

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

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEKMAN.

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: FAIR AND COOLER.

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Price Two Cents

SUICIDE MAY PROVE ECHO OF LAWRENCE TEXTILE STRIKE

E. W. Pitman, a New England Capitalist, Kills Self.

BIG PROBE AFOOT

Mill Owners Said to Have Themselves Concealed Dynamite Plant.

(Special to The Call.)
BOSTON, Aug. 27.—An echo of the recent Lawrence textile strike was heard today in the news of the death of Ernest W. Pitman, head of the E. W. Pitman Company, one of the largest mill construction companies in New England. Pitman was found a suicide at his home today, where it is said he had shot himself. Letters to his family were found near the body.

The factor that drove Pitman to take his life seemed to be revealed in the fact that Pitman was recently subpoenaed to appear before the session today of the Suffolk County Grand Jury to testify regarding the planting of dynamite to discredit strikers during the Lawrence strike last winter. It is declared that a scandal exceeding anything ever known in Suffolk County will result from the Grand Jury investigations. John J. Breen, School Commissioner at Lawrence and prominent in Suffolk County politics, was found guilty and fined \$500 for planting dynamite. Breen testified before the Grand Jury and Pitman's summons followed.

Breen, it was learned, had made his dramatic plant in the hope that the blame for it would be fastened upon the striking mill operatives when it would be discovered. He calculated correctly, for shortly after the plant came to light a number of strikers were arrested and thrown into jail suspected of a crime of which they were totally innocent. The capitalist press of the nation spread the news of the discovered dynamite plant broadcast, strongly intimating that it was the work of the strikers. But when it came to light that a highly respected and "respectable" member of Lawrence was the dynamite planter and that he was guilty of the dastardly attempt to discredit the rebellion of the 10,000 mill slaves against exploitation, the "best" people of Lawrence were very much shocked. The capitalist press was similarly affected, besides being disappointed because they were frustrated in what appeared to be an excellent opportunity to fulminate against strikes and labor.

District Attorney Pelletier announced this afternoon that he had started Grand Jury investigations into allegations that prominent Lawrence mill officials connected with the Lawrence textile mills planned the dynamite "planting" in Lawrence, in their Boston headquarters. It was said that prominent mill officials have been summoned before the Grand Jury.

Yet it is these same mill officials of Boston who are behind the prosecution of Etor and Giovannitti, the leaders of the great Lawrence textile strike and the attempt to railroad them to the electric chair on an absolutely unfounded charge of accessory before the fact to a murder which was committed while they were at least two miles away from the scene of its perpetration.

These mill officials, who were deprived of considerable of their profits because of the successful termination of the textile strike at Lawrence due largely to the leadership of Etor and Giovannitti, are now alleged to have been associated with the dynamite plant there. It is even alleged that they arranged the whole miserable business in the privacy of their Boston headquarters.

The purpose of the plant was the same as in the motive behind the prosecution of Etor and Giovannitti, to destroy the organization of the Lawrence textile workers and prevent the spread of similar organizations to other sections of the New England States. To accomplish this end, the capitalists of New England have acted with characteristic unscrupulousness and cowardice. They sounded the depths of human infamy in the premeditated effort to fix the blame for mill slays and they are now attempting to deal labor a death blow in the invidious prosecution of Etor and Giovannitti which is just as despicable a frame-up as the dynamite plant has proven to be.

The dynamite was procured in this city and the District Attorney in his possession of information that he feels will result in startling disclosures.

FIRST CORNING WRECK SUIT.

The first suit here against the Lackawanna Railroad arising out of the wreck at Corning on July 4, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by William Hess, an administrator of the estate of his wife, Mrs. Edith Amelia Hess. The suit is for \$50,000, and the complaint alleges that the train on which Mrs. Hess was riding was in collision with another because of the improper and unlawful conduct or neglect of duty of the railroad's employees.

ANOTHER JOB FOR SUPREME COURT

Exceptions Already Noted in Retrial of Danbury Scab Hat Case Will Carry Appeal to Highest Tribunal.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—At the end of the first day of testimony taking in the famous ten-year-old "Danbury hat case" considerable effort has been made in an attempt to prove a conspiracy on the part of the American Federation of Labor to boycott all over the country the product of D. E. Loewe & Co., scab hat makers of Danbury and Bethel. The case, which is being heard in the United States Court by Judge James L. Martin, of Brattleboro, Vt., and a jury, is certain to go to the United States Supreme Court for the third time because of the exceptions noted by counsel for the union defendants today when Judge Martin took and again ruled that the Berg & Co. strike in Orange, N. J., might be inquired into to prove that the individuals always knew of the actions of the union officials and leaders.

The two principal witnesses today were former Deputy Sheriff James Scully of South Norwalk, secretary of the local union of the United Hatters of North America, which is alleged to have violated the Sherman Law, and former State Senator William F. Bailey, a State Auditor and secretary of the Fishers' Union of Bethel. The Loewe firm, three years ago, was awarded damages of \$222,000 against the 200 defendants, but the Supreme Court sent the case back, so that individual "guilt" of conspiracy or knowledge of conspiracy might be "conclusively proven."

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI PARADES ON SEPT. 14

The following minutes of the meeting of the Etor and Giovannitti Defense Conference of Brooklyn, held on Monday evening, have been submitted to the body.

The Etor and Giovannitti Defense Conference met on August 26, at 957 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Haefner was elected chairman. Communications regarding open-air meetings were read and referred to George Nesin, who is in charge of these meetings. Delegates Reichhardt of the 4th A. D. M., Ritter of the 19th A. D., and M. Gronbach of Local Queens, were seated.

Delegate Jaques reported for the committee of joint conferences of the Greater City, that the date for simultaneous parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn has been set for September 14; and that the editor of a Bohemian Socialist publication will submit to the joint conference at its next meeting, a leaflet for the purpose of arousing interest in the activities and to urge participation in the parades. The next meeting of the joint committee will be held at 108 Forsyth street, Manhattan.

A parade and publicity committee was elected consisting of the following delegates: Nesin, Olsen, Gronbach, Ritter, Spiegel, Slavin and Hierlich. The committee will hold its first meeting on August 28, (tonight) at which the joint committee will submit the leaflet for adoption or rejection. A motion that newspaper publicity be secured in a co-operative manner by the joint conference was approved as was the motion to secure O'Neill's Life and Drum Corps for the parade.

Delegates Reichhardt and Gronbach were added to the committee to visit labor organizations. Delegates Trainers, Haefner, Ferstein and Jaques were elected permanent delegates to the joint committee of the Greater New York Conference.

QUAKER CITY TO MEET FOR LAWRENCE LEADERS

(Special to The Call.)
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Great preparations are afoot to make the Etor and Giovannitti protest meeting, which will be held here next Sunday evening and at which William D. Haywood will be the principal speaker, an unprecedented success. The City Hall Plaza has been selected as the scene of the meeting.

CURIOUS WAGE DISPUTE CAUSES MINERS' STRIKE

CARDIFF, Aug. 27.—Six collieries are idle at Llanwypian, in the Rhondda Valley, owing to a curious wage dispute. A week ago a boy was killed and on August 24 when the men were paid they received only one-third their wages for the day the accident occurred, as work was stopped after the accident.

\$75 FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH

Mrs. Fanny Seligman obtained permission from Surrogate Fowler yesterday to compromise a suit for the death of her husband, Max Seligman, for \$75. Seligman was a carpenter employed by Edward F. Browning at 141 West 26th street. In reaching out of a window for a board he fell and was killed. An offer of \$75 had been made to her and she thought it advisable to accept.

BIG BOSTON HOSTELRY COMPLETELY TIED UP

Victorious Settlement in Sight When Workers Threaten General Strike.

(Special to The Call.)
BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The management of the Touraine Hotel was forced to close the doors of the great main dining room this afternoon, as a result of seventy more waiters and cooks joining the strike which began at seven o'clock last night when several hundred diners were left hungry at the tables of Boston's biggest hotel. Guests who applied for meals this afternoon at the Touraine were directed to the little grill room in the basement where hungry hordes hovered about the entrances awaiting their turns.

Later in the afternoon sixteen more waiters in the office room joined the ranks of the strikers, leaving the hotel practically without help.

About the hotel today were between twenty-five and thirty pickets. Two policemen from the Lagrange street station kept the pickets on the move, although they were not driven from the neighborhood.

The waiters demand shorter hours, double pay for overtime, two days off each month with pay, the abolition of the dining system and an increase of 31-1-2 per cent in wages.

It was expected by the strikers that there would be a similar strike at the Parker House and Youngs, these hotels being under the same management as the Touraine, another hotel which it was reported might be affected too. Manager Hart, of the Georgian, said today about half his cooks and waiters had quit.

Settlement of the Hotel Touraine strike now hangs on the two points of wages and of reinstatement of all strikers.

Six representatives of the strikers' union accompanied by Edward Block, the New York organizer, and by Thomas C. Connelly, their counsel, held a conference for one and a half hours today with Manager Edgar Pierce, of the Touraine, in Pierce's office.

When the men came out Bloehinger said: "There is no formal settlement yet, but we are to meet Mr. Pierce tomorrow morning for final answer. The conference was satisfactory, and I believe a settlement can be reached without the strike spreading."

The strikers demand a weekly wage of \$70 for waiters instead of \$50 a month, which they now receive. On that point Manager Pierce said: "So far as I know, \$50 a month is the usual waiters' pay in first class hotels in Boston and New York. The strikers' committee told me that the New York hotels are now paying \$40 a month. I will investigate that."

The other point which Manager Pierce wishes time to think over is on the reinstatement of all the strikers. He said: "I have not decided whether I shall put the strikers back or not."

GOMPERS GIVES LABOR VOTE TO NOBODY YET

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It seems that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has not yet disposed of the 80 per cent of the labor vote, over which he some time ago intimated he exerted a determining influence.

Gompers returned here today after attending sessions of the Executive Council at Atlantic City, and simultaneously the American Federationist, official organ of organized labor, appeared without making any specific declaration in favor of the Presidential candidacies of Taft, Roosevelt or Wilson.

The Federationist prints excerpts from the speeches of acceptance of the various candidates for President without comment, except to urge labor unionists to study the declarations and vote for the candidate who, in their opinion, is most favorable to their interests.

THE LABOR DAY CALL

As make-up comes around it grows bigger and bigger. It is sure to be the finest number we have ever got out—and we have established a record among Socialist papers.

One of the really big things will be a stirring poem by Rose Pastor Stokes, addressed to the hotel workers. She was through the recent fight, and of it. Her splendid experience has been crystallized into a fighting poem. It rouses and it appeals to the militants.

Then there will be a cartoon by Carlo De Ferraris, one of the greatest of American caricaturists. It is beyond even his previous fine work, and it will appear exclusively in this number.

Morris Hillquit has written a special article, an appealing, direct, sympathetic piece of work, that will help along the trade unionist coming our way.

Then there is Herbert Johnston, a man with the pencil, who is growing at a tremendous rate. He has a fine cartoon, one of the big ones of this campaign.

MEXICO MENACED BY U. S. INTERVENTION, IF ROWS CONTINUE

Reports From South Are of Hair Raising Character.

TAFT HAS POWER NOW

Alleged Outrages by Zapatistas May Furnish Pretext for Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Now that Congress has adjourned and the President can do "that which is right in his own eyes," the rumors of intervention in Mexico in behalf of American capitalists are becoming insistent again.

Today it was asserted in government circles that reports from Southern Mexico were as alarming as to make the danger of American intervention in that country greater than ever before. So "serious" has the situation appeared to President Taft that in discussions with members of the cabinet and others recently, he has expressed the gravest fears of necessity for far more drastic action on the part of the United States than has yet been taken in Mexico.

It is stated that while the operations of General Orozco and his men in Northern Mexico, near the United States border are exasperating to a degree and injurious to American interest the most serious phase of the situation lies in the conditions existing in Southern Mexico.

In the Southern States, Zapata is the recognized rebel leader. His bands have been operating for many months and have so got the upper hand in the Southern States that the authority of the Federal Government is exercised but fitfully and has almost disappeared.

Little that has been going on in these states has reached the outside world. Consequently it has been generally believed that conditions in the south of Mexico were greatly improved and that the situation was again approaching the normal. The greater publicity given the movements of General Orozco and his lieutenants has concentrated attention upon his forces as the principal disturbing element in Mexico.

The contrary, however, is said to be true. Robbery and pillaging are going on constantly in the Southern States with practically nothing done to put a stop to it. Cruelties of the most fiendish nature are said to be practiced by the outlaws and the government forces alike. The most horrible tales are being told of butcheries, mutilations and tortures, few of which are reaching the general public either in Mexico or the United States.

The entire southern half of Mexico, it is stated, is falling into a state of chaos and "anarchy" far worse than anything that has occurred in the northern part of the republic.

The blame for the situation is laid chiefly at the door of the Mexican government. Sins of omission upon the part of the Madero administration are said to be the chief cause of degeneration of the authority of the national government.

It is this inaction on the part of the government which is causing the "concern" in the Washington administration. In the event of the further degeneration of the federal authority there will be absolutely nobody to whom the United States can look for affording protection to the life and property of its citizens and no one who can be held responsible for anything that is done. If there is no one trying to exert the federal authority in the disordered regions it is considered that the situation will be much more "menacing" from the United States point of view than would be the case if the established government were doing its utmost to preserve order, even though falling in its efforts. It is these considerations which have now caused President Taft to take a much graver view of the situation than has been commonly supposed.

Debs was at his best, and his inspiring address was responded to by a close attention and frequent applause, giving every indication that the people are not blind to the social conditions as set forth by the Presidential candidate, and that they are anxious for and ready to accept the message of Socialism.

CHRISTIANS REPORTED FLEEING MONTENEGRO

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—The panic among the Christians in the vicinity of the Montenegrin frontier was today brought officially to the attention of the Ottoman Government by the Serbian Legation.

A Serbian diplomat informed the Turkish Ministers that, owing to the possession of arms by the Mohammedan insurgents, many of the Christian population of Sienitza and Bielopoleh, in the vicinity of "Novipazar," are seeking refuge in Serbia. At the same time the Serbian Government admitted that it had no confirmation of the reports of massacres.

The Porte replied with assurance that order would be maintained by Turkey in the district. A denial was given to the reports that arms had been distributed to the Albanian Mohammedans. It was declared they had pillaged the same depot.

WALDO ISSUES LIST OF "BAD" LANDLORDS

Sailors' Snug Harbor and Lorillard Estate Are Among Them.

The police record of raids on gambling houses from June 1, 1911, to August 1, 1912, which was prepared at the command of Police Commissioner Waldo, was given out last night. This list purports to give the names of owners of buildings in which gambling went on.

Only the First, Second and a part of the Third Inspection Districts were ready for publication up to midnight. These contained the names of a few well-known estates and individuals. Sailor's Snug Harbor was given in the police report as the owner of one gambling house which was raided and the Lorillard estate was mentioned as owning a similar place.

These lists were furnished Commissioner Waldo to the inspectors of the various districts, and each inspector attaches to the end of his report the words: "I assume the responsibility for the accuracy of the above report."

The reports give in great detail the various steps taken to suppress gambling and the facts noted in connection with their ownership. Eighteen entries are made as a rule in connection with each gambling raid—the location of the premises, the date of opening as a gambling house, the date of entry by the police, the name of the police officer in charge of serving warrants, the number to which he is attached, a description of the gambling apparatus, remarks on the number and character of the violations of law, the name and address of the property owner, a statement as to whether or not the owner was served with a liability notice, the date of service, by whom served, the disposition in the magistrate court, if a felony the disposition before the Grand Jury, and the disposition in General Sessions. The list is followed by remarks upon the general nature of the case when necessary.

The report was voluminous and would fill if published in full over twenty columns of a newspaper. Many gamblers mentioned in the report were raided again and again and the raids apparently had no deterrent effect, as they opened up again soon after each raid, either in the same place or in a different building.

RAID BOULEVARD HOTEL WHERE GIRL MET DEATH

Detectives Dwyer and Hall, of the staff of Inspector John F. Dwyer, who succeeded Inspector Cornelius Hayes in command of the upper Tenderloin, last night, raided the Boulevard Hotel, at 67th street and Broadway, where Julia Curran was murdered last Thursday night.

William Bousin, a waiter, was arrested on a warrant charging him with keeping a disorderly hotel. The detectives also took away the hotel register.

The warrant was issued by Chief Magistrate McArdoo on evidence obtained by two detectives. Bousin is 25 years old and gives his address as 2057 Broadway. The detectives say he was in charge of the hotel at the time they got the evidence.

The waiter was bailed out by Mrs. Dora Busse, wife of Rheinhold Busse, proprietor of the hotel, who gave a security of \$10,000 equity in Bronx property worth about \$25,000.

A little while after bail had been given Busse and his wife went to the West 68th street station with Bousin and surrendered the prisoner and asked that the bail be canceled. Bousin was taken into custody and sent to the Night Court.

DEBS OPENS FIGHT AT FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

(Special to The Call.)
FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Aug. 27.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, opened the campaign of the Socialist party at the Lyceum Theatre, before an enthusiastic and an appreciative audience to-night.

Debs was at his best, and his inspiring address was responded to by a close attention and frequent applause, giving every indication that the people are not blind to the social conditions as set forth by the Presidential candidate, and that they are anxious for and ready to accept the message of Socialism.

TITANIC SURVIVOR SUES COMPANY FOR \$10,000

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fauthorpe, widow of a Titanic victim and herself a survivor, has sued the White Star Company for \$10,000 in the Federal Court here for the loss of her husband.

Fauthorpe's body was recovered at sea and more than \$1,000 worth of jewelry was taken from his clothing. The widow was not allowed to have this until she proved who was the administrator of the estate.

Under an old law of admiralty practice, when a man dies at sea with a ring on his finger his heir is entitled to letters of administration. On this ground the widow finally received the jewels.

KILL COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 27.—The commission form of municipal government was defeated here at a special election today by 525 votes. Little interest was taken in the proposition.

PROBERS OF GUARDS BEGIN THEIR WORK

Governor Glasscock's Commission Not Expected to Do Much for Striking West Virginia Miners.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 27.—Governor Glasscock's commission of three men to investigate the mine guard system in West Virginia which has been the cause of many outrages upon the striking miners of the Kanawha region, began its work today.

The commission, which consists of Bishop P. J. Donahue, of Wheeling; Maj. I. C. Jenks, U. S. A., who is assigned to West Virginia as inspector and instructor of the National Guard, and Capt. S. L. Walker, of Fayetteville, a lawyer and captain in the State militia, will be asked to recommend such remedial legislation as may be suggested by existing conditions in the Paint Creek and other strike districts of the State.

Both the operators and miners had been asked to suggest names for the commission, but the former refused to do so and Glasscock then chose his own men.

Considering the makeup of the commission, it is not considered likely that anything in favor of the miners, who have been on strike since April for a slight wage raise, will result.

COLLIERY TIED UP

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Aug. 27.—The drivers and loaders employed in the Colbert colliery of the Shipman Coal Company struck today for increased wages and completely tied up the plant.

FAIL TO ENJOIN NEW 3-CENT CAR LINE

The legal fight between the combined Manhattan and Brooklyn street railroad companies and the new Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line for the right to construct a street railroad over the Manhattan Bridge and then along the Flatbush avenue extension, took a new turn yesterday.

The New York City Railways Company, the Third Avenue Railroad and the Brooklyn lines interested filed suit in the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line from constructing tracks over the bridge and the extension. The plaintiffs also ask that the three-cent line be enjoined from taking any action under alleged certificates of convenience and necessity issued by the Public Service Commission in 1910 and 1911, or under a consent granted August 14 last.

The plaintiffs obtained an order from Justice Amend directing the defendants to show cause why they should not be enjoined from doing anything pending the suit. They also got a temporary injunction pending an argument on the order to show cause which comes up today before Justice Delaney.

The three-cent-fare-line has already begun to string wires along the Manhattan bridge and the work was stopped when the temporary injunction was served on Cooper & Evans, the contractors. Counsel for the three-cent-fare line went before Justice Amend yesterday afternoon and induced him to vacate the injunction on the ground that the plaintiffs will not be harmed if the construction work goes on pending the argument on the order to show cause.

HOUSEWIVES' MARKET TO BE PERMANENT

The market of the Housewives' League under the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge will be opened permanently this morning at 10 o'clock. Two experimental sales proved so successful that the league decided to make the venture a permanent one. The idea is to sell foodstuffs at wholesale prices by securing them direct from the producer.

The market today will feature fruits and vegetables and, although she could not quote prices in advance, Mrs. Julian Heath, of 6 West 121st street, president of the league, said yesterday that in most cases retail market prices would be cut in half.

A permanent fish market has already been opened under the bridge.

SPANISH BOSSES USE LOCKOUT IN LABOR WAR

MADRID, Aug. 27.—The factory owners at Oviedo, in view of the proposed strike, have closed the works.

The strikers in the various Spanish trades are sending delegates to the mines to proclaim a general strike in the Asturias basin. The labor trouble at Malaga continues, but the employers, hoping to breaking the walkout, are engaging scabs. The southern iron workers, who are also out, are being aided by the railroad unions.

BUFFALO FREIGHT MEN ACCEPT COMPROMISE

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The strike of the freight handlers and dock workers here ended today when the 3,000 workers went back to their old jobs under a compromise agreement forced upon William J. Connor (Flag), the local Democratic boss, and the other freight contractors.

The men got better working conditions and shorter workdays, but did not get any advance over the present 48-hour scale in force before the strike.

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S SUITS

Values \$10, \$15, \$20, on sale this week for \$5, \$7.50, \$12, by John Harris, Union Clothing, 671 Broadway, Broadway.

FIREMEN IN PROTEST AGAINST DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. SEMANSKY

Declare Discharged of Colleague Actuated by Race Prejudice

TRIAL WAS ONE-SIDED

None of the Witnesses for Accused Permitted to Testify at Hearing.

The entire force of the Fire Department is up in arms against Commissioner Johnson for his arbitrary dismissal from the Fire Department of Lieut. Louis Semansky, of the 11th Company, No. 17, from the department on false charges made against him by a "floating" fireman.

The call is in receipt of a number of letters from firemen and other civil service employees urging that the case be taken up and that the workings of the Fire Department be shown up in its real light.

The charges against Semansky are said to be the outgrowth of a personal animosity of Lieut. Lawrence "Larry" Martin. Relations between the two officers have been strained for some time and it is said that Martin has been looking for a chance to "get square" with Semansky.

Semansky was charged with "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline" in that he permitted his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. W. Wazburg, to enter the fire quarters without a police escort. Mrs. H. Wazburg called to invite Semansky to dinner at her home because his wife was spending the summer at Rockaway. Mrs. Wazburg called at the fire house on a rainy day when there were about thirty firemen present, waiting to get their socks.

Despite the fact that the house was crowded with firemen, Martin, who was also at the house, thought this was a good chance to get "whacked" at Semansky, in that he could press a charge of having a female visitor in the house without a man escort. The firemen say that while Semansky was seeing his sister-in-law out of the house, Martin rushed into the dormitory and muzzed up the bed in an effort to "make" a case against Semansky.

Shows Disordered Bed to Room. He called upon Mrs. Connor, the matron of the engine house, and showed her the disordered bed. He then preferred formal charges to Commissioner Johnson, which resulted in Semansky being dismissed from the department.

Though Martin charged that the bed was disordered, Mrs. Connor, who was on the floor during all the time Mrs. Wazburg is alleged to have been on the dormitory floor, testified on the day of the trial that she had not seen Semansky's sister-in-law either enter the room or leave it. In fact, had not seen her at all. She also testified that the bed was not disordered, but that the pillow had been thrown about.

Fireman Levy, who was at the dock, stated that Mrs. Wazburg had entered her name on the journal. He was asked to see the Lieutenant. He said he saw her go up to the top of the stairs after Semansky had answered the call, and that when Martin started to come down, Levy said that she was never out of his sight and that he could see her standing on the stairs all the time she was in the house.

Chief Kenion also testified that from the desk the staircase is in full view and that everything on the staircase could be seen from there. Despite all this testimony the Commissioner gave more credence to Martin's statements.

Martin, who preferred the charges against Semansky, seemed to be in charge of the trial, for he examined the witnesses and gave interpretations of the laws of the department. Martin was the only witness against Semansky, while also had several who for unknown reasons have not been called upon, or rather were not given a chance to say what they knew of the case.

Wazburg, the husband of the woman who visited Semansky at the engine house, was at the trial ready to testify. Though he would have been an important witness in the case he was not permitted by Commissioner Johnson to testify. Firemen who were at the company quarters at the time Mrs. Wazburg called, were also in court, but their testimony was not taken.

In passing Semansky on Semansky, Commissioner Johnson said he was dissatisfied in his own mind with the charges he was tried for, but he was not given a chance to say what they knew of the case.

There is a strong feeling among the firemen that "race prejudice" has been injected into the case and they were not for the fact that Semansky is a Jew he would be in the same position today.

Several firemen who were present at the trial, but who refused to testify, were also in court, but their testimony was not taken.

WALDO ISSUES LIST OF "BAD" LANDLORDS

The police record of raids on gambling houses from June 1, 1911, to August 1, 1912, which was prepared at the command of Police Commissioner Waldo, was given out last night. This list purports to give the names of owners of buildings in which gambling went on.

Only the First, Second and a part of the Third Inspection Districts were ready for publication up to midnight. These contained the names of a few well-known estates and individuals. Sailor's Snug Harbor was given in the police report as the owner of one gambling house which was raided and the Lorillard estate was mentioned as owning a similar place.

their jobs, openly accused the Commissioner of discriminating against Jews and stated that Semansky was not given a fair and honest trial.

He was under charges fourteen times, but seven of these were dismissed. In the other cases he was sentenced to minor fines. The charges were as follows: Disrespectful language to a superior officer...

Three charges were preferred against Semansky by Richard Wellins, at present a Civil Service Commissioner. Wellins saw a truck of hay unloaded in front of the fire house...

Wellins as a result preferred charges against Semansky before the then Commissioner, Rhinelanders Waldo, who threw the case out. Waldo, however, was not satisfied with the findings of the case and asked that the case be reopened...

While Semansky's record shows that he never acted in any way detrimental to the interests of the Fire Department, an examination of Martin's record shows that his actions were far from being in accord with the book of rules of the department.

Martin has been assigned for the past fourteen months to Engine Company No. 17, but, it is said, has never stayed in any house he has been assigned to for more than two weeks, always traveling from house to house.

It is charged that he travels from company to company getting evidence against men placed on the list to be "broke" by some one higher up, and was not on active duty in any of the houses.

According to the book of rules of the department firemen must obey the orders of the men in charge of the company. Martin, it is said, has always bossed the men in charge and acted contrary to their orders.

When this fact was brought out at the trial of Semansky, Commissioner Johnson seemed to ignore the matter and stated that Martin was not on trial and that he would not take the matter up.

The case has so stirred up the department that the firemen are openly kicking against the arbitrary action of the Commissioner and revolt seems imminent in the department unless some steps were taken to right the wrongs.

Should Gaynor fail to take action in the matter the case will be taken to the Supreme Court and an application made for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel Commissioner Johnson to reinstate Semansky to his former position.

This case has again renewed the agitation for the two platoon system which was killed through an order of the Fire Department cutting off the right of petition which the firemen had enjoyed previously.



THE CHICKENS HAVE COME HOME TO ROOST.

Courtesy of the New York Evening Sun.

ADmits TAKING COIN FROM STAND KEEPERS

Republican Club Member Is Held in \$2,000 Bail on Charge of Extortion.

As a result of the investigation which Acting Commissioner of Accounts Henry M. Rice is conducting in newsstand graft, Abraham Wirtenberg, a cigar dealer of 138 Fourth avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of extortion and grand larceny.

Wirtenberg was warned before he began his story yesterday that anything he might say would be used against him in criminal proceedings, and Rice said that that excluded him from any possibility of immunity.

The cigar dealer was arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Jefferson Market Court. He was held in \$2,000 bail for a hearing on Thursday.

The prisoner has been a member of the Milson Square Republican Club at 240 West 14th street for twenty-two years. This is Alderman Henry H. Curran's organization.

Wirtenberg admitted that he took \$125 from Gordon, but he said that the latter "insisted" upon giving it to him. "Gordon came around to my house," said Wirtenberg, "and said I had done him such a favor that he wanted me to take \$125. He said that he was a poor man and that before he got the license he and his wife and three children were starving to death."

SOME JOINTS PAID \$2,000 EACH MONTH

Two Police Inspectors Receive "Protection" Money From About 16 Houses.

The biggest single source of revenue to the grafters who prey upon the gamblers and disorderly house proprietors, whose payments of protection money to the police and others are now being investigated, came to light yesterday when the District Attorney's office uncovered the fact that a certain type of disorderly houses has been paying for protection at the rate from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month for each place.

District Attorney Whitman and his graft investigators yesterday obtained evidence that certainly more than eight disorderly houses of a peculiar type in town and perhaps as many as fifteen paid these big sums and that the money went to two inspectors who were finally influenced by Lieutenant Charles Becker to turn over a part of their big hauls from these sources to him.

The eight, or perhaps twice eight, houses that paid from twice to four times as much for protection as the ordinary run of disorderly houses harbored few permanent inmates and in some cases none at all.

The proprietors of the houses of high protection also had carefully compiled lists of men acquaintances, opposite the names of the men to whom the proprietors' telephone list was a convenience, the woman who owned the private house or apartment had a system of cabalistic marks.

Whitman said last night that he is quite in accord with the granting yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Amend of an order upon the application of Becker, counsel, John F. McIntyre, granting a stay in further proceedings in the Roseenthal murder case until September 3.

Whitman's program in the trial of Becker before Justice Goff is to appear before the justice on September 3 and move for the transfer of the Becker case from General Sessions to the Supreme Court. It is taken for granted that this motion will be decided favorably to Whitman.

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GAMBLER: FACES BANKRUPTCY.

Partner of John the Barber's Brother Let in Webber's Place.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against John the Barber's brother, Morris Reiser, and his partner, Philip Stadler. They had a shoe business at 45 Stanton street.

John the Barber was a witness in the Roseenthal case and so much a friend of Bridge Webber that in court he told a different story of the shooting from the one he told to Whitman.

Kirke Brown, who was arrested in the raid on Bridge Webber's poker room at 101 West Forty-second street by Inspector Dwyer Monday, pleaded not guilty in the West Side Court to the charge that he was managing a gambling house, and Magistrate House released him in \$1,500 bail for a hearing at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

CURRAN INQUIRY ON TODAY.

The Aldermanic committee which is to investigate graft in the Police Department is to meet at the City Hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

TO MAKE EXCEPTIONS IN SUNDAY MAIL LAW

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Postmaster General Hitchcock, after conferring with his chiefs today, decided to interpret liberally the law passed by Congress forbidding the delivery of mail to the general public on Sundays.

UMBRELLA MAKERS STRIKE.

The umbrella makers employed by H. Frankenstein, 171 Broome street, went on strike yesterday because their demands for an increase in wages of 10 per cent and recognition of the union were turned down by the boss.

FACTORY GIRL KILLS SELF.

McCann's Hats

Advertisement for SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS, 50 THIRD AVENUE, Near 10th Street, New York. Offer Union Label, Up-to-Date, Clean, Well Made Goods at Standard Prices.

CHARGES PHONE CO. WITH FAVORITISM

Postal Claims That Bell System Diverted Business to Western Union.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—Systematic efforts on the part of the New York Telephone Company to divert business from the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to the Western Union Telegraph Company were alleged at a hearing given by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners this afternoon.

The complaint of the Postal authorities detailed a number of specific instances in which persons wishing to send telegrams by the Postal lines had been connected with Western Union offices by the Telephone Company.

MAN IN WEBBER'S PLACE HELD.

Denies That He Was Managing Poker Room for Gambler.

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FACTORY GIRL KILLS SELF.

Annie Saefel, a young factory girl, of 79 Pitt street, ended her life yesterday with a draught of carbolic acid.

McCann's Hats

plaintants that during the last six months the Bell Telephone Company offices had been consolidated with those of the Western Union in a number of the more important cities of the State as well as in many of the smaller communities.

It was the contention of the Postal authorities that the use of code signals such as the words "telegram," "Western Union" or "Postal" should be abolished altogether by the telephone company and the invariable use of numbers substituted therefore.

The Western Union filed no answer with the board today. It showed the Western Union had widely advertised the fact that telegrams might be transmitted by telephone and had selected the word "telegram" to facilitate the handling of such business.

REGULAR SOLDIERS SHOOT UP TOWN

When Citizens of Delaware Burg Besieged Artillerymen in First Fight, Latter Resort to Use of Guns.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 27.—Soldiers from the 81st and 55th companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Dupont, in camp at the State rifle range, today shot up that part of New Castle known as Dobbinsville and had the inhabitants terrorized until their ammunition gave out.

THE UNION HATTER

H. Rosenthal, 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE, Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Moran.

Advertisement for GRAND ANNUAL LABOR FESTIVAL HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS. TO BE HELD AT KROBELS' UPPER AND LOWER PARK BOULEVARD AND ANGELIQUE STREET SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1912.

EXPECT SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN OHIO

Find Chances for Success in Two Congressional Districts.

By J. L. ENGBAHL.

(Correspondence to the Call.)
ANDERSON, Ind., August 26.—In speculating on the possibilities of winning Socialist congressmen to Washington, one fact stands out prominently.

This is that the possible districts, practically without exception, are those in which the Socialist party has elected men to municipal and county offices within the last two years.

In other words, the local victories are being everywhere made the basis of the congressional victories to be achieved.

Walter J. Millard, well known Socialist organizer and lecturer, whose name is in Cincinnati, Ohio, was one of the enthusiastic Socialists in attendance at the big Seidel meeting here that opened the Vice Presidential tour of the Eastern and Southern States.

He is authority for the statement that Ohio has two congressional districts where there are chances of electing Socialists this fall. These are the districts from which Frederick G. Strickland, formerly of this city, and I. L. Bachman are the candidates.

Strickland is candidate for the district that includes Dayton, the home of the National Cash Register Co., the Cash Register Trust, Middletown, a steel city, and other strongholds where Socialists have already been put into municipal offices.

Millard also reports that much propaganda work has been carried on in the country districts.

It was Bachman who was nearly elected to congress from the Columbus district two years ago. Since that time the Socialist movement in the capital city of Ohio has shown marvelous growth and stability, and as Millard declares: "You really can't tell what will happen this fall."

Millard has been campaigning in Indiana since last June and declares that one of the biggest fights for woman's suffrage being waged by the Socialist party anywhere in the nation is being carried on in the Hoosier State.

So great is the work among the women that Lillith Martin, Socialist woman's correspondent for Indiana, who lives in this city, is not backward about claiming that the real State headquarters of Indiana is in Anderson, and not at Terre Haute where James O'Neal presides as the elected Indiana Socialist State secretary.

Walter J. Millard will take the stump for the National Campaign Committee and will open for a week in Arkansas during the early part of September. By the middle of September the National Campaign Committee will have a large number of national speakers actively engaged in the campaign.

The Socialist movement is one of the fighting propositions of the State. It is expressed in one of the statements of an Anderson Socialist who declared that:

"We can get bigger crowds out to Socialist meetings here in Anderson than anywhere else in the State."

Frederick G. Strickland lost out being sent to the city hall here as Mayor two years ago by only a few hundred votes. The Socialists are intent on carrying several of the county offices this fall. They claim it will be an easy matter to carry the city in the municipal elections of the fall of 1912. The party now polls nearly one-third of the local vote.

NEW ROCHELLE CAN'T DODGE CARNEGIE GIFT

Justice A. S. Tompkins, of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday denying the application of the City of New Rochelle for an injunction restraining the building of a public library by the Board of Library Trustees. Andrew Carnegie gave \$60,000 for a library building on condition that the city provide a suitable site and appropriate \$8,000 a year for its maintenance.

A former Common Council accepted the gift, voted the appropriation and the land was purchased. Dissatisfaction regarding the site led the present city administration, backed by a citizens' association, to bring the present action, claiming the Carnegie gift had not been approved by the Board of Regents, as required by law, and that the contract had not been approved by the City Controller.

Judge Tompkins in overruling these objections holds that the city cannot be injured by the erection of the library building upon the lot purchased.

Martin Derox
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
325-326 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN
101 Madison Ave. and Debevoise St.

BAR ASSOCIATION EVADES NEGRO ISSUE

Adopts Resolution Which Does Not Decisively Settle Much Mooted Question.

MILWAUKEE Wis., Aug. 27.—With the solution of the question of admitting negroes to membership in the American Bar Association far from being reached this afternoon, an adjournment was forced.

Members in all parts of the auditorium were shouting points of order and demands for recognition when a resolution presented by Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, formerly Secretary of War, providing that in all future applications for membership in the association men of the colored race plainly state that they applied for a negro, was declared carried. Before any question could be raised the vote, an adjournment was taken.

Perfect harmony had marked the session, when without warning the report of the Executive Committee on the proposal to admit to membership three colored men were hurled into the routine. The men named in the report were William H. Lewis, of Massachusetts, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Butler R. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and William R. Morris, of Minnesota. The committee submitted the names of the three negro attorneys without recommendation, announcing that the former action of the committee in electing them to membership had been rescinded.

Dickinson's Resolution.
President Gregory called Frank Fraser, of Indiana, to the chair. Fraser recognized former Secretary Dickinson, who presented the following resolution:

"Whereas three persons of the colored race were elected to membership in this association without knowledge upon the part of those electing them that they were of that race, are now members of this association, therefore be it

Resolved, That as it has never been contemplated that members of the colored race should become members of this association, the several local councils are directed, if at any time any of them shall recommend a person of the colored race for membership, to accompany the recommendation with a statement of the fact that he is of such race."

Dickinson asked that the resolution be adopted without discussion. Nathan MacChesney, of Chicago, seconded the resolution.

While fully two scores of the delegates were wildly trying to speak, Attorney General Wickertaham was recognized. The delegates had been expecting the fight to seat the colored attorneys, to be led by Wickertaham, who later she said that a sudden attack of vertigo had made her dizzy and caused her to lose her balance. On the testimony of Battalion Chief Terpeny, who witnessed the accident, she is held on a charge of attempted suicide.

Another accident similar to that occurred on Monday, when Mrs. Pauline Godheim, 20 years old, of 204 Sixth street, threw herself in front of a local train in the Astor place station and escaped with a dislocated collarbone. She is held at the Bellevue Hospital charged with attempted suicide.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 27.—Henry Garton, 21, stabbed his father, Edward R. Garton, to death last night with a potato paring knife. He gave himself up four hours after the killing, telling the police that he had struck in self-defense while fighting to save his mother.

According to his story, his father, who had been drinking, seized a knife from a table in the kitchen and attacked Mrs. Garton in the dining room. At his mother's cry Henry jumped for his father and managed to get hold of the knife. In the struggle that followed Henry's father was choking him when he finally got the hand free that held the knife and struck at his father, the knife penetrating the throat.

Mother and son fled to a relative's home, where Mrs. Garton sought to keep her son with her. He finally persuaded her, he says, to let him go and give himself up.

MAJOR RAY PROFITS BY SENATE'S INACTION
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Major Beecher B. Ray, the army paymaster accused of political activities by President Taft and various other offenses today became a lieutenant colonel by recess appointment.

President Taft last week, nominating Ray to be a lieutenant colonel, explained that no other course was open under the law.

Now that the Senate has failed to act upon the nomination, Ray will hold the rank of lieutenant colonel, with the pay and allowances of the office, until next session and after indefinitely unless the Senate should take adverse action when he is re-nominated.

There are many who contend that the Sherman anti-trust act ought to be amended in toto. Certainly this is an age of centralization. This country through improved means of transportation, is now one country in a sense that was not only impossible when our government was formed but then inconceivable. It is idle in legislation to attempt to resist those unifying influences which operate in every field of human effort.

Bare mention was given by President Gregory to the recall of the judiciary. "As to judges elected for short terms," he said, "it is preposterous."

As to abuses of power by judges, however, he mentioned the action of Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia, in the Buck Stove Company case and said: "The abuses possible are quite sufficient to destroy the right of free publication and ultimately free speech."

Continuing he declared, "As to Judge Hanford, having read such of the evidence as has been printed in newspapers, I venture to express the opinion that the matter sought to be proved seems to have been far short of the most part trivial and misdemeanors as would warrant the impeachment of a federal judge."

Of the women's suffrage President Gregory said: "It seems as if women were entitled to self-government as well as men. It is the Jeffersonian

SUN YAT SEN IN PLEA FOR UNITY

Leading Chinese Republican Urges Abatement of Party Strife and Supports President Yuan Shi Kai.

PEKING, Aug. 27.—In speeches to two of the leading Chinese political societies here yesterday, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the one time provisional President of the republic, emphasized the need of abating party strife and the construction of new administrative machinery in the form of a strong central government.

Dr. Sun said he believed that Yuan Shi Kai was the ablest head available for the executive office and he strongly urged Yuan's reappointment as President. After the elections, Dr. Sun Yat Sen added, he did not intend himself to engage in active politics, but would use his personal influence to promote these ends.

Criticism of Yuan Shi Kai on account of the executions of two Hankow generals, the dispatch adds, has ceased.

HONGKONG, Aug. 27.—Several hundred Chinese brigands today attacked a running train at Fuyuen, on the line from Canton to Hankow. The engine driver, in spite of a hail of bullets, refused to put on the brakes. Several of the trainmen and passengers were wounded and the cars considerably damaged.

When the train reached the market town of Naxo, it was found impossible to proceed farther as the rails had been torn up. The town itself had been completely sacked by brigands, many of whom are discharged soldiers. They are increasing in numbers and ferocity daily.

There is much animosity among the village and country populations, and troops have been hurriedly dispatched to the scene from Canton.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS BUSY.
CANTON, Aug. 27.—An American representing banks in the Western States of America signed a preliminary agreement yesterday to lend \$25,000,000 to a number of men here for the purpose of financing a bank, a railroad and mine in Kwangtung Province. The enterprises are all to be directed by a former high official.

WOMAN HAS NARROW ESCAPE IN SUBWAY
Elizabeth Netterville, 18 years old, of 209 Waverly place, fell from the platform of the 72d street subway station in front of a northbound West Farms express yesterday. Two of the cars passed over her before the train was brought to a dead stop.

The girl was taken from the tracks unconscious, but was uninjured aside from a few bruises and a slight burn on her arm.

Motorman Ralph Graham said that he saw Miss Netterville throw up her hands and fall forward just as the train was coming into the station. She was taken to the Flower Hospital, where later she said that a sudden attack of vertigo had made her dizzy and caused her to lose her balance. On the testimony of Battalion Chief Terpeny, who witnessed the accident, she is held on a charge of attempted suicide.

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EMIL SEIDEL BREAKS INTO PENNSYLVANIA

Socialist Candidate Speaks to Enthusiastic Audience at Reading.

(Special to The Call.)
READING, Pa., Aug. 27.—The campaign of Socialist Vice Presidential candidate Emil Seidel in this State began tonight when he delivered a rousing address to a large and enthusiastic audience that taxed the capacity of the local Auditorium.

In his speech which was frequently interrupted by persistent applause, Seidel declared that it is futile for the workers to look to the capitalist class for relief as that class is not destined to lead the world higher. He declared that the capitalist class has already done all it can for society and that henceforth it can only degrade humanity.

With the coming of Seidel, the campaign for the re-election of James H. Maurer to the State Legislature was launched under most auspicious circumstances. Maurer is the long-working class representative in the Legislature of this State and his legislative career is a brilliant record of unreserved service in the interest of the workers.

Local Socialists are straining every effort to send J. Henry Stump to Harrisburg with Maurer. Socialist sentiment in Reading runs high and it is not improbable that both Maurer and Stump will be fighting the battle of the working class in the legislature of this State after November 5.

The Socialists are also making a determined effort to break into the State Senate. Charles A. Maurer, editor of the Labor Advocate, is the Socialist Senatorial candidate and a spirited battle is being waged to elect him.

No Relief From Capitalists.
To look to the capitalist class as such for relief from present conditions is futile," declared Seidel. "The capitalist class is not destined to lead the world higher."

What the capitalist class could do has already been done. But its very origin disqualifies it from leading the world any farther. From now on whatever it does will not elevate but degrade mankind.

This is easily understood when we understand the class. For example, when these people demand more efficiency in government, they do not mean that the government should be better able to protect the big mass of the citizens against encroachments upon their rights. They mean that it shall not cost more to run a city, a State or a nation. They mean that we shall get more out of the worker, the teacher, the administrator, the legislator.

When they speak against graft, they do not mean that a legislature shall turn a deaf ear to their demands for privileges, they mean that they shall not be held up by the legislator for such privileges. They want it for nothing. They do not want their graft of getting the privilege touched.

This must not surprise us. The capitalist class has been trained in one thing and is extremely proficient in this. That is—it is trained to make money. In this it is peerless. It is this propensity that has so well enabled it as a class to succeed in turning waste into by-products. Under its magic touch it has been possible to accomplish things that were formerly deemed impossible. It has learned the value of time as it has reduced the size of the earth and has brought the nations closer together than they have ever been.

Where no one ever suspected any wealth, this class has learned to extract it. The unskilled hand can produce more today than the skilled hand could fifty years ago.

But this training has been very one-sided at best. In the sciences, in philosophy and ethics, in the arts, in medicine, in law and politics, in mechanics—in all these this class is absolutely unfit.

Bosses Must Hire Best Talent.
When they need advice along certain lines they hire such advice. They hire mechanics to run their plants; they hire artists to beautify their homes; they hire lawyers and legislators to procure such laws as they want.

In addition to these shortcomings there are others that are of a very grave and far-reaching nature and that must result in the final downfall and overthrow of this class.

It is continuously engaged in disputes over property and property rights; therefore, we must maintain a costly system of lower and higher courts.

It must now seek new markets for its products and therefore must expand. This tends to ever keep the relations between manufacturing nations strained; therefore, we must maintain a costly navy and a standing army.

Its greed and profit keeps us continually embroiled in industrial disputes over wages, hours of labor, etc., therefore we must maintain costly police forces and a militia.

It tends to squeeze down an ever increasing number of human beings below the level of human existence. This produces poverty and therefore we have crime and prostitution.

While capitalism rules it does not govern. It permits the people to select those that should do the governing. But it pays for such laws as it must have, often buying legislation outright. Therefore we have graft.

Besides these constitutional weaknesses it has one that is fatal to its very existence. Capital must grow or it goes down. It can only grow by concentration. Thus it eliminates an ever increasing number from the ranks of the capitalists. By throwing

ASK FOR FIFTH AVENUE Turkish Cigarette

The Leading Union Made of Quality



L. B. KRINSKY, 207 N. 4th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

These off it adds them to the ranks of the dispossessed and thus shifts the numerical strength at its own loss. In that way their numbers continually decrease, while at the same time the number of the others increase. The time must come when the big mass will no longer be ruled by the small number. This weakness they cannot shake off, neither can they continue their existence with it. The downfall of the capitalist class is therefore inevitable.

Seidel left tonight for Vermont, where he will help the Socialists in the campaign that comes to an end with the State elections next Tuesday.

FORCE ADMISSION IN VOTE BRIBERY PROBE

U. S. Marshall Porter, of Beaver Co., Pa., Violated Corrupt Practices Act.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27.—In the first day's hearing of the alleged bribery of voters in Beaver County at the April primary, United States Marshal E. H. Porter was forced to admit that he had violated the Corrupt Practices Act in that he failed to show in his expense account the names of those to whom he gave money for election purposes.

Porter is treasurer of the Beaver County regular Republican organization. He admitted also that he had destroyed all detailed data of his election expenses since he filed his account in April. His explanation was that he had finished with the records and saw no reason for preserving them.

Judge B. S. Holt is conducting an investigation of the charges that hundreds of voters in the county were bought at the polls with a big fund raised through the State Committee and the liquor dealers of Beaver County.

Counsel for Porter made emphatic objections when Attorney L. H. Behring tried to bring out that Porter had the money collected by the liquor dealers sent to Charles Johnson, then treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and that Johnson sent it back to Porter. Judge Holt ruled it was proper to trace the campaign fund to its original source. Johnson, who is now State Insurance Commissioner, has been summoned to take the stand tomorrow to explain where he got the \$5,000 the Penrose organization sent to Marshal Porter.

Following Judge Holt's ruling, Porter's memory became poor. Out of a large number of precincts he could remember the names of only half a dozen to whom he gave money.

Porter admitted the money was spent in the interests of five candidates on the Taft ticket and that J. H. Greer, State Superintendent of Highways in Beaver County, and George Sweeney, Clerk of the County Commissioners, were his agents in placing the money.

Judge Holt says he wants to know why the State Committee was so interested in the Beaver County fight and where the committee got the money sent to Beaver. Witnesses will be examined as to this tomorrow. Most of the voters in the county have been subpoenaed.

DRILLERS AND TAPPERS WALKOUT IN SHIPYARD

(Special to The Call.)
QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 27.—A strike has been declared by the eighty drillers and tappers employed at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of this city. Because the concern has refused to concede their demands for an increase of 15 per cent in wages for piece workers and an increase of 12 1/2 per cent for day workers.

The struggle between the shipbuilding company and the workers has been going on for some time past. Although the company is required by its contract with the government to begin its building operations on the battleship in July, and must run its shop at an eight-hour day, the firm is endeavoring to break with its employees and hire nonunion workers. This delay will hold up the work until October.

A few weeks ago a number of molders, punchers and riveters walked out for an increase in wages, but returned when the firm made concessions. Angered at the stand taken by the men the company announced that it would discharge all employees who refused to work under the old scale on the battleship in July, and a meeting on Saturday in the yard and sent a grievance committee of the men to the manager of the company.

They were told by the manager that they were receiving 40 cents an hour, which he considered ample. Many of the drillers declare that they only receive 15 cents an hour at times. This despite the hard work. When the demands of the men was refused the walkout followed.

GERMAN UNIONS SEND AID TO FUR WORKERS

Bosses' Ranks Breaking, as Strikers Are Determined to Continue Fight.

That the organized labor movement only of this country but the world over is behind the striking furriers of this city in their fight for better working conditions was evidenced yesterday when word was received from Germany that the Central Labor Union of Berlin had made a check for \$500 toward the strike fund. At the same time the news was received that money was coming in from abroad, it was made public that the joint board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union had voted several thousand dollars and that United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union had decided to donate \$500 per week toward the strike fund until the fight is won.

The workers continued their struggle with more enthusiasm than ever and they are now determined to fight until all their demands are granted. Money was pouring in to the union headquarters yesterday from all parts of the country and it was declared that the union has enough backing to keep up the fight for some time.

While the workers ranks remained as solid as ever, the bosses continued to fight among themselves over the question of settling with the union. One of the manufacturers declared yesterday that the continuous squabbling among the bosses threatened to smash the bosses' organization and he predicted that within a short while the Fur Manufacturers' Association would be a matter of the past.

The small manufacturers say that the big men are purposely holding out against the union in order to freeze the little fellows out and they are anxious to see the matter settled. The big men are also fighting among themselves, some of them claiming that the men behind the squabble are purposely putting up a solid front against the union while in the meantime they are sending salesmen on the road to get in as many orders as possible and take the trade away from their competitors.

It is evident that both bosses' organizations are not fighting for the principle of open or closed shop, but are merely bargaining for terms. It was reported yesterday that the bosses were sending out circulars to the various employers in the fur trade asking them to hold out for another week and see how things will turn. One of the bosses said yesterday that he and the other bosses would settle next Tuesday, because, if they settled before this week is over, they would have to pay for Labor Day and they want to save the day's pay.

The workers, however, realize that the bosses are merely playing for time and that it is only a question of days when they will have to settle with the union, and they rather seem to enjoy the process. The workers are also optimistic over the situation and predicted that the strike will be settled within a few days.

When seen at his offices last night, Meyer London, legal adviser to the Fur Workers' Union, was in a cheerful mood. When asked what he thought of the strike situation, London declared that he felt more confident in the fight of the fur workers than he did in the victorious strike of the cloak makers, two years ago.

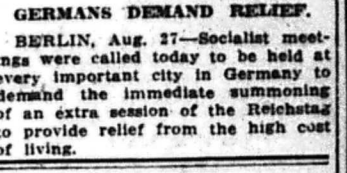
"It is a sure victory," he declared. "Even if the bosses do not grant the demands of the strikers."

"We will make no concessions to the bosses, even if we have to continue the strike for ten more weeks," was the slogan of the striking furriers at their meetings at their respective halls yesterday afternoon as some of the pickets reported that they had been approached by agents of the bosses who inquired whether they would make concessions if they agreed to sign agreements with the union. Every time the mere word concessions was mentioned at the meetings of the strikers it was greeted with rounds of jeering and hissing, and it looked that as far as the workers were concerned the strike had just begun.

There was a skirmish between strikers and scabs on their way to work at the shop of A. Jaeckel & Co., 384 Fifth avenue, yesterday, which resulted in the arrest of seven strikers. When arraigned before Magistrate Breen, in the Yorkville Court, three were discharged, three fined \$3 each, and one, David Green, was held in \$500 bail for examination today.

GERMANS DEMAND RELIEF.
BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Socialist meetings were called today to be held at every important city in Germany to demand the immediate summoning of an extra session of the Reichstag to provide relief from the high cost of living.

UNION LABEL.
This Label stands for fair conditions. The Merchant Tailor using it recognizes the right of workmen fixing the price of their own labor.



If your Tailor does not use the Label he is unfair in thought and action. If you believe in people receiving living wages demand the Label. If you are a Union Man prove it by showing the Union Label in your Coat, Pants and Vest.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

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 to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen 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.
NORTH LAWLER, Secy, 11 West 4th St., New York

BACON IS ACCUSED OF AIDING ZELAYA

Followers of Former Nicaraguan Dictator Turn to Georgia Senator.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—In a belated effort to discredit the anti-imperialist agitation of Senator Bacon, of Georgia, it was asserted here today by the object of solicitation of followers of the former dictator, Zelaya, in regard to the present crisis in Nicaragua.

Francisco Altschule, Nicaraguan Consul at New Orleans during the Zelaya regime, and Angel Ugarte, former Minister to the United States from Honduras, but now allied with the Zelayistas of Nicaragua, are in Washington for the purpose of bringing about, if they can, the restoration to power of the Zelayista party.

To this end they have turned to Senator Bacon as the person most likely to lend a sympathetic ear. Senator Bacon left for his home this afternoon following a conference with Altschule and Ugarte. While the Nicaraguans and the Senator were agreed upon the one point of opposition to the State Department course pursued in Nicaragua since the present crisis developed and in disapproval of the policy of the United States toward Latin America in general, little that was definite was decided upon. The Senator is looking forward to the forthcoming Senate investigation of the operations of the military and naval forces of the United States in Nicaragua with the expectation that it will produce results preserving his contentions in demanding a Congressional inquiry.

The Nicaraguans, according to the accounts of the conference, agreed that the moral effect of the investigation might be good, they hoped for more drastic measures. They urged that steps be taken to force the administration to withdraw all its forces now in Nicaragua and keep of those reinforcements sent on the way thither, leaving just enough American marines in Managua to serve as a legion guard.

Then they propose that the United States shall guarantee a free and open election, predicting that if this is done the Diaz faction will be overthrown and the Zelayistas placed in power.

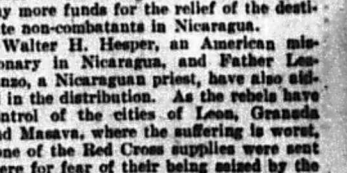
Efforts will be made by Ugarte and Altschule to make their representations to this effect directly to the Department of State. It is doubtful, however, if they will receive any hearing at the State Department. The connection of these men with Zelaya, the Dictator-President for whom downfall and expulsion from Nicaragua Secretary Knox was responsible in 1906, is regarded as sufficient to make them persona non grata at the State Department, especially if they come with any proposals looking to the re-establishment in power of the Zelaya party. Altschule is considered in many quarters as perhaps the one man outside the Senate who did most to cause that body to shove the Nicaraguan loan conviction. He came to Washington to work against it and made representations to Senator Bacon and other Senators. To the failure of the treaty the present revolt, led by General Menz, is attributed in capitalist quarters.

Considerable apprehension was felt at the State and Navy Departments today owing to the absence of any news from Managua during the last two days. The Denver, due Sunday or yesterday, has not yet reported any arrival at the State Department. There is absolutely no information in Washington as to the state of affairs in Nicaragua or the safety of the Americans.

A dispatch received from Minister Weitzel this afternoon was delayed two days in transmission, so that it failed to relieve the anxiety of the officials. The Minister stated that about one-third of the provisions sent by the American Red Cross had been distributed by himself and Surgeon Tibbons, of the navy. More supplies will be needed soon, and the Red Cross is considering whether it can spare any more funds for the relief of the destitute non-combatants in Nicaragua.

Walter H. Hooper, an American missionary in Nicaragua, and Father Lozano, a Nicaraguan priest, have also sided in the distribution. As the rebels have control of the cities of Leon, Granada and Managua, where the suffering is worst, none of the Red Cross supplies were sent there for fear of their being seized by the revolutionists.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven words to a line. All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. East Side Campaign Committee, 111 East Broadway. German Groups, Downtown—261 10th street. Terkville—245 East 84th street. Terkville Women—245 East 84th street.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 2—Rutgers square, W. Kar. Branch 2—Stanton and Willett streets. A. Israel, Annie Tarlow and I. Herman. Branch 3—5th street and Second avenue. Marie MacDonald and J. L. Kaufman. Branch 4—24th street and Eighth avenue. August Classen. Branch 5—4th street and Second avenue. John Luthringer. Branch 7—112th street and Fifth avenue. A. Cabot and I. Phillips. Branch 7—102d street and Madison street. T. Rosen, M. Stelizer and J. Berkowitz will speak in Jewish. Branch 8—135th street and St. Ann's church. J. L. Caldwell. Branch 9—162d street and Prospect street. E. J. Dutton and Charles Levin. Branch 10—Northeast corner 157th street and Broadway, H. H. Harrison.

The Russell Meeting.

The Russell meeting, arranged by Branch 7 at the New Star Casino, on Sunday afternoon, September 1, created much interest wherever our address most reaches. If the comrades could do all they can in selling tickets during the few days left, this meeting will be the most effective of the biggest campaign the 10th Congressional District has ever seen. We depend upon the outcome of this meeting to provide us with the enthusiasm and funds necessary to carry out our big plans. The Executive Committee realizes the great opportunities for Socialists in our district and is prepared to make the most of it. If we get from every comrade all the help the party is entitled to at the present time, the 20th Congressional District will go on the list next November.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Y. P. E. A. There will be a very important meeting of the Young People's Educational Association at the Bronx Labor League, 705 Courtlandt avenue, at 8 p.m. next November. Start now by working for the Russell meeting.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Executive Committee of Branch 7 will meet tonight at 143 East 103d street. All the members are requested to be present at 8 o'clock sharp. Some very good plans for conducting a body campaign will be discussed.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.

13th A. D.—206 Humboldt street. 14th A. D.—Branch 1—795 Manhattan avenue. 16th A. D.—Branch 2—Carpenters and Joiners' Hall, Sheepshead Bay road and Ocean parkway. Important Meeting, Br. 1, 23d A. D. A very important meeting of Branch 1 of the 23d A. D. will be held tonight at the headquarters of Branch 2, 1701 Pitkin avenue. Action on the campaign is to be taken.

Open Air Meetings.

7th A. D.—Branch 2—Fourth avenue and 20th street, H. Rappaport and Bert Kirkman. 21st A. D.—Hooper and South 4th streets, Joseph E. Klein and James Barz. 3th A. D.—Branch 2—Fifth avenue and 3rd street, A. Scott and James Reid.

NOON HOUR.

Washington and Johnson streets, Harry Kent and Janice Savare. Navy Yard, Sands street entrance, W. J. Riley.

The Brownsville Campaign.

The opening sun in the Brownsville campaign will be fired Friday night at the New Palm Garden, Sackmas street, corner Liberty avenue. All organiza-

tion are invited to attend, and are also urged to send committees with the organization banners down to the hall.

Minutes Central Committee.

The Central Committee of Local Kings met at the party office August 24. Party was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted. A letter from the Brotherhood of Timber Workers appealed for financial assistance. As funds were previously donated, no action was taken. A letter from the Socialist Life and Drum Corps of Queens was filed for future reference. A letter from G. Neash relating to Referendum C was tabled.

Open Air Meetings.

A communication from Local New York charged Alvin S. Brown with disturbing street meetings. The following were elected a Grievance Committee to meet on Sunday, September 1: Koentz, Schwartz, Hanneken, Wolf and Hanson. A letter from the Executive Department of the Socialist party was referred to the borough meeting on September 1. A letter from Kerr & Co. relating to Russell's "Stories of the Great Railroads" was referred to the Literature Committee. A letter from the National Office stated that the voting on Referendum C had been resumed, the time being extended fourteen days. A motion that the two letters from the National Office on this subject be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee for comparison and recommendation, was lost, as was also an amendment that the organizers write the National Secretary in question as to the definite reply to our question as to the reason why the National Executive Committee assumed the authority to suspend the referendum.

A resolution from the 18th A. D. Branch declared that it would adhere to the ruling of the Central Committee in the matter of barring the International Socialist Review from public sale. It also demanded that a referendum be instituted on this question. A motion that we rescind the motion adopted at a previous meeting regarding the sale of the International Socialist Review was lost, as was also an amendment that we refer the matter to the branches for instructions to the delegates. A motion that we institute a referendum on the question of endorsing the action of the Central Committee relative to the International Review was not carried.

A letter from the American Consumers' Association was tabled. A motion that all branches take up collections at street meetings, and an amendment that only those branches that so desire be permitted to do so, were lost.

A committee of five, consisting of Markovitz, Schweizer, Pratt, Schwartz and Zucker, was elected to take charge of the Debs meeting. The fourth order of business recommended by the Executive Committee for the borough meeting—elimination of the immediate demand from our platforms—was not concurred in.

The following notice was ordered inserted in the minutes: "Copies of Lezer's recent speech in Congress, in which is inserted the national platform, can be secured from Campaign Manager Barnes at the rate of 100 copies for 25 cents, and can be mailed free to any address."

The organizer reported that he had sent out the subscription lists, that he had a number of Russell, Streble and Allen dates; that only a few of the delegates attended the Official, Judicial and County Conventions; that the local Polish Federation requested us to elect a delegate to their body; that Socialist Day had been called off at Luna Park. The following Russell meetings were assigned:—September 7th, to the 23rd A. D.; October 13th, to the Masonic Temple Lecture; November 1st, to the 22nd A. D.; November 3rd, to the 6th A. D.; and October 1st, to the Greenpoint branches. The following Streble dates were assigned:—September 7th, to the 23rd A. D.; October 4th, to the 21st A. D.; November 1st, to the South Brooklyn branches; and November 3rd, to the Masonic Temple Lecture. The following County dates were assigned:—October 14th, to the 1 and 2 A. D.; October 15th, to the 11 and 17 A. D.; and October 20th, to the 15th A. D. The organizer was instructed to prepare a list of delinquent convention delegates and keep their names off the ballot in future. Comrade Hachel was elected delegate to the local Polish Federation. The profits on the Russell, Streble and Allen meetings will be turned over to the county organization.

The recommendation brought in by the Committee of Investigation, that the nomination for the Assembly made by the 20th A. D. branches be declared void, was concurred in. The report of the State Committee was accepted. The Finance Committee reported progress. The financial report

was—Income, \$1,817.51; expense, \$1,436.29; balance, \$1,125.22. HARRY USWALD, Secretary, Local Kings.

QUEENS.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch Maspeh—Grand street and Lexington avenue. Maspeh, Chairman, P. Reilly, speakers, N. T. Herbst and J. A. Behringer, Platform Committee, G. Kess and J. Becker. Branch Ridgewood. Forest avenue corner Palmetto street. Chairman, W. Jozmay, speakers, W. Kulkman and H. Kentor, Platform Committee, H. Vollet and H. Feldman.

NEW YORK.

The accompanying statement relative to the state referendum, to increase the state dues, was unanimously indorsed at a general party meeting of Local Buffalo, held Sunday afternoon. Copies were ordered sent to all the locals in the state, the New York Call, the Schenectady Citizen, the Westchester Socialist and the Buffalo Socialist. Local Buffalo, Socialist Party.

STATEMENT.

A state referendum has been initiated by Local New York to increase the dues paid by the locals to the State Committee from ten to fifteen cents per member. This referendum, if adopted, will mean that in the future the locals will purchase due stamps from the State Committee at the rate of fifteen cents per stamp, instead of ten cents, as at present. The additional five cents is to be used for the support of the English Daily Socialist press in the state. The only English Daily Socialist press in this state is the New York Call.

We urge the membership of the state to vote "NO" on this referendum for the following reasons: The New York Call should be supported, but not at a price which would sacrifice a great deal of agitation and organization work in the smaller locals. In the many small locals in the state, the revenue derived from the sale of due stamps does not pay even the bare running expenses of the local, and the balance must be raised by voluntary contributions from the party members. To increase the dues would cause an additional hardship to the members of the smaller locals, who, even at the present time, are hard pressed to raise the necessary funds to conduct the business of the organization and carry on the work of agitation.

The entire membership of the State should not be taxed for the support of the New York Call. Secretary, Westchester County, Buffalo and other cities now have Socialist weeklies, which must be supported by the party membership in those towns. At an early date Syracuse, Rochester, Jamestown and other localities in the State will have publications to maintain. What would the membership of Local New York think if a State referendum were initiated to tax each party member in the State five cents each month for the support of a Socialist paper, located in one of the up-State cities?

If the party membership in New York City and vicinity wish to contribute five cents each month for the maintenance of The Call, there is no provision in the State constitution to prohibit them from doing so. Why did not the delegates from Local New York at the recent State convention at Auburn bring the question of amending the constitution in this important regard before the body? It could there have been discussed by the delegates present from all sections of the State, and we would not be compelled to discuss the question at this time, when the energy of the party membership of the entire State is needed for the campaign.

The unfairness of taxing the membership of the entire State for the benefit of a single paper should be apparent to all. This referendum, if carried, will place an additional burden on the many small and weak locals in the State. Vote "no" on this referendum. Buffalo, August 18, 1912.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

The 14 Ward Branch will hold its meeting tonight at Polish National Home, 42 Beacon street. All members are urged to attend as a vote on Referendum C will be taken. Festival Committee. The sixth meeting of the Labor Festival Committee was called to order Saturday, August 24, 8:30 P. M., at headquarters, 256 Central avenue, J. C.

Reports showed all committees ready for the Labor Festival. This is the last week you have for preparation. The Prize Committee will be on hand Saturday night, August 31, at headquarters, 256 Central avenue, and Liberty Hall, Spring and Strippen streets, to receive prizes. Those of you who obtain prizes are requested to turn them in at either of the above named places. The drum corps has been invited to take active part. Singing societies and athletic organizations will take active part. Games for children and moving pictures will be shown. There will be entertainment for all. Party members and sympathizers are urged to be present. Support the affair. The county organization needs money to wage the campaign.

At HOLLAND, Corresponding Secretary. Essex County. STREET MEETING. Hawthorne avenue and Bergen street, Harry D. Smith. BUSINESS MEETING. The 2d and 7th Ward Branch of Essex County meets tonight. Bloomfield. 1st Ward Branch, Bloomfield, will

meet tonight at 51 Montgomery street.

PATERSON.

Michael Rosenberg, of the Rand School of Social Science, New York, will speak at the corner of Market and Colt streets, near the City Hall, tonight, at 8 o'clock sharp. If for any reason it is impossible to hold the meeting near the City Hall, it will be held at the corner of Clark and Market streets. Comrades are requested to be on hand and lend assistance. A word to the wise is sufficient. W.M. GLANZ.

Roselle Park.

A local ticket has been designated. For Mayor, W. Lincoln Phillips; for Councilmen, Charles Powlik and John Haddon. A lively campaign is promised by the Comrades.

Lندن.

Branch 17 has designated three candidates for Township Committeemen and three candidates for the Borough Council.

Garwood.

A meeting will be held in the Turn Hall on Friday evening. The speakers will be W. Lincoln Phillips and E. J. Phillips.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings.

Broad and Susquehanna, C. Morgan and Frank Blacker. Chelton and Tenth avenues, John P. Clark and Sam Bessen. 5th and Carpenter streets, H. E. Close and O. E. Moss.

NEW HAVEN STREET MEETING.

St. John and Hamilton streets, Guercian in Italian.

MASSACHUSETTS.

To our Comrades in the State of Massachusetts: Having failed to secure enough signatures to have the name of our candidates for State office printed on the official ballot at the Primary Election of September 24, 1912, it will be necessary to use stickers at such election in order to nominate our candidates; or to write in the names when we go to vote. Stickers will be furnished by the State office for the State candidates, and forwarded to the secretaries of each Club; in sufficient quantities for each citizen member.

Let every Socialist vote at the Primary Election; at the places provided by the towns and cities; go to such places and ask for a Socialist ballot. The Socialist ballots will be there in blank form; take the ballot, and put the sticker on in the place provided for each office. AND BE SURE TO MARK (X) OPPOSITE EACH NAME. For local candidates, where the names of candidates ballot, unless the local organizations print stickers, write in the names agreed upon by the local clubs; writing name in full, with residence, street and number. AND MARK (X) OPPOSITE EACH NAME. All places that have nominated candidates, and have not got signatures enough to have the state print the names on the official ballot, and intend to write in the names, or such names in the State office of the Socialist party; that we may have a file of all candidates to be nominated. It has been very hard to work up the signatures on the part of the different counties the past few weeks; there are many places where Boards of registrars have been careless, and we have not got all we are entitled to; in Boston for instance; where the Election Commissioners marked good on one paper, and the same names were marked bad on other papers. But all the same; we can make good at the Primary Election. Let every Socialist be sure and VOTE (X) SQUIRE E. PUNEY, State Secretary.

The State Ticket.

The following are the Socialist candidates for the state ticket: Governor, Roland D. Sawyer, of Ware. Lieutenant Governor, Robert E. Martin, 282 Hyde Park avenue, Boston. Secretary of the Commonwealth, Ellen Hayes, Wellesley. Treasurer and Receiver General, Louis F. Weiss, 26 Caro street, Worcester. Auditor, Sylvester J. McBride, 47 Elliot street, Watertown. Attorney General, George E. Roeber, Jr., 2047 Columbus avenue, Boston. Brockton. The second annual Labor Day picnic of the Plymouth County Federation of Socialist Locals will be held at Scandia Park in Brockton, September 2, from 10 o'clock in the morning until late at night. A rich program of sports has been arranged for. Dancing will take place after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. W. F. Ries, of Ohio, and many others will speak. In case of rain the entertainment will be held in Massasoit Hall at 3 p.m.

NATIONAL NOTES.

The following are the dates of the Italian organizer, V. Vaccira, toured by the Italian national translator-secretary, Joseph Corti: September 3, Torrington, Conn.; 4, 5, 6, New Haven, Conn.; 7, 8, Bridgeport, Conn.; 11, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 12, Hoboken, N. J.; 13, West Hoboken, N. J.; 14, Long Island, N. Y.; 15, 16, West Hoboken, N. J.; 17, 18, 19, 20, Paterson, N. J.; 21, 22, Newark, N. J.; 23, 24, Elizabeth, N. J.; 25, 26, Camden, N. J.; 27, Baltimore, Md.; 28, 29, 30, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL HEALTH BOARD.

Editor of The Call: It seems to me in reviewing the remarkable development of our great country, that one important factor has been omitted, and that is, a National Board of Health. Millions of dollars have been spent to facilitate travel, millions more for a large army and navy, but not one hundredth of this amount to provide for invalids or to assure sanitary conditions throughout the country. It has been clearly seen what an aid the local Board of Health has been to the community, how it has prevented disease, and saved the lives of many people. How many more lives could be saved annually by the establishment of a National Board of Health? E. GOLDBERG. New York City, August 26, 1912.

PARKS AND HALLS.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations. 1219 Street and Second Avenue. MICHAEL KERNAN, General Manager. Labor League 245-247 East 10th Ave. New York City. Brochure "The Workers' Educational Association" sent free on request. With the following: "The Workers' Educational Association" and "The Workers' Educational Association". Free Library open from 9 to 10 P. M.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS.

NATIONAL HEALTH BOARD. Editor of The Call: It seems to me in reviewing the remarkable development of our great country, that one important factor has been omitted, and that is, a National Board of Health. Millions of dollars have been spent to facilitate travel, millions more for a large army and navy, but not one hundredth of this amount to provide for invalids or to assure sanitary conditions throughout the country. It has been clearly seen what an aid the local Board of Health has been to the community, how it has prevented disease, and saved the lives of many people. How many more lives could be saved annually by the establishment of a National Board of Health? E. GOLDBERG. New York City, August 26, 1912.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL.

183-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL. retary, Armin Loewy, 111 North Market street, Chicago. Assignments of national organizers and lecturers for week ending September 7: Prudence Stokes Brown, California; Thomas L. Buie, Kentucky; John P. Burke, New Hampshire; W. M. Doyle, Alabama; A. S. Edwards, New Hampshire; Andrew J. Eggum, New Mexico; William L. Garver, Missouri; C. G. Harold, Tennessee; W. C. Hills, Nevada; H. F. Kendall, Virginia; Lena Morrow Lewis, Alaska; C. E. Ordway, Vermont; Sigurd Russell, New England; W. C. Seigler, Georgia; W. R. Snow, Idaho; J. E. Snyder, the South; E. J. Squier, Maine; Florence A. Wattles, Indiana; Ethel Whitehead, Kansas; S. T. Worley, Arizona; Nellie M. Zeh, Minnesota.

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JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City. MANHATTAN LOUNGE, No. 7, Thruway, 108 Temple, 243-247 E. 84th St., New York. Prudence Stokes Brown, California; Thomas L. Buie, Kentucky; John P. Burke, New Hampshire; W. M. Doyle, Alabama; A. S. Edwards, New Hampshire; Andrew J. Eggum, New Mexico; William L. Garver, Missouri; C. G. Harold, Tennessee; W. C. Hills, Nevada; H. F. Kendall, Virginia; Lena Morrow Lewis, Alaska; C. E. Ordway, Vermont; Sigurd Russell, New England; W. C. Seigler, Georgia; W. R. Snow, Idaho; J. E. Snyder, the South; E. J. Squier, Maine; Florence A. Wattles, Indiana; Ethel Whitehead, Kansas; S. T. Worley, Arizona; Nellie M. Zeh, Minnesota.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 21st street. Free employment bureau, hours, 9 to 12 a. m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p. m. TAILORS' UNION, Local No. 104, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Bohemian Hall, 73d St. LOCAL NO. 104, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Bohemian Hall, 73d St. LOCAL NO. 104, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Bohemian Hall, 73d St.

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The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
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Don't Blame the Judge

Even what seem to be purely municipal problems cannot be solved by municipal powers alone.

The city is not a sovereign body, not a governing body in the full sense of the term. It is a public corporation, created by legislative act of the State, and deriving its powers from such act. Not only are the city authorities limited by the constitutions and the general laws of the State, but they are also limited by the terms of the city charter. The general rule is that, while the State and national governments have all powers that are not constitutionally denied them, the city government has only such powers as are explicitly or implicitly conferred upon it by its charter or by the laws under which its charter is granted. And the implied powers are generally pretty narrowly construed by the courts.

There is nothing new in the use of injunction to prevent the Socialist administration in Schenectady from carrying out its program of procuring fuel and staple groceries in large quantities at minimum prices and selling them to the citizens at cost without profit or loss to the city. The court stands well within the established principles of law when it decided that such action is "ultra vires"—that is, beyond the powers conferred on the city officials by the charter—and that therefore they may and should be forbidden to carry out their plan.

It is true that these things are absolute necessities of life. It is true that under the conditions of modern city life the citizens have to buy necessities at retail prices, paying a large profit to a whole series of middlemen. It is true that the developments of the last few years have made this question of the high cost of necessities literally a question of life or death for many of the people.

But all these are mere human considerations, not legal. The fact remains that, according to law, the city government exists for certain narrowly defined purposes, and that the solving of the cost-of-living problem is not one of these purposes. We really have no right to blame the judge for granting an injunction in such a case as this, which is radically different from an injunction forbidding workmen to strike or do anything to make their strike effective.

We ought not to blame the judge. But we ought to blame the short-sighted conservatism, the dull political apathy, the thoughtless individualism of the majority of the citizens, who have not taken the trouble to see to it that their municipal corporations should be endowed with the necessary powers to deal with such questions.

It is fully within the power of the New York State Legislature to grant not only to Schenectady but to every city in the State full legal authority to deal in or even to produce any or all of the necessities of life, at the desire of its citizens.

One Socialist Assemblyman cannot carry through a law of such far-reaching import. But if Assemblyman Merrill should be reinforced this fall by a score of other Socialist Assemblymen and State Senators, they would probably find it hard to force at least a long step in that direction.

Queer Credentials, Aren't They?
A Washington dispatch says: "The appointment to the newly created Industrial Commission of John B. Lennon, treasurer, and James O'Connell, third vice president, of the American Federation of Labor, was urged upon President Taft today by the federation's secretary, Frank Morrison. And our contemporaries head the dispatch 'Want Labor Men on Labor Board.'"

The principle on which the selection of labor men is made is a little curious. At the last general election in the Tailors' Union John B. Lennon was enthusiastically defeated. The International Association of Machinists held a general election about the same time, and with equal emphasis the membership voted against James O'Connell, third vice president by the rank and file of its international union is the best credential which the federation executive can give a man in recommending him at the White House for political appointment.

Backyard Economics
Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, is a great man. He has solved many serious problems in his time, and now he comes across with a contribution to the cost-of-living problem. "Keep hens in your back yard, and eat eggs instead of meat," is the advice he gives the poor. Like most brilliant ideas, this one is so simple that we all wonder that none of us ever thought of it before.

ROOSEVELT'S HEARTLESS TYRANNY

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

When Theodore Roosevelt was President and had the power to do something for labor he was a heartless tyrant in his treatment of the working class, and his whole record proves it. I shall not now go into his general record, but shall only point out that while President he issued an order against civil service employees of the government which should make his name odious to the working class forever.

This order literally gagged the hundreds of thousands of employees in the service, forbade them to speak of their grievances, denied them the right of petition, and reduced them to the level of helots.

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments or independent government establishments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence in any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments, or independent government establishments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."
The Car of Russia never issued an order more despotic in spirit or more enslaving in effect than this infamous order issued by Theodore Roosevelt gagging all the civil service employees of the government while he was President of the United States.

This order literally prohibited the postal clerks and all other civil service employees from speaking or writing about the conditions under which they worked, the long hours they had to put in, the low wages they were receiving, and the insanitary surroundings of their employment. I hold in my hand the report of an old postal employee who dares not allow his name to be known for fear of dismissal, from which I quote as follows:

"Since Roosevelt promulgated that order without authority from Congress, hundreds of clerks have been killed by insanitary conditions and the dreadfully long hours of work. Hundreds who have dared to speak against these conditions have been discharged from the postal service. Urban Walker, editor of the Harpoon, was hounded for publishing the truth regarding the murderous treatment of the postal employees under Roosevelt and the gag he put on their lips so that no one should know of his brutality."

There are over two hundred thousand gagged postal clerks in the United States today, thanks to the outrageous order promulgated and enforced by Theodore Roosevelt. They have been shorn of their constitutional rights and compelled to remain mute and speechless in their humiliation. To voice a complaint is to invite instant dismissal. This is the quintessence of slavery and for this the employees of the federal government are indebted to none other than to Theodore Roosevelt.

And now this same Roosevelt, under whose heartless order hundreds have been killed by their employment, and hundreds of others discharged for speaking by complaint to avoid the same fate have been discharged, is racing around over the country telling the workers what he is going to do for them in the way of short hours and better working conditions, when they make him once more President of the United States.

Beyond this gall and impudence could not go.

If, after what Roosevelt has done to labor when he was in power, he can humiliate the workers he has insulted and enslaved into believing what he now says he will do for labor if they will only put him back in the White House, then, indeed, are the workers willing slaves, and Theodore Roosevelt should be their President for life.

When the order gagging the postal clerks and other employees was issued by Roosevelt he was careful to see to it that it did not apply to his own political appointees to office. From the members of his Cabinet down they were all free to go out and make speeches, and to hoop it up for the Roosevelt machine, to have their own pay raised and to do as they pleased, provided only they were loyal to the Roosevelt dynasty.

For Their Good

By BERTRAND SHADWELL.

"I bring you the stately matron named Christendom, returning bedraggled, besmirched and dishonored from pirate raids in Klau-Chou, Manchuria, South Africa and the Philippines, with her soul full of meanness, her pocket full of 'boodle' and her mouth full of pious hypocrites. Give her soap and towel, but hide the looking glass."—Mark Twain's greeting to the Red Cross Society.

PREFACE.
Oh, a little Christian song I'm going to sing, And both dollars and religion it will bring.

It's about the white man's burden, And it's a martyr's crown and gaudion, With a kind of catchy Barrack Ballad swing.

P. S.—It's an easy trick to write that sort of thing.

CHORUS.
If you see an island shore Which has not been grabbed before, Lying in the track of trade as islands should;

With the simple native quite Unprepared to make a fight, Why, you just drop in and take it—for his good.

Oh, you kindly stop and take it—for his good, Not for love of money, be it understood.

But you row yourself to land, With a Bible in your hand, And you pray for him—and rob him—for his good.

If he hollers, then you shoot him—for his good. There've been sad and bloody scenes In the distant Philippines, Where we've slaughtered thirty thousand—for their good.

And with bullet and with brand, Desolated all the land. But you know we only did it—for their good.

CHORUS (Fortissimo, beginning with a howl).
Ow! just club your gun and brain him—for his good; Don't you waste a cartridge, give him steel or wood.

When he's wounded and he's down Brain him, 'cause his skin is brown, Only, mind you, that you do it—for his good.

Take no prisoners, but kill them—for their good. Yes, and still more far away Down in China, let me say, Where the "Christian" robs the "heathen"—for his good.

You may burn and you may shoot; You may fill your sack with loot; But be sure you only do it—for his good.

CHORUS.
When you're looting Chinese Buddha—for their good; Picking opals from their eyeballs made of wood.

As you prise them out with care, Just repeat a little prayer, To the purport that you do it—for their good.

Make your pocket picking clearly understood. Or this lesson I can shape To imparting at the Cape Where the Boer is being hunted—for his good.

Life would welcome British rule If he weren't a blooming fool; Thus you see that it is only—for his good.

CHORUS (pianissimo).
So they're burning burghers' houses—for their good; As they pour the kerosene upon the wood.

I can prove them, if I list Every man an altruist, Making helpless women homeless—for their good; Leaving little children roofless—for their good.

MORAL.
There's a moral to my song, But it won't detain you long, For I couldn't make it plainer, if I would.

If you dare commit a wrong On the weak because you're strong You may do it, if you do it—for his good.

You may rob him, if you do it—for his good. You may kill him, if you do it—for his good. You may forge and you may cheat. You have only to repeat This formula: "I do it—for your good."

Crime is "Christian" when it's really understood.

Socialism—The Young Man's Chance
By A. FRED BUNDLER.

"The young man," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "on entering life finds the way to lucrative employment blocked with abuses. The ways of trade have grown selfish to the borders of theft and supply to the borders (if not beyond the borders) of fraud. A tender and intelligent conscience is a disqualification for success."

Young man, don't you think there is something wrong with a system that makes common honesty and success an incompatible condition? Don't you think it is about time to change a social order that says to every young man at the threshold of life: "Young man, get the money; get it honestly if you can, but get the money."

If you believe you are entitled to a real chance to make good in the very broadest and best sense of the term, and believe that other young men coming after you are also entitled to an opportunity, why not do your share now to bring about the new day? The Socialist party needs you—you need the Socialist party. The Socialist party offers you the one big chance. Why not get into line? "I think this hat makes me look ten years younger, don't you?" "Yes. My husband said to me yesterday: 'When your friend takes her hat off she looks ten years older.'"—Friends Monthly.

SUMMER ACCIDENTS

Perhaps the most serious "summer accident" is heat prostration. In case of prostration, the following is recommended:

The head and face should be gently massaged with alcohol and cold applications should be used on the neck and forehead. Highly diluted stimulants may also be given and the patient may inhale alcoholic and ammonia fumes. Water poured over the wrists and a gentle movement of the arms will assist in resuscitation. As soon as the patient recovers sufficiently, he may be given water, preferably containing a little lemon juice.

To guard against heat prostration, it is well to remember that in extremely hot countries, particularly in India and Africa, hot drinks are used in preference to cold. It is said that hot tea is more effective in warding off heat prostration than ice water.

Respiration is the greatest safe guard against heat prostration. Those who perspire freely are in little danger of being overcome. Therefore, plenty of water and lemonade should be taken, but alcoholic beverages should be avoided. One who is in the hot sun and ceases to perspire should take water or some other liquid immediately.

Apparently drowning is another frequent "summer accident." One of the facts to be remembered in treating those who have been apparently drowned is that resuscitation frequently takes place in an hour, or even two hours, after the first efforts of revival have been made. Therefore, these efforts should not cease until at least that period of time has elapsed.

In case of drowning the water should first be drained from the lungs. This may be done by placing the victim over a barrel or box, the head and feet being lower than the waist. A loop may also be formed of the arms, they being placed around the waist of the victim and the victim being thus raised. Air should then be forced out of the lungs as quickly as possible. The victim should be laid face downward on the ground, a blanket or coat being folded under his chest. The person treating him should then place one hand on either side of the victim's back, over the lower ribs. The weight of the body should be thrown steadily downward on the hands which will thus drive the air out of the lungs. Taking the pressure of the body without lifting the hands will allow the air to come back into the lungs. This operation should be repeated about fifteen times per minute. Meanwhile, the patient should be kept as warm as possible. The artificial breathing should be kept up for at least an hour unless the patient revives sooner.

A less serious "summer accident" results from poisoning by ivy or other plants. The affected parts should be bathed in a weak solution of potassium permanganate. This application stains the skin and in case the face is affected it is best to consult a physician. Any good antiseptic solution may be used to some advantage.

In cases of poisoning, it is always well to remember that vomiting should be first induced. A tablespoon of mustard in warm water, warm salt water or even sufficient quantities of pure hot water will usually accomplish the result. In cases of carbolic acid poisoning, alcohol (in whisky, brandy or rum) should be given, or oil or milk in considerable quantities should be used. In cases of arsenic poisoning any medicine that contains iron will prove an antidote.

Another accident that occasionally marks the summer is caused by fire. If your clothing burns, do not run. Lie down and roll yourself in a rug or blanket or roll over and over in the grass. Do not stand up, for the flames will then rise toward your face and may injure the lungs. Burns may be protected from the air by cloths spread with vaseline or dipped in water that contains baking soda. A physician should always be called at once.—Milwaukee Healthologist.

CLEVER WILLIE.
A rough-looking man entered the home of a gentleman in a Western city, and, seeing no one around but a small boy named Willie, said to him, "If you don't tell me where your father keeps his money, I'll knock your top-knot off an' afterward eat yer."

"Please don't," said Willie. "You'll find all the money we've got in an old coat in the kitchen."

Two minutes later a bruised and battered wreck was pitched through the front door of Willie's home, and sat in the gutter and blinked.

"That kid's too smart," said the man. "Never said a word about the old man's hein' inside the coat."—June Lippincott's.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.
Justice Maule is regarded as a leading judicial wit in England, had doubts as to the credibility of a witness on one occasion, and declared that he had been "to the truth" from infancy, and London Tatler.

"That may be," said Judge Maule, "but the question is, how long you been divorced?"

A little girl was a witness to whether she knew the nature of the oath. The child, in answer to the question, said she would go to bed, she told the truth, but would do the other place if she told lies.

"Are you sure of that, my Justice Maule asked.

"Yes, sir; quite sure."

"Let her be sworn," said the judge, "she knows more than I do."

MARY ANN

(From the Book of Letters)

By THERESA MALLEN.

"My contention has always been to me our neighbor detective day. 'That poverty and evilness are the chief causes of making one a detective, not that I have been a detective, nor that I have it in books, but just from my own day to day. What one sees from the boys and girls who roam the streets at will without their desires for fun and pleasure frequently their hunger for food."

I have always said that our girls are driven frequently by their stances into the path of the law. For at no time, it seems to me, the contrasts between rich and poor, so prominent as at present, boys and girls crave for the so-called better classes position are still young, the joy of living in them, and they have a perfect right to expect better treatment in life.

What wonder that when they reach the conclusion that they cannot get this by way of righteousness from the other road. Who is there to blame better? The parents of the children often find themselves in a position where it takes all their energy to procure food and clothing for the little ones, while the big ones are told to get out of the way and out for themselves.

I know that I am not better than many others. My John was 10 years when I thought he was a few pennies by selling newspapers. Luckily, I noticed quick enough the mingling with the other had upon him; understood what had learning on the street corners, the saloons and the places, and have decided there and then that I would rather go out on my day's washing or go hungry than any of my children on the street.

It gives me the shivers when I see the behavior of the boys and girls who are in the dark nooks and corners of the city. I would like to see a curfew to ring at dusk for boys and girls under age.

And yet—how foolish! When I think that this is almost impossible for so many thousands of more of our race to work until after dark than in justice to them, and in the possible consequences to morals, they are entitled to a bit of air, to some freedom.

Criminals, lunatics, beasts like who murdered the Connors child, all among us, not because of what fathers have transmitted to them, because nature has created them that way, but because the miserable conditions under which they were brought up have led them to it.

There is no doubt in my mind ninety-nine out of every hundred children are pure and good and virtuous. But gradually, under the influence of their daily surroundings, they become hardened against the world, which does not care for them.

This terrible wave of crime, insanity and barter in human life, all necessary to nature's law, all necessary mistakes of man's life, they are here to stay with it.

We can no more put a stop to crime under present conditions, we can exterminate consumption, the poor of the East Side, the latter, like the former, can be compelled only by tearing down old and supplanting it by a new of affairs, new conditions of life.

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THE NEW ANTI-SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CRUSADE

It has been becoming rather monotonous of late to read day after day the announcement from some priest, bishop or other functionary of the Catholic Church that that organization was just about ready to begin to prepare to commence to stamp out Socialism. And as Socialism has been steadily growing all the time while the preparations were being made for its extinction, it is not surprising that many Socialists should reach the conclusion that these threats are, in the main, mere wind, empty ecclesiastical bluff.

And so they are, in so far as they are publicly announced as about to take the shape of an educational campaign under the auspices of the church, which will expose to the workingman the "fallacies of Socialism."

And once again it is announced in New York that at last the general assault is about to start. On Sunday last notice to that effect was given in all churches and an enormous anti-Socialist labor demonstration is to take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral next Sunday, over 100,000 invitations having been sent to union workmen, labor leaders and quasi-religious bodies of workmen more or less directly affiliated with the church, such as Holy Name societies, Knights of Columbus and similar organizations.

No doubt there will be a big gathering, and this journal intends to be represented for the purpose of sizing it up. But we say right now that Socialism will proceed with its accustomed impunity after the great powwow is over, just as if nothing had happened.

And nothing is going to happen, at least along these lines. The opposition of the church to Socialism is not going to develop along the lines of an educational crusade. And the reason therefor is that the church has no education to give along those lines.

So far as the economic, scientific, philosophical and historical side of Socialism is concerned, these priests, bishops and cardinals are mere ignorant humbugs, trading as far as possible on the bluff of their alleged sacred character. The arrogant assumption inculcated for centuries, during the period when the masses were utterly ignorant, submissive and unthinking, that they are the divinely appointed guardians and directors of all human thought is their only stock in trade, and they must make the most of it, damaged and depleted as it is by the spread of modern education.

We have a fair acquaintance with their "educational" output in this direction—books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers—and have never observed anything therein that would in the slightest degree tend to convince the non-Catholic that there was adequate argument, reason and logic behind these lucubrations. We have, however, seen much in them calculated to scare Catholic laymen from investigating. And that, by the bye, is the limit of the effectiveness of this so-called "educational" output. Nothing more can be hoped for from it.

The church cannot wield education as a weapon. Her real weapon is "authority" instead. The workmen who attend St. Patrick's next Sunday will be told what they must and must not do. And, above all, they will be told they must not investigate for themselves. That, they will be informed, is the prerogative of the priest, and must not be infringed.

And to some extent the warning will be effective, especially with those who still labor under the delusion that in economics, as in all other subjects, the priest is an educated person "speaking with authority." For what is left of this ancient reputation is all that can be used in these days, for there is now a growing recognition that in the domain of economics the ecclesiastical of all grades is a puerile ignoramus. If these people had any adequate knowledge therein, and the confidence born of such knowledge, their outpourings would not take the form they now invariably do, of insisting on their "authority" and warning the flock against the wickedness of Socialists and Socialist principles. They could rest their case against Socialism on reason, logic and argument instead, but as they are not in possession of these qualities and powers they must do what they can with what they have, such as it is.

We sincerely hope that the 100,000 workmen who have been notified will attend at St. Patrick's, and especially the Healys, Murphys, McArdies, Flanagan and Fitzgibbonese who have been invited as representatives of the great labor unions of which they are presidents and directing officials. Nothing would please us better than to see the church take the place of the Civic Federation and inject itself into the unions in a manner which that capitalist body was never able to sufficiently effect. There is enough Socialism in the unions right now to make the encounter interesting, and the church may rest assured that the Socialist press will do all in its power to chronicle succeeding events in such case and publicly feature them in the manner their importance merits.

PUGILISM AND PURITANISM

Referring to those sturdy but somewhat unpleasant people known as "our Puritan forefathers," Thomas B. Macaulay once remarked that they suppressed the pastime of bear-baiting not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.

This may sound ludicrous in these modern days, but it is none the less true that this spirit has yet to be reckoned with even in the twentieth century. The recognition that it still exists is in the main the reason for abandoning the boxing match arranged a few days ago between Messrs. Johnson and Jeannette, the negro pugilistic champions. In all probability the enterprising managers—their name we believe is McMahon—never heard of these characteristics, but they speedily recognized the existence of something similar, that would in all likelihood have prevented the match, and they wisely decided to call it off. When business considerations enter into such a matter they sharpen the wits in an extraordinary manner.

These persons figured it out that two such celebrated exponents of the fistic art would attract altogether too much attention. From the box office point of view this would have been all to the good up to a certain point. After that, however, a large part of the attention attracted would assuredly take the form of spoiling the sport, and to the temperamental descendants of our Puritan forefathers there is more satisfaction by far in spoiling the sport of other people when there is an enormous number anticipating it than when merely an ordinary number are likely to be attracted.

Had this match been adhered to we should doubtless have had ministerial associations and religious organizations and individuals galore protesting, denouncing and demanding that the match be prohibited, preaching innumerable sermons and writing numberless letters expatiating on the awful brutality of prize fighting. In all probability they would have succeeded in their efforts, and the astute managers realizing this probability wisely abandoned the match.

And yet for the past year, almost weekly in this city, shoals of big, young, clumsy giants have been "tried out" in the prize ring for the sole purpose of smashing at some future date one or both the negroes above mentioned. Not a single one of these contests was ever interfered with. And in these contests there has been more brutality, more black eyes, bloody noses and smashed faces a thousand times over than would occur in a contest between the artistic negro exponents of the game, both of whom are past masters in the boxing art, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred win from their man without damaging and often without leaving the slightest mark upon him.

The anticipated brutality is merely the hypocritical excuse for spoiling the pleasure of a gathering expected to be much larger than ordinary, just as the old Puritan suppressors put forward the brutality of the bear-baiting as their reason for suppressing it.

The big boxing champions themselves are in the habit of telling aspirants for their "honors" to go and "get a reputation" before