 tons each; one, Macoupin, produced more than 4,000,000 tons; and each of five other counties produced more than 3,000,000 tons.

There was little or no trouble from strikes in Illinois in 1911 and the 76,000 miners employed worked an average of 188 days; the average production for each man was 701 tons. One of the apparent results of the prolonged strike in 1910 was the marked increase in 1911 in the tonnage of coal mined by machines from 17,730,293 short tons in 1910 to 23,093,807 tons in 1911, a gain of 39 per cent. The increase in machine mined coal was equal to 76 per cent of the total increase in the State.

It is to be hoped that the increasing use of and production by machines will have a reducing effect on the quantity of coal shot off the solid, which the proportion to the total in Illinois unfortunately large. The natural conditions in the Illinois coal field are favorable to the use of machines for the undercutting of coal, and the statistics for 1911 indicate a determination on the part of the operators to get away from the dangerous practice of solid shooting.

FREE CONCERTS TODAY.

M. Schwartz's Band will play this evening at Corlears Hook Park. The program:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "Maryland, My Maryland."
Myrta
Overture, "Light Cavalry."
Supper Concert Valse, "Dreams of Childhood."
Waldteufel
Selection, Popular Airs.
Excerpts, "Hebrew Plays."
Schwartz Grand Selection, "La Traviata."
Verdi
Gavotte, "Princesses."
Czibulka
Characteristic, "Darkies' Jubilee."
Turner
Barcarolle, "Tales of Hoffman."
Offenbach
Finale, "Hercules."
Schacht
"America."

August J. Habernicht's Band will play this evening at Tompkins Square Park. The program:

"Star Spangled Banner."
Grand March, "My Old Town."
Klein
Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night."
Suppe
Valse, "Helm of Navarre."
Hirst
Selection, Popular Songs.
Characteristic, "Parade of the Tin Soldier."
L. Jessel
Songs for Coronet—
(a) "For Killarney and You."
Teasdale
(b) "I Love the Name of Mary."
Ball
Potpourri, "Hurrah for Germany."
Acher
Hebrew Medley, "Ben Harder."
Eisenberg
Selection, "The Bohemian Girl."
Balfe
Deux Temps, "Down by the Valley."
Taylor
Stream.
"Home, Sweet Home."
John Buh's Band will play this evening at Washington Square Park. The program:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "Port Arthur."
Seltz
Overture, "Bohemian Girl."
Balfe
Waltz, "Merry Comrades."
Vollstedt
Selection, "The Burgomaster."
Mackie
Gavotte, "The First Kiss."
A. Schubert
March, "Tannhauser."
Wagner
Selection, "Faust."
Gounod
"Dance of the Demon."
Holst
Selection, "The Red Widow."
Gebest
Two-step, "My Old Town."
M. Klein
"America."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Open air dances will be held on the roof of the University Settlement every night this week. The charge is 15 cents and the profits will be used for sending East Side children to the University Settlement camps. An orchestra of five pieces will play every evening. One of the settlement's clubs of young men, Kingsley Circle, is giving the dances.

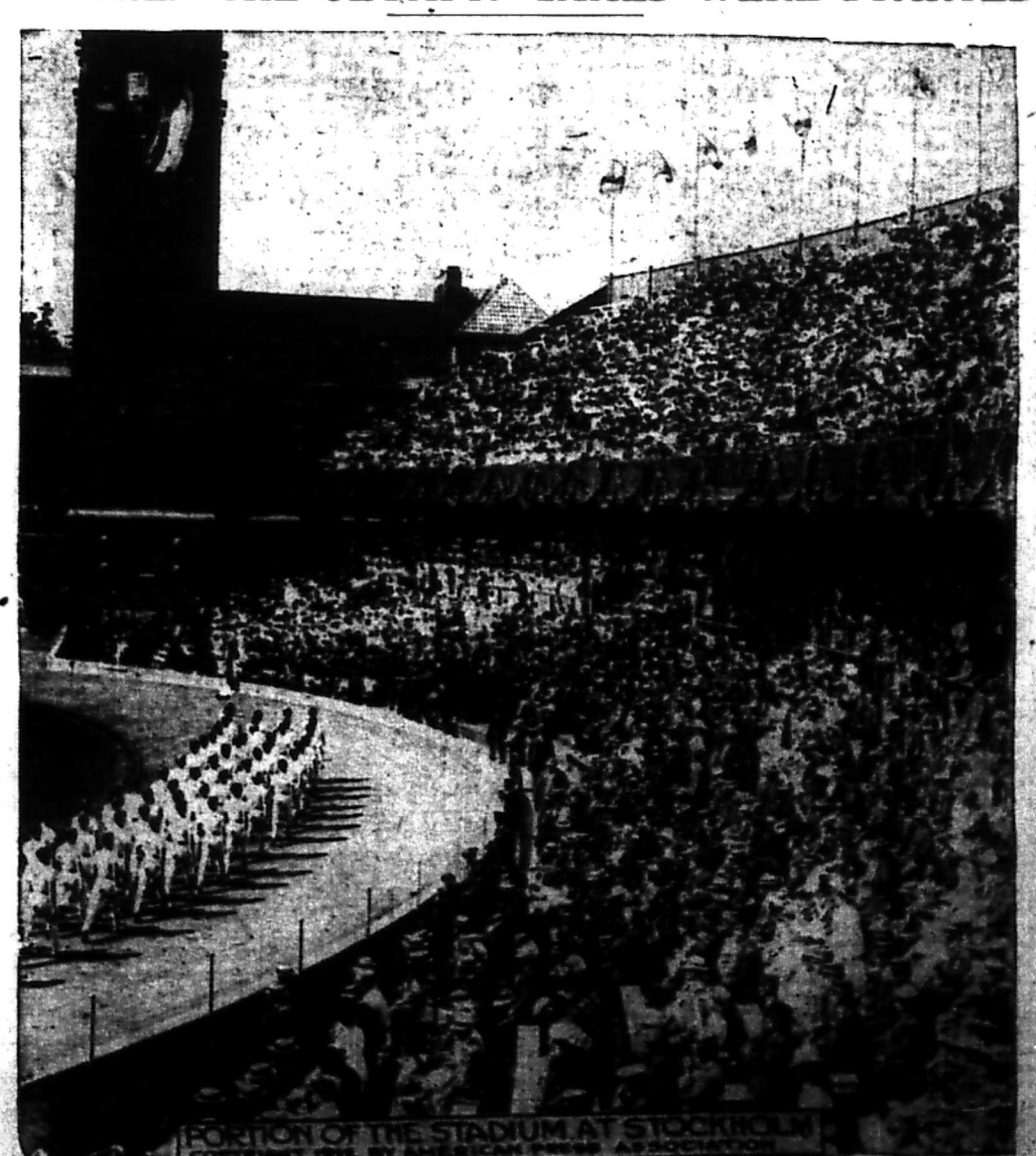
A moving picture show, under the auspices of the Health Department and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will be given this evening at the public recreation pier at West 50th street.

The speaker for the Tuesday evening entertainment tomorrow at the headquarters of the Equal Franchise Society, 8 East 37th street, will be Miss Josephine Roche, who is a friend and associate of Judge Lindsey in his Juvenile Court work, will be able to give some practical results of the way suffrage "works" in Colorado. Following the short address there will be dancing and refreshments. All are welcome.

MIKADO'S CONDITION WORSE.

TOKIO, July 21.—The condition of the Mikado has become worse. The principal physicians who are in attendance upon him were in consultation at 3 o'clock this afternoon and again at 6 o'clock tonight. They found that all his symptoms had been aggravated and that the heart action had become weaker.

SCENE IN THE STADIUM AT STOCKHOLM WHEN THE OLYMPIC GAMES WERE STARTED



STOCKHOLM, July 19.—There was not a vacant seat in the huge stadium when the Olympic games began. When the hundreds of athletes from all nations entered the stadium to be reviewed by King Gustaf they were under the eyes of more than 25,000 spectators. The

DESCRIBES RUSSIAN CREDIT SOCIETIES

Farmers Are Helped by Co-operative System, Ambassador Guild Says.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Even in remote Siberia and Turkestan has the farmers' co-operative credit system reared a financial fabric to assist the peasant farmer of Russia. The State Department has just received from Ambassador Curtis Guild at St. Petersburg an exhaustive report on the farmers' co-operative credit system in Russia.

This is the first of a series of reports. Ambassador Guild's report has been taken under consideration by the State Department as the first step in preparing a plan to fit the co-operative credit idea to American conditions.

At the present time the Russian Government has nearly \$40,000,000 government money invested in the farmers' co-operative credit system, which is perhaps the strongest testimonial of all as to the success of the movement among Russian farmers and of the benefits which it is bringing to that nation.

How established a part of the Russian peasant's life this financial machine is becoming is clearly shown in the practice of the peasants to deposit their savings with the credit societies on the understanding that the deposits will be paid out after their death for their funeral expenses or that they will be returned to them at the time of the coming of age of a son or the marriage of a daughter.

The co-operative movement among Russian peasants has now developed two distinct aims: First, to educate the peasants, a large proportion of whom are quite illiterate, along the lines of modern farming; and, secondly, to encourage them to save their earnings and acquire the habit of providing against the rainy days. The direct aim of the Russian Government in organizing this system was to relieve the peasant from the necessity of paying exorbitant and ruinous rates of interest.

The movement affords further education for the peasant since the Russian Government has left the management of the societies largely in the hands of the farmers themselves, conducted through the general meetings of the societies, in which every member of the society is given one vote. The peasant is thus given considerable experience in financial affairs and management. The members elect a board of directors and a council. These bodies take care of the executive work. They report to the general meetings of the societies, at which all the members are present. The government expresses supervision over the societies through the Ministry of Finance.

10,000 of These Societies.

Although instituted as late as 1898, the movement has spread in Russia to include 10,000 farmers' societies, with an average membership in each society of nearly 500. The network of societies covers practically the entire immense area of the Russian Empire. Widespread interest is taken in the movement both by the Russian Government and by the peasants, and the government is at the present time considering a further elaboration of the scheme.

In studying the Russian co-operative credit system from the viewpoint of the American farmer, Ambassador Guild finds that naturally the great difference obtaining between conditions in the United States and in Russia, in regard to the amount of land farmed by individuals, the system of land tenure, the wealth of the farming class, and in the general facility for borrowing money, makes it impossible for this country to secure much benefit from a study of the Russian system beyond its general principles.

For example, the average loan requested by the farmer of Russia does not exceed \$50 and is generally employed to purchase some article necessary at the moment, such as an agricultural implement or a horse, the loan being repaid by the Russian farmer immediately after the harvest. Of course, the American farmer, who works a much larger acreage, would usually need more money and longer time. He would require his loan, not so much for the moment's expediency, as for the gradual development of his property.

In brief, Ambassador Guild reports the Russian system to be an institution of co-operative loan societies among the farmers, conducted under governmental patronage, and supervised by which the farmer, at no cost to himself, is given the benefit of loans from his society on long time and easy terms, and, at the same time, is permitted to share in his society's profits. The loan societies are of two classes—the loan savings associations and the societies of small credit. They are both co-operative, and the aim of each is to lend small amounts to the farmers through governmental assistance. The difference

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DISOLUTION NOTICE

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Secretary of State.

THIS CERTIFICATE is filed in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this State relating to the voluntary dissolution of corporations under section 22 of the Corporation Law, and that the corporation named herein has been dissolved as of the date hereinafter specified, and that the assets of the corporation are being distributed to the persons entitled thereto.

L. S.

JOHN E. HENNING
Second Deputy Secretary of State

between the two classes of societies is that the members of the loan savings associations are obliged to deposit a small amount in order to form a reserve capital for the society, while members of the societies of small credit do not participate in the formation of the society's capital. The latter societies are adapted to the poorer and more sparsely settled communities.

The management of all the societies is placed under the control of the Ministry of Finance and is directly supervised by a department of the State Bank. When a group of five or more individuals wishes to form a co-operative loan society a petition that effect is presented to the government. A government inspector makes a personal investigation of the responsibility of the signers of the petition and of the value of their property. Upon his recommendation the government grants the society a loan of one to 2,000 rubles (\$100 to \$1,000) for a period of three years at an interest rate of 5 per cent, payable annually. This loan serves as a foundation capital for the society, the working capital of the State Bank authorized by the government to lend money to the society upon application. The amount of the loan, the number of members in the society, their aggregate wealth, etc., but is restricted to any one amount, generally varies from between \$1,000 to \$1,500 and \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The State Bank loan is at the rate of interest as the government loan—i. e., 5 per cent—but is for a short time only, usually twelve months. Besides the foundation capital from the government, the society may obtain other loans from banks or individuals, usually at 6 to 10 per cent interest. The deposits are received by the society. The average society begins business with a total capital—that is, foundation and working capital—of from \$4,000 to \$6,000. It is in a position to make loans to its members, who are responsible to the society.

Loans to members usually bear an interest rate of 3 per cent to 5 per cent. On the small loans, up to \$500, other guaranty is required of the borrower than his personal responsibility. Where security is given in land or the farm product of the debtor the farmer may receive as high as \$500. In case of crops or other misfortunes the borrower an extension of the loan, and when the harvest is good in any district the State Bank will also extend the same loan to the society for the repayment of the loan.

In the societies of small credit the initial loan from the government is made for thirteen years, 10 per cent of the earnings of the society are reserved for a reserve fund, which is done only in times when the society has had a prosperous year. The far, property for the society is proved almost the invariable rule. The same way the loans are repaid, the society put aside 10 per cent of the earnings of the society for the repayment of loans, and a sum not exceeding 5 to 10 per cent of the loan is paid to its depositors.

Call Advertisers' Director

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of the Call. Twenty-four years of active and un- interrupted service in the Socialist movement have taught me to take personal attacks philosophically. As a general rule, it is both humiliating and unprofitable to reply to them. There are, however, certain excep- tions. On occasions when silence ceases to be a virtue, and when any Socialist who hopes to retain his usefulness in the movement speaks up to himself and to the cause to speak up in unmis- takeable terms, and I feel that I am doing such an occasion now.

Ever since the recent Indianapolis convention I have been made the ob- ject of open or covert attacks on the part of certain persons within the Socialist movement, and the brunt of the attack has been the charge that I in- duced the convention to elect J. Mahlon Barnes as campaign manager by unfair means.

The specific accusation against me in this connection is that I falsely re- presented to the convention that the endorsement of Barnes had the en- dorsement of the National Executive Committee.

The indictment was first framed by the Christian Socialist. It was repeat- edly amplified in an anonymous cir- cular emanating from the office of Charles H. Kerr & Co., and then it appeared with all the solemnity and authority of an "editorial statement" in the International Socialist Review. As long as the accusation was con- fined to these sources I did not heed it. But now comes Eugene V. Debs, just now standard bearer of our party for the fourth successive time, and in his public statement full of indirect insinuations practically indorses the charge against me. He brings the full weight of his position into the con- vention, and does so at a time when every party member who is compelled to publicly take issue with him is at a disadvantage.

Under the circumstances the matter assumes a serious aspect. It involves not merely the question of my personal conduct, but also several weighty problems of principle and policy. I realize that the discussion is singu- larly inopportune at this time. It is not of my seeking or making. The issue was forced upon me and I pro- pose to face it squarely.

The charge against me hinges on the disputed sentence of fourteen words taken from the stenographic records of the convention. For the benefit of the comrades who did not attend the convention I will briefly review the entire proceeding leading up to the election of Barnes as cam- paign manager, and will base my state- ment on the same record.

As chairman of the Committee on Constitution I had recommended the election of a special campaign com- mittee and a campaign manager. The motion was presented in behalf of the committee, and I state that it also had the indorsement of the National Executive Committee. The motion was adopted unanimously. My duties as chairman of the Committee on Con- stitution were thereby ended, and I resumed my seat.

The chairman of the convention (Comrade George H. Goebel) then called for nominations of a campaign manager. Comrade John Clayton of Pennsylv- ania was the first to be recognized. At this point, and the stenographic re- port here shows the following colloquy:

Delegate Clayton (Pa.)—I move that the election of the campaign chair- man be left in the hands of the Na- tional Executive Committee.

Delegate Hillquit—The National Executive Committee had the matter under their consideration, and prefers that for this important position this convention make the choice.

Thus at the very outset of the pro- ceedings I disclaimed, as clearly as language can express it, any intention on the part of the National Executive Committee as such to make or influ- ence the selection of the campaign manager.

mindful accusers along with such des- perate tenacity.

Delegate Merrick—The nomination of Barnes, that is what I refer to. Is it the recommendation of the committee, the recommendation of Barnes?

Delegate Hillquit—This comes from the Committee on Constitution and also comes from the National Executive Committee.

Delegate Merrick—With the in- dorsement of the National Executive Committee?

Delegate Hillquit—A—the general recommendation.

(The recommendation for the elec- tion of a campaign manager.) Personally I am inclined to believe that a stenographic error was com- mitted in the rendering of Comrade Merrick's question or my answer or in the sequence of the colloquy. As the discussion reads it practically makes no sense. The questions and answers do not meet, and there seems to be no valid reason why Comrade Merrick should have repeated his question after my first unequivocal answer.

But whether my surmise is correct or not matters little. The colloquy between Comrade Merrick and myself was closed by the chairman in this unmistakable language:

"I believe Comrade Hillquit was try- ing to make the point that the nomi- nation was as an individual."

Neither I nor any other member of the National Executive Committee ob- jected to this interpretation. All dele- gates acquiesced in it, and the nomi- nations proceeded under this uncon- tested ruling.

All this appears in the same record from which the editor of the Review and Comrade Debs quote. The tran- script of the entire proceeding was ac- cessible to both of them. But the fair- minded editor modestly contented himself with one sentence quoted in a historical connection, and even Com- rade Debs' own committee failed to notice my emphatic disclaimer at the beginning of the nomination and the chairman's unequivocal answer. In his public statement he quotes the entire proceeding with the sole excep- tion of the beginning and the end.

The theory of a shrewd and deep- laid plot on my part to deceive the convention into the belief that the nomination of Comrade Barnes had the official sanction of the National Executive Committee lacks realism.

When I put Barnes in nomination every member of the National Execu- tive Committee was present in the con- vention hall. Does it stand to reason that I would assume without authority to speak in their name under these circumstances? And to what end? To lend greater force to the nomination of Barnes? I must confess I did not notice that the convention stood in particular awe of the prestige of the National Executive Committee, and furthermore no pressure was needed.

The great majority of the delegates accepted Barnes' nomination with spontaneous approval, and this to my mind, was one of the sublimest acts of the convention. The Socialist party through its representatives rejected with scorn the petty intrigues and per- secutions of a handful of meddling mischief makers and self-constituted moral guardians of the movement. The convention elected Barnes because it had a well-founded faith in his ability and integrity, and because it had a healthy contempt for the unholily com- bination of preachers, orators and impossibilities who had hounded him out of office. For it may be well to remind the comrades that in three searching investigations made at dif- ferent times by different committees of the Socialist party, Barnes was not found guilty of a single irregularity in personal habits or official conduct since he was first elected to the office of National Secretary; that the only substantial charge against him was based on a personal affair, unearthed by certain moral grudgegrinders from the dead and long-forgotten past; that Barnes resigned voluntarily in order to avert party strife on his account; and that the National Executive Com- mittee then in office, in accepting his resignation, publicly expressed regret at the loss of a capable and faithful party servant, and characterized his persecutors in no uncertain nor com- plimentary terms.

The significant part about the present agitation against Barnes is that not one of his accusers denies his ex- ceptional fitness for the position of campaign manager. Since the first day that he took office, the campaign was alive. He had not been a week at his desk before he had mapped out a broad and comprehensive plan of action, and a local campaign in the country to the great possibilities be- fore an infused general enthusiasm into our movement and laid the founda- tion for a brilliant and memorable campaign.

Whence, then, does the agitation against Barnes spring and what are the motives underlying it?

It springs primarily from the Chris- tian Socialist to the extent of its for- tunately limited influence on the party membership and to a much larger extent from the International Socialist Review. The motive in the one case is a stubborn determination to save the Socialist soul in spite of its in- herent stulticity, and in the other case, to discredit the constructive ele- ments within the party, which was in the majority in the recent convention, and to gain a victory for the "Reds," no matter by what means and at what cost.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that all the comrades who have joined in the movement for the recall of Barnes are actuated by the same motives, which, in my opinion, animate the Christian Socialist and the Review. On the contrary, I am fully convinced that the vast ma- jority of these comrades act in per- fect good faith, and that the most of them have been, directly or indirectly, influenced by these publi- cations. Even Socialists are sometimes too prone to give absolute credence to the printed word, and to condemn and denounce without the formality of sitting the evidence.

Comrade Debs in his statement as- serts that Comrade Spargo and I "de- clared that all those who protested against Barnes were not Socialists at all, and the quicker the party was rid of them the better for the party." His recollection on this point is somewhat lax. In the conver- sation mentioned by Comrade Debs, he said what he now repeats verbatim in print: "Some of the protesting Com- rades and locals are very angry and threatening, declaring that they will contribute no funds to the campaign; others that they will not vote for the

ticket; still others that they will work and vote against the ticket."

It is within the range of possibility that the selection of Comrade Debs as Presidential candidate did not suit some Socialists. Suppose they would threaten to bolt the ticket on that account, or even work against the ticket? Would Comrade Debs consider them "non-Socialists"? And still they would from their point of view have infinitely greater justification than those who are dissatisfied with the selection of a campaign manager.

Comrade Debs without committing himself on the merits of the contro- versy, repeats "the questions which have been most frequently and insis- tently pressed" upon him and his usual answers to them. They are as follows:

"First: Did you know that Barnes was to be made campaign manager?"

"I did not."

"Second: Were you consulted about his election?"

"I do not know."

"Third: Do you approve of it?"

"I do not."

With all due respect for Comrade Debs, it seems to me that the ques- tions and answers are somewhat ir- relevant to the subject before us. The old parties consider the chief aim of political campaigns to elect their candidates. Their candidates are the prospective dispensers of favors and patronage, and the campaigns are largely their individual affairs. Thus we speak of the Taft campaign, the Roosevelt campaign and the Wilson campaign. The capitalist candidates therefore quite properly select their own campaign managers and often even dictate the platforms and poli- cies of "their" parties. The Socialist party, on the other hand, conducts its campaign exclusively for Socialism. Its candidates, while charged with important tasks, still remain its ser- vants, and the party manages its cam- paign through its chosen representa- tives. Comrade Debs was not a dele- gate at the Indianapolis convention, nor was he the candidate of the party until he was nominated. He was not even present at the convention after the nomination was made. The ma- jority of the delegates selected him as the party's candidate for President because they considered him the best man for the post. The elected Barnes as campaign manager for simi- lar reasons. Neither Comrade Debs nor Comrade Barnes was consulted about each other. There were those who opposed Barnes; there were those who opposed Debs, but we all submitted to the majority when the choice was made.

It is neither generous nor logical to claim at this time that the con- vention was wise and deliberate in one choice and wicked or irresponsi- ble in the other.

Comrade Debs distinctly states that he does not "question the capability of Barnes," that he has "nothing to say concerning the merits of the ac- cusations against Barnes," that the "campaign is united and working to- gether as one," and that he does not wish "to take sides and provoke re- sultment at this time." Comrade Debs thus has no grievance of his own. The reason why he thought it necessary to publish a statement on the subject at this time is presumably to be found in the "angry protest" which have come to him by mail. This brings us back to the sources and motives of the protests. As to the latter there can be no doubt.

"Remember, the issue is not Barnes' personality or character or conduct. The issue is Hillquitism, which has already gone far enough," announces the famous secret memo- randum "To the Reds" and the "Editorial Statement" in the International Socialist Review, written in the same inspired style and, in some passages, in almost the same language. De- clares: "The character and conduct of Comrade Barnes is not involved in this question. The issue is Hill- quitism." Whatever this formidable word of new coinage may mean to the ordinary mortal, it is safe to as- sume that to its authors it signifies principally opposition to syndicalism, "direct action" and impossibilism in every form. I even venture the opin- ion that if I had been an advocate of the Review might think that Hill- quitism has gone far enough.

The issue is thus very clear—it is the same ever-present conflict be- tween the Socialists of the normal type and the self-styled revolutionists. But the agitation in this case reveals besides a very serious and threaten- ing condition within our movement. During recent years certain self-pro- claimed leaders have succeeded in building up powerful machines within the party but not in its control. These persons are Barnes myself and others, and accountable to none, but assume to direct the policies and practical management of the organized Social- ist movement. They have in their pay a host of traveling agitators often invested with the prestige of high office in the party, who dissemi- nate their own peculiar notions, and vagaries throughout the movement, and foment strife and discord within the Socialist party.

Charles H. Kerr and his Interna- tional Socialist Review are conspicu- ous examples of such evils. In every recent election of party officials the Review and its emissaries have man- aged to arouse acrimonious contro- versies and street agitation against candidates against Barnes myself and others. It is nothing but a repetition of these tactics, somewhat aggravated by the co-operation of the Christian Socialist.

Will the Socialist party stand for these practices? Will it humiliate and sacrifice a tried, true and capable worker as a peace offering to a schem- ing and disrupting clique? Will it transfer the management of its affairs from its conventions and elected offi- cials to Charles H. Kerr and his vainglorious band of "Reds"? Or will it take this occasion to administer to them such an emphatic rebuke that it will stand as a solemn warning against all future attempts to foment divisions and discord within the party? Every Comrade will have the opportunity to answer this question for himself in voting on the motion to recall J. Mahlon Barnes from office at this critical juncture in our national cam- paign.

MORRIS HILLOUET.
New York, July 15, 1912.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.
Slovak Branch—324 West 71st street.
Open Air Meetings.
Branch 4—Northwest corner 15th street and Eighth avenue, Harry L. Flagin and E. M. Martin.
Branch 5—Southwest corner Lenox avenue and 116th street, H. D. Smith and William Karlin.
Branch 7—117th street and Madis- son avenue, B. Gillow and Fred Paul- litch.
Branch 8—138th street and Willis avenue, H. Antel and Hubert H. Harri- son.
Branch 9—149th street and Clinc- ton avenue, Geo. H. Goebel.

NOONDAY.

Branch 1—Battery Park, music stand, Bert Kirkman, J. L. Kaufman.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.
21st A. D., Branch 3—143 McKibbin street.
23d A. D., Branch 2—1701 Pitkin avenue.
Call Conference—857 Willoughby avenue.
Open Air Meetings.
1st A. D.—State and Smith streets, J. A. Weil and Hubert H. Harrison.
3th A. D.—Howard avenue and Madison street, P. L. Quinlan and James Savage.
12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 3d street, August Claessens.

NOONDAY.

Court and Jerusalem streets, Hubert Harrison and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
Beard and Dwight streets, P. L. Quinlan.
Willoughby avenue and Sandford street, James Savage.

QUEENS.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1 will hold a street meeting tonight at the corner of Forest, Palmetto and Grandview avenues. As there is a Democratic headquarters at this corner and where our meetings were disturbed last season, we ask every Comrade living in this vicinity to be present. It is your duty, Comrades, to support your speakers. They are doing their best for the grand cause. "Why don't you do yours?"
Chairman, W. Kulkman; speakers, P. Steinhilber and Bert Kirkman; Platform Committee, H. Feldman and C. Bun- gert.
ORGANIZER.

NEW JERSEY.

Hudson County.
At the regular monthly meeting of the Hudson County Committee bills aggregating \$10.23 were ordered paid. Fifty-five new members were ad- mitted. Twelve new delegates were seated. Nineteen branch reports were received.
Organizer Gilliar reported that street meetings are now held with fair regularity in almost every desirable section of the county. There are numerous speakers on the list that have not yet been assigned to any meet- ings, and branches who wish to hold street meetings are urged to apply for these speakers at once of the organ- izer. One new branch was organized with fifteen members, to be known as Branch Jewish, Hoboken.
Recommendation of the Weehawken Central Committee was indorsed, call- ing upon branches to discuss the ad- visability of writing articles on town and city topics for publication in The Call, Volkszeitung and Hoboken So- cialist; then enough copies should be secured to cover the districts by regu- lar distribution.

PATERSON.

Open air meetings addressed by Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon in Paterson this week are as follows:
Noonday Meetings—Today. Fifth avenue, in front of Wiedman's dye house; tomorrow, East 5th street, near Auger & Simon's; Wednesday, corner Straight and Fulton streets; Thursday, corner Madison and Morton streets; Friday, corner Dale avenue and Grand street; Saturday afternoon, 2:30, Main and Bank streets.
Evening Meetings—Today, corner Main and Bank streets; tomorrow, corner Union and Albion avenue; Wednesday, corner River and Straight streets; Thursday, corner Madison avenue and Clay street; Friday, corner North Main and East Main streets; Saturday, corner Coit and Market streets.

KEARNY.

Special meeting of Branch Kearny tonight at Roche Hall, 96 Halsted street, for the purpose of selecting candidates to enter the primaries. This matter cannot be delayed any longer and all comrades should at- tend this meeting without fail. Refer- endum B, 1912, will also be voted on at this meeting.

PHILADELPHIA.

A regular meeting of the Campaign Committee was held Thursday, July 11. Comrade Simon Libras occupied the chair and Lawrence Krom acted as secretary pro tem.
The members present were: Mar- cellino Walt, William M. Crowe, Harry Parker, Lawrence Krom, Simon Li- bras and Thomas Birtwistle. Mem- bers absent: Arthur Levinsky, Ed Moore and Charles T. Schenk. Walt, of the I. W. W., asked and was granted the privilege of the floor to place the case of Ettore and Giovan- nanni before the committee. Comrade William M. Crowe moved "that all the speakers of the Socialist party agitate, speak for and hold protest

meetings in behalf of Ettore and Gio- vanni the Saturday night preceding the trial, and the secretary hand out pamphlets regarding the prosecution to the speakers and chairmen of the party." Carried.
The 1st, 26th and 25th Wards Branch entered a protest against the circulation of the leaflet entitled "Madam, How Will You Pay Your Bills?" It was moved and seconded "that the Campaign Committee does not accept the census of the 1st, 26th and 25th Wards Branch; that its communication be received and filed and the secretary instructed to write, pointing out the fact that said litera- ture was not procured by the Cam- paign Committee, but by the County Committee, of which the branch is an integral part, while the Campaign Committee as such, is not."
Secretary's report: Wrote to Na- tional Campaign Manager about the pub- lication of Debs' speech and asked for the approximate price, but up to the present had no reply.
Moved by Comrade Parker that the secretary write and order from Com- rade Sacrey 50,000 of Debs' speech and inquire the price for a better grade of paper. If such is not too high get it from the 40th Ward print- ing plant. Carried.
Fifteen copies of "A Catholic's De- fense of Socialism" were ordered from the 40th Ward Branch printing plant at \$16.50; 10,000 for the Women's Committee and 5,000 for the 10th Ward Branch. The 10th Ward Branch promised to contribute \$5 for them.
Special order of business for the next Campaign Committee meeting: "The advisability of asking the branches to co-operate in an automo- bile demonstration and parade at Labor Day and Debs' meeting."
Financial statement: Balance last meeting \$128.30; receipts, \$50. Total, \$178.30. Expenses, \$13.46, leaving a balance of \$164.84.
THOS. BIRTWISTLE, Secretary.

BUFAIO, N. Y.

Approximately 4,000 Socialists and sympathizers, armed with "Socialist tickets" attended the annual picnic given by Local Buffalo, Socialist party, at Crystal Beach on July 13. Socialist badges were everywhere and although there were perhaps 15,000 people at the beach, the Socialist influence was easily predominant.
The day was spent most enjoyably, the chief feature being the campaign speech delivered by Gustave Strebel, of Syracuse, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the working class ticket. About 1,000 persons listened to the address—a large proportion of them non-Socialists—and if the applause at the striking passages may be taken as a gauge, the speech struck home.
Stephen J. Mahoney presided as chairman of the meeting and in call- ing the assembly to order, pointed out the mission of the Socialist party—to solve the bread and butter question. Master Erick Mola, the 13-year-old son of Comrade Joseph Mola, recited a revolutionary poem which was well received, after which Com- rade Strebel launched into the ad- dress of the day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, Socialist party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will deliver his illus- trated lecture on the Lawrence strike tomorrow at Gloucester. A Gloucester Socialist writes as follows on the lecture, which Sawyer recently deliv- ered at Rockport:
"Quite a number of our local went to Rockport, a nearby town, to hear Roland D. Sawyer give his illustrated lecture on the Lawrence strike. It is great!"
Locals of Essex County could secure him at once. It helps remove prejudice against the strike leaders. Protest meetings have been held in all principal countries of Europe. Here in Essex County we seem to be asleep."

OHIO.

Cleveland Local Union No. 303 of the International Molders' Union of North America has unanimously in- dorsed C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate for Governor for Ohio.
The members of the union say that they see the salvation of the work- ing class only in the success of the Socialist party, and have instructed their secretary to write every local of the I. M. U. of N. A. in the State of Ohio urging them to take similar action.

ST. LOUIS.

The Board of Education has re- cently decided to pay janitors of the night schools \$1 per evening instead of 65 cents, the former rate. Dr. Emil Simon, the Socialist member, was instrumental in inducing the board to grant the increase. The new rate will go into effect as soon as the night school is open in October.

LOS ANGELES.

Despite the most ardent efforts of Job Harriman and Fred C. Wheeler, the two Socialist members of the Board of Freeholders, to have propo- sitional referendum incorporated in the new city charter, the old party members have refused to do so.
The Socialist members served no- tice on the board that unless this was incorporated in the charter the Socialists would fight for its defeat. They stated on a former occasion they had considered the referendum of greater importance than the forming of a new charter, and that they would do the same of this occasion.

A WINNING "RED" BALL TEAM.

In Sharon, Pa., a winning "red" ball team was organized. The team consists of the following players: Fred C. Wheeler, captain; Job Harriman, first base; Fred C. Wheeler, second base; Job Harriman, third base; Fred C. Wheeler, short stop; Job Harriman, long stop; Fred C. Wheeler, pitcher; Job Harriman, catcher; Fred C. Wheeler, manager.

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The other teams in the vicinity. How a team that was picked especially to beat the "Reds" met inglorious de- feat is told as follows by the New Castle Free Press.
"Our ball team, having defeated about everything around these 'digs,' seems to have aroused the wrath of quite a few individuals who are thirsting for some of our gore. Some of the patriots thought it would be a good joke to humiliate the cheery Socialists on Independence Day, so a crack team composed of players from Farrell, Wheatland and West Middle- sex were gotten together and pitted against the Reds on the Waywood grounds at Farrell. In the absence of 'Bill' Meyer, who was playing in the band that day, 'Doc' Jones was on the rubber, with Gilson behind the bat.
"The Socialists were not only com- pelled to play their nine opponents, but the umpire as well, and it looked at one stage as though the combina- tion would take the rebels' scalp, the score being 5 to 1 against them. But when the Reds got their batting clothes on and pounded the horsehide to all parts of the field, the enemy changed pitchers in the hope of checking the bombardment, but it proved of no avail, as the Socialists kept up their slugging until the end of the contest, and while his comrades were mur- dering the opposing twirlers, 'Doc' was holding the picked aggregation safe and forcing them to chop large holes in the atmosphere.
"When the battle was over, the Je- sused Socialists had registered eleven tallies while the other fellows had to be contented with six. It is becom- ing difficult for Manager Briggs to secure games for the team, as all the clubs in the valley realize that they are due for a drubbing if they ro- zard the Socialists."

STUNG US TO THE TUNE OF \$1,200,000

Most Fishes Flourished Until F. C. Department Proceeds Against People Involved.
WASHINGTON, July 21. — Some Postmaster General Hitchcock in- stituted the policy of putting in jail men who use the mails to defraud, the total number of arrests up to the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, was 1,082, and the amount of money siphoned by these criminals from the American people is conservatively estimated at more than \$1,200,000. The number of indictments issued in 1,087. Four hundred and eighty-two persons have been convicted, and 571 cases are awaiting trial.
The activities of the swindlers still at large have been greatly diminished, and in many cases have ceased entirely through terror of the law and the punishment visited upon their fellow crooks. When it was only a fraud order forbidding the delivery of their mail which was issued against these operators, most of them working but little. They would change their names and addresses, alter the title of their "business" and continue operations until the next fraud order compelled them to move on again.
But in no case so far as can be learned, has a person convicted on a criminal charge of this nature at- tempted to reorganize under a new name.

Investigations have developed the fact that these fraud manipulators, whose stock in trade consists usually of bogus, false remedies, writings and with a flood of deceptive cir- culars and letters, form a distinct class of lawbreakers. Among the many wealthy offenders caught, convicted and sent to jail are criminals who have posed as respectable citizens, leaders in their communities, moving in good social and business circles.

LAWYER.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
120 NASSAU STREET
Joseph F. Darling
LAWYER
118 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Phone: 527 Business; 1524 Place.

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